



Willar del.

Angus scul.

Published Nov: 16. 1784. by John Fielding, Paternoster Row.



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Fielding's
NEW PEERAGE
OF
England Scotland & Ireland
Containing
The Origin & Progress of Honours;
MANNER of creating PEERS;
Orders of Knighthood;
Introduction TO Heraldry;
with
An Heraldic Dictionary
and
A Compleat Extinct Peerage.



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T. S.

His Royal Highness

GEORGE

PRINCE of WALES

This Peerage of

Great Britain and Ireland.

Is most humbly Inscribed by

His Royal Highness's

Most obedient & most devoted humble Serv.

John Fielding.

P^r of WALES



KING



DUKE



MARQUIS



EARL



MITRE



CINQUEFOILE



NAVAL



TREFOILE



CROWN VALLERY



QUARTERFOILE



A CHAPEAU

VISCOUNT



MURAL



BARON



CROSS RAGULED



CROSS SALTIRE



CHAPLET

DEGRADED



CROSS ON 3 GRICES



CELESTIAL CROWN



GUTTE



CROSIER



WREATH



PRINCES



KING'S



PRINCESSES



1	2	FIRST HOUSE		5	6
1	2	SECOND HOUSE		5	6
1	2	THIRD HOUSE		5	6
1	2	FOURTH HOUSE		5	6
1	2	FIFTH HOUSE		5	6
1	2	SIXTH HOUSE		5	6

ANT PLATE	POMEIS	HEURT	TORTEAUX	GOLPES	PRILET
QUE	ERMINES	MASCLE	LOSENGE	FUSILL	ERMINES

BEND	PALE	CHIEF	CROSS WAVE	PATTEE	CROSS
PILE	CHEVRON	FESS	FLORY	PATONCE	MOLINE
CANTON	BORDURE	DESSURE	VOIDED	COUP'D	POTENT
FRET	FLANCHES	PRET	BOTTONEE	CROSS PITE	CROSLET

- A *Dexter Chief*
 B *Precise Middle Chief*
 C *Sinister Chief*
 D *Honour Point*
 E *Fesse Point*
 F *Nombril*
 G *Dexter Base*
 H *Exact Middle Base*
 I *Sinister Base*



GOLD		<i>Or</i>
WHITE		<i>Argent</i>
RED		<i>Gules</i>
BLUE		<i>Azure</i>
BLACK		<i>Sable</i>
GREEN		<i>Vert</i>
PURPLE		<i>Purpure</i>



ESCUTCHION
OF PREFERENCE



IMPAILED



- EMBLAZONED
 RAGULE
 INDENTED
 DANCETTE
 DOVETAIL

- ENGRAILED
 INVECTED
 WAVE
 NEBULEE
 CHAMPAINE



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V O L. I.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

HERALDRY.

THE Science of Heraldry teaches how to blazon, or explain, in proper terms, all that belongs to Coats of arms; hereditary marks of honour, made up of colours and figures, which serve to denote the descent and alliance of the bearer, or to distinguish states, cities, societies, &c. civil, ecclesiastical, and military. There are eight classes under which arms are generally ranged; viz. Dominion, Pretension, Concession, Community, Patronage, Family, Alliance, and Succession; and a sort which Blazoners call Assumptive Arms, being such as are assumed without a legal title.

The essential and integral parts are, Escutcheon, Tinctures, Charges, and Ornaments.

The Shield is the field or ground whereon are represented the figures that make a coat of arms; for these marks of distinction were put on bucklers or shields, before they were placed on banners, flags, and coat-armour; and wherever they may be fixed, they are still on a plane or superficies, whose form resembles a shield.

Armorists distinguish several parts or points in escutcheons, in order to determine exactly the position of the bearings they are charged with: they are denoted by the first nine letters of the alphabet, in Plate 4. The knowledge of these points ought to be well observed. It is also necessary to observe, that the *dexter* side is opposite to the *left* hand, and the *sinister* side the *right* hand of the person who looks on it.

By Tinctures is meant that variable hue of arms common to shields and their bearings. According to the French heralds, there are but seven tinctures in armory; of which three are metals, the other five are colours.

The Metals are	Gold,	} termed	{ Or,	
	Silver,			{ Argent.
The Colours are	Blue,	} termed	{ Azure,	
	Red,			{ Gules,
	Green,			{ Vert,
	Purple,			{ Purpure,
	Black,			{ Sable.

When natural bodies, such as animals, plants, celestial bodies, &c. are introduced into arms, they frequently retain their natural colours, which is expressed by the word *proper*.

Besides the five colours above, the English admit

Orange, { termed { Tenny,
Blood-colour, { Sanguine :

but these two are rarely to be found.

These tinctures are represented in engravings and drawings by dots and lines, as in Plate 4.

Or is expressed by dots.

Argent is plain.

Azure, by horizontal lines.

Gules, by perpendicular lines.

Vert, by diagonal lines, from the dexter chief to the sinister base points.

Purple, by diagonal lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base points.

Sable, by perpendicular and horizontal lines, crossing each other.

Tenny, by diagonal lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base points, traversed by horizontal lines.

Sanguine, by lines crossing each other diagonally, from dexter to sinister, and from sinister to dexter.

The Coats of *Sovereigns* are often blazoned by the *planets*; those of *Noblemen* by *precious stones*, in the manner following.

Or,	or	Topaz,	by	Sol,
Argent,	—	Pearl,	—	Luna,
Sable,	—	Diamond,	—	Saturn,
Gules,	—	Ruby,	—	Mars,
Azure,	—	Sapphire,	—	Jupiter,
Vert,	—	Emerald,	—	Venus,
Purple,	—	Amethyst,	—	Mercury,
Tenny,	—	Jacinth,	—	Dragon's Head,
Sanguine,	—	Sardonix,	—	Dragon's Tail,

The English Heralds give different names to the round tinctures according to its colour. Thus if it is

Or,	} it is called a {	Bezant,
Argent,		Plate,
Azure,		Hurt,
Gules,		Torteau,
Vert,		Pomey,
Purple,		Golpe,
Sable,		Pellet,
Tenny,		Orange,
Sanguine,		Guze.

urs represent the hairy skins of certain beasts, prepared for doublings or linings of robes of state; and as shields were entirely covered with furred skins, they are therefore used heraldry in the coats of arms themselves.

There are three different kinds; viz. 1st. *Ermine*, which is field *argent*, powdered with black spots, their tails terminating in three hairs.

2^d. *Counter-Ermine*, where the field is *sable*, and the powdering white.

3^d. *Vair*, which is expressed by blue and white skins, cut in the forms of little bells, ranged in rows opposite to each other, the base of the white ones being next to that of the blue.

Vair is usually of six rows: if there be more or fewer, the number ought to be expressed; and if the colours are different from those above-mentioned, they must likewise be expressed.

Lines used in parting of Fields.

Escutcheons are either of one tincture, or more than one: if that are one only, such a tincture is said to be predominant; but in such as have on them more than one, the field is divided by lines, which, according to their divers forms, have various names. 1st. The Engrailed. 2^d. The Indented. 3^d. The Wavy. 4th. The Embattled, or Crenelle. 5th. The Nebule. 6th. The Raguly. 7th. The Indented. 8th. The Dancette, &c. See Plate 4.

As the forementioned lines serve to divide the field, it must be observed, that if the division consists of two equal parts, by the perpendicular line, it is called parted per fess; by the horizontal line, parted per fess; by the diagonal line, parted per bend; by the diagonal sinister, parted per bend sinister.

If a field is divided into four equal parts by any of these lines, it is said to be quartered; which may be done two ways; viz.

1st. Quartered, or parted per cross; which is made by a perpendicular and horizontal line, which crossing each other at the center of the field, divide into four equal parts called quarters.

2^d. Quartered, or parted per saltier; which is made by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, that cross one another in the center of the field, and likewise divide it into four equal parts.

The escutcheon is sometimes divided into a greater number of parts, in order to place in it the arms of the several families.

ket to which there is an alliance; and in this case it is called genealogical atchievement.

Differences of Coats of Arms.

Armorists have invented various differences, or marks whereby bearers of the same coat of arms are distinguished each from others, and their nearness to the principal bearers demonstrated.

Ancient differences consist in bordures, which is a band that goes all round, and parallel to the boundary of the escutcheon, in form of a hem, and always contains a part of the field in breadth.

The modern differences, not only for the distinguishing sons issued out of one family, but also to denote the different and subordinate degrees in each house, from the original ancestors, are nine; viz.

For the heir, or 1st son, the Label; 2d son, the Crescent; 3d son, the Mullet; 4th son, the Martlet; 5th son, the Annulet; 6th son, Fleur-de-lis; 7th son, the Rose; 8th son, the Cross-moline; 9th son, the Double Quarter-foil: as in Plate 3.

It must be observed, that of all the above-mentioned marks of distinction, none but the Label is affixed on the coat of arms belonging to any of the Royal Family; which the producers of this peculiarity have, however, thought proper to denote by additional pendants and distinct charges on the shield.

As to the distinction to be made in the arms of the offspring belonging to each of the above-mentioned brothers, it is expressed by figures on the top and margin of the table contained in Plate 3: for instance, the heir or first son of the second house beareth a crescent, charged with a label, signifying his father's life only; the second son of the second house beareth a crescent, charged with another crescent; the third son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a mullet; the fourth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a martlet; the fifth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with an annulet; the sixth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a fleur-de-lis; and so on of the other houses, taking care to have them of a different tincture; as in Plate 3.

Ordinaries.

The most judicious Armorists admit only of nine honorable ordinaries; viz.

The Chief,	The Bend-sinister,	The Cheveron,
The Pale,	The Fess,	The Cross, and
The Bend,	The Bar,	The Saltier,

The Chief is an ordinary determined by an horizontal line, and if it is of any other form but strait, must be expressed. It is placed in the upper part of the escutcheon, and contains in depth the third part of the field: its diminutive is a chief, and standeth in the lowest part thereof. This ordinary is subject to be charged with variety of figures; and may be wavy, nebule, &c.

The Pale is an ordinary consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and divides the middle third part of the field: its diminutives are the pallet, which is the half of the pale, and the endorfe, which is the fourth part of the pale.

The Bend is an ordinary formed by two diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and contains the fifth part of the field in breadth, if uncharged; but if charged, then the third: its diminutives are, the bendlet, which is the half of a bend; the cost or cotice, when two of them accompany a bend, which is the fourth part of a bend; the ribband, the moiety of a cost, or the eighth part of the

There is also the bend-sinister, which is of the same breadth as the bend, but drawn the contrary way: this is subdivided into a scrape, which is the half of the bend; and into a baton, which is the fourth part of the bend; but it does not extend to the extremities of the field, there being part of it seen at each ends.

The Fess is an ordinary which is produced by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across the center of the field, and divides in breadth the third part thereof.

The Bar is formed of two lines, and contains but the fifth part of the field; which is not the only thing wherein it differs from the fesse; for there may be more than one in an escutcheon, placed in different parts thereof; whereas the fess is limited to the center point. The bar has two diminutives; the barulet, which contains half the bar; and the clofet, which is the half of the barulet. When the shield contains a number of bars of metal and colour alternate, of even number, that is called barry of so many pieces, expressing their number.

The Cheveron, which represents two rafters of a house joined together, or a pair of compasses half open, takes the fifth part of the field: its diminutives are, the cheveronlet, which contains the half of the cheveron; and the cou-

ple-cloze, which is half of a cheveronel : that is, its breadth is but the fourth part of a cheveron.

The Cross is an ordinary formed by the meeting of perpendicular with two horizontal lines in the fess part where they make four right angles : the lines are not drawn throughout, but discontinued the breadth of the ordinary which takes up only the fifth part of the field, when charged ; but if charged, then the third : it is borne as engrailed, indented, &c. as plain.

The Saltier, which is formed by the bend-dexter and bend-sinister crossing each other in right angles, as the intersecting the pale and fess forms the cross, contains the fifth part of the field ; but if charged, then the third.

Besides the honourable ordinaries and the diminutions ready mentioned, there are other heraldic figures, called *Subordinaries*, or *Ordinaries only* ; which, by reason of their ancient use in arms, are of worthy bearing ; viz. The Gyron, France-quarter, Canton, Pairle, Fret, Pile, Orle, Inescutcheon, Treffure, Annulet, Flanches, Flasques, Voiders, Billets, Lozenge, Guts, Fusil, Rustre, Mascle, Papillone, and Diaper.

The External Ornaments of Escutcheons.

The Ornaments that accompany or surround escutcheons were introduced to denote the birth, dignity, or office of persons to whom the coat of arms appertaineth ; which is practised both among the laity and clergy. Those most in use are of ten sorts ; viz. Crowns, Coronets, Mitres, Helmets, Mantlings, Chapeaux, Wreaths, Crests, Scrolls, and Supporters.

The Helmet was formerly worn as a defensive weapon, to cover the bearer's head ; and is now placed over a coat of arms as its chief ornament, and the true mark of gentility.

Those of the kings and royal family, and noblemen of Great-Britain, are open-faced and grated, and the number of bars serves to distinguish the bearer's quality ; that is, the helmet appropriated to the dukes and marquises is distinguished from the King's, by having a bar exactly in the middle, and two on each side, making but five bars in all ; whereas the King's helmet has six bars. The other grated helmet with four bars is common to all degrees of peerage under a Marquis. The open-faced helmet without bars denotes Baronets and Knights. The close helmet is for all Squires and Gentlemen. Their position is also looked upon as a mark of distinction : the grated helmet in front belongs to sovereign princes : the grated helmet in profile is common to all degrees of peerage : the helmet standing direct without bars, and

er a little open, denotes Barons and Knights: lastly, the standing helmet, with the beaver close, is the way of wear amongst Esquires and Gentlemen.

Chapeau is an ancient hat, or rather cap of dignity, worn by Dukes, generally scarlet-coloured velvet on the outside, and turned up with fur; frequently to be met with under an helmet, instead of a wreath, under Gentlemen's and Noblemen's crests.

The Wreath is a kind of roll, made of two strains of silk twisted together, which ancient Knights wore as a head-dress, and were equipped for tournaments. The colours of the silk are taken from the principal colour contained in the coat of arms of the bearer. They are still accounted as one of the lesser ornaments of escutcheons, and are placed between the helmet and the crest.

The Crest is the highest part of the ornaments of a coat of arms: it is called Crest from the Latin word *Crista*, which signifies comb or tuft, such as many birds have upon their heads; as the peacock, pheasant, &c. in allusion to the place in which it is fixed.

Supporters are figures standing on the scroll, and placed at the sides of the escutcheon: they are so called, because they are to support or hold up the shield.

It is to be observed, that bearing coats of arms supported, according to the heraldical rules of England, the prerogative of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; Knights of the Garter, though they should be under the rank of Barons; and of Knights of the Bath; who both on their creation a grant of supporters.

Rules or Laws of Heraldry, relative to Escutcheons. Several escutcheons, tinctures, charges, and ornaments of arms, and their various properties, being now explained, it may not be improper to subjoin such rules for governing the same, as the ancient usage and laws of heraldry have established amongst us.

The first and most general rule is, to express one's self in proper terms, so as not to omit any thing that ought to be mentioned; and at the same time to be clear and concise, without tautology.

One must begin with the tincture of the field, and then proceed to the principal charges which possess the most honorable place in the shield; such as the fess, chevron, &c. naming that charge first which lies next and immediately upon the field.

After

After naming the tincture of the field, the honourable ordinaries, or rather principal figures, you must specify attributes, and afterwards their metal or colour.

When an honourable ordinary, or some one figure placed upon another, whether it be a fess, cheveron, &c. it is always to be named after the ordinary or figure which it is placed, with one of these expressions, sur-tover-all.

In the blazoning of such ordinaries as are plain, the mention of them is sufficient; but if an ordinary show made of any of the crooked lines mentioned above, it must be specified; that is, whether it be engrailed, wavy, as are engraved at the bottom of Plate 4.

When a principal figure possesses the center of the field, possession is not to be expressed; or when a bearing is not without specifying the point where it is placed, then it is understood to possess the middle of the field.

The number of the points of mullets or stars must be specified when more than five; and also, if a mullet or any charge be pierced, it must be mentioned.

When a ray of the sun, or other single figure, is borne on any other part of the escutcheon than the center, the point it issues from must be named.

The natural colour of trees, plants, fruits, birds, &c. is otherwise to be expressed in blazoning, but by the word proper; but if they differ from their natural colour, it must be particularized.

When three figures are in a field, and their position is mentioned in the blazoning, they are always understood to be placed two above and one below.

When there are many figures of the same species borne on a coat of arms, their number must be observed as they are and distinctly expressed.

Marshalling Coats of Arms.

By marshalling coats of arms, is to be understood the disposing divers of them in one escutcheon, and of distributing their contingent ornaments in proper places. Various occasions may occasion arms to be thus conjoined, which J. G. comprises under two heads; Manifest and Obscure.

What this learned and judicious Herald means by manifest causes in the marshalling of coats of arms, are such as token marriages, or a sovereign's gift, granted either to show the special favour of the Prince, or for some eminent services. Concerning marriages, it is to be observed,

the coats of arms of a married couple, descended of families, are to be put together in one escutcheon, the their respective arms is conjoined paleways, and blazoned per pale; baron and femme, two coats, first, &c. in case the Baron's arms are always to be placed on the dexter side, and the femme's arms on the sinister side. If a widower marry again, his late and present wife's arms, according to G. Leigh, "to be both placed on the sinister side of the escutcheon with his own, and parted per fesse; the first wife's coat shall stand on the chief, and the second on the base; or he may set them both in pale with his own, the first wife's coat next to himself, and his second on the most. If he should marry a third wife, then the two matches shall stand on the chief, and the third shall stand on the whole base: and if he take a fourth wife, she shall participate one half of the base with the third wife; so will they seem to be so many coats quartered." It must be observed, that these forms of impaling are not of hereditary coats, whereby the husband stands in exclusion of having the hereditary possessions of his wife to his patrimony. The arms of femmes joined to the paternal coat of the husband, the proper differences by which they were borne by the father of such women must be inserted. A coat of arms that has a bordure be impaled with another by marriage, then the bordure must be wholly omitted on the side of the arms next the center. A person that marries an heiress, instead of impaling his arms with those of his wife, is to bear them in an escutcheon in the center of his shield, after the same manner as a knight's badge is marshalled; and which, on account of bearing forth his pretension to her estate, is called an ensign of pretence, and is blazoned sur-tout, i. e. over-all, the escutcheon borne in the fourth quarter of the royal arms. But the children are to bear the hereditary arms of their father and mother quarterly, which is a fixed inheritance, and so transmit them to posterity. The first and fourth quarters generally contain the father's arms, and the second and third the mother's; except the child could derive not only their estate, but also their title and dignity from their mother. If a maiden or dowager lady of quality marry a commoner, or a gentleman inferior to her rank, their coats of arms may be placed side of one another in two separate escutcheons, yet under

under one mantle or drapery, and the lady's arms ornate according to her title.

Archbishops and bishops impale their arms differently to the before-mentioned rules, by giving the place of honour, that is the dexter-side, to the arms of their dignity. It is to be observed, that prelates thus bear their arms per pale, to denote their being joined to their cathedral in a sort of spiritual marriage.

With respect to such armorial ensigns as the sovereign thinks fit to augment a coat of arms with, they are marshalled various ways.

1st. The ancient and respectable badge of the most noble Order of the Garter, instituted by King Edward III. and which, ever since its institution, has been looked upon as a great honour bestowed on the noblest persons of this and other countries, is an augmentation made to arms as with a garter, the arms of such Knights, and is inscribed with this motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

2d. The badge of the Order of the Bath, first instituted 1399, by King Henry IV. and re-established by George I. is inscribed within a circular border with this motto, "*juncta in uno.*"

3d. The badge of the Order of the Thistle, instituted 1540, by Achates, was re-established by K. James II. of England, is inscribed with this motto, "*Nemo me impune cepit.*"

4th. The badge of the Order of St. Patrick, instituted by K. George III. March 11, 1783, is inscribed within a circular bordure with this motto, "*Quis separabit?*"

5th. The baronet's mark of distinction is the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland, granted and made hereditary to King James I. who erected this dignity on the 22d of March 1611, in order to propagate a plantation in that province. This mark is "*Argent, a sinister band couped at the ends, and erected, Gules;*" which is borne either in a cant or an escutcheon, as will best suit the figures of the arms.

Funeral Escutcheons.

After having treated of the essential parts of the coat of arms, of the various charges and ornaments usually therewith, of their attributes and dispositions, and of the rules for blazoning and marshalling them, we shall next describe the several funeral escutcheons, usually called hatchments, whereby may be known, after any person's decease, his rank either he or she held when living; and if it be a

atchment, whether he was a bachelor, married man, or widow; with the like distinctions for gentlewomen.

A hatchment having the ground without the escutcheon on the dexter side black, denotes the man to be dead; and on the sinister side being white, signifies that the man is living; which is also demonstrated by the out mantling.

When a married gentlewoman dies first, the hatchment is distinguished by a contrary colour from the former; that is, if she was on the sinister side have the ground without the escutcheon black; whereas those on the dexter side, for her deceased husband, are upon a white ground: the hatchment of a gentlewoman is moreover differenced by a cherub over the arms, instead of a crest.

When a bachelor dies, his arms may be depicted single and quartered, with a crest over them, but never impaled, as those of a widow are; and all the ground without the escutcheon black.

When a maid dies, her arms, which are placed in a lozenge, may be single or quartered as those of a bachelor; instead of a crest, have a cherub over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a widow dies, his arms are represented impaled with those of his deceased wife, having a helmet, mantling, and crest over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon black.

When a widow dies, her arms are also represented impaled with those of her deceased husband, but inclosed in a lozenge; instead of a crest, a cherub placed over them; all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a widower or bachelor should happen to be the last of his family, the hatchment has a death's-head; and that of a widow, whose family is extinct by her death, is also with a death's head, to denote that death has consumed all.

These rules, which are sometimes neglected through ignorance, may be known, upon the sight of the hatchment, by the branch of the family is dead; and by the helmet or crest, what title and degree the deceased was of.

D I C T I O N A R Y OF

H E R A L D I C T E R M S

ABAISSE, a French term applied, when the fess or other armorial figure is depressed or situated below the center of the shield.

ABATEMENT, an accidental mark annexed to the coat of arms of any family; of these there are nine in number.

ACCIOCHE, a French term to express a charge put together.

ACCOLLE, a French term used to express a supporter collared, by the English termed *gorged*.

ACCOSTED, the same as *costed*.

ACCRUED,—a tree full-grown.

ADDORSED,—the same as *endorfed*.

ADVANCERS,—the top branches shooting from the top of a flag.

ADUMBRATION,—the shadow only of a charge, out-lined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

AFFRONTE, applied to savages, &c. signifies full face to face; and is the same as *gareant*, applied to knights, &c. and as *ar gaze*, applied to bucks, &c.

AIGUISE, the same as *fitche*.

AISLE,—winged, or having wings.

ALIECE,—couped or cut off from the side of a shield.

ALLERIONS,—eagles or eaglets displayed without feet, and like a martlet.

ALLUMEE, when the eyes of a bear or any other animal are sparkling and red.

ANCHORED, or **ANCRED**, when the extremities of the cross, &c. turn back like the flukes of an anchor; as in the coat of arms of the city of London.

ANIME, the same as *incensed*.

ANCIENT, or **ANSHENT**,—a flag on a tent or a ship; the same as the *guidon*.

NULET,—a ring, whose colour is always to be expressed. See plate B.

TE, or ENTE,—when pieces are engrafted into each

AUME,—when a hand is open and extended so that all palm appears.

GENT, the white colour. See Plate 4.

MED,—horned, when applied to bulls, &c. toothed, applied to beasts of prey; hooved, when applied to horses, eaked, and taloned, when applied to birds of prey.

MEDat all points,—a man in full armour except his face.

ONDIA,—any thing circular.

RACHE', the same as *erased*.

PERSED, the same as *powdered*.

SURGENT, the same as *issuant*.

TIRED,—horned, as applied to bucks, stags, &c.

URE, the blue colour. See Plate 4.

ILLONE',—a lion rampant, holding in his mouth a

NDED,—when a garb, or wheat-sheaf, &c. has its different in colour from the garb.

NDE,—or *in bend*.

NDEROLE,—a streamer fixed by lines on the top of a crossier.

NNEROLS,—small *funeral banners*.

RBED.—The outer green leaves of a rose are called the wattles of a cock are also termed *barbs*. A barbed is when its head is pointed and jagged; a barbed horse is greatly armed, furnished and accoutred at all points.

R,—an ordinary less than a fesse, placed in any part of shield, but the fesse cannot.

R-GEMEL,—a double bar, or two bars placed parallel to other.

RON and FEMME,—when the husband and wife's are impaled.

RON's CORONET. See Plate 2.

RRULET,—the diminutive of the *bar*.

RRULY,—when the field is divided bar-ways into parts.

RRY,—some certain number of *bars*.

RRY-BENDY counterchanged,—is when the bars are by lines bendwise.

RRY indented,—is when the lines which cross the field the bar are indented.

BARRY-WAVY, &c.—are distinguished by the shewn in Plate 4.

BASE.—The bottom of the shield, and whatever charged thereon are said to be in base. See Plate 4.

BATTLED-UNBATTLED,—is one battlement on either.

BATTLED-ANONDEE,—is when the battlement is round on the top.

BATTON,—a staff or truncheon. It is, in arms, a mark of bastardy.

BEAKED,—the beak of a bird.

BEAM,—the mean horn of a buck.

BEFROY, the same as *vair*.

BEND or **BENDE**,—an ordinary which takes up the third of the field when charged, and one-fifth when drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister. Per bend when divided only by a diagonal line. See Plate 4.

BENDLET,—a diminutive of the *bend*.

BENDWAYS,—such charges as are placed to resemble a bend.

BENDY,—a specified number of *bends*, or *bendlets*.

BEVELED,—used when any thing is broken, or open. *bevil*.

BEZANTEE,—strewn with *bezants*, or the gold of Byzantium, now Constantinople. See Plate 2.

BILLETTEE,—strewn with *billets*.

BILLETS,—small Parallelograms. The origin of the archetype of these figures are unknown.

BLADED,—when the stalk of any grain is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit.

BORDER or **BORDURE**,—an ordinary which takes up a fifth part of the shield, and is borne many different ways often used for the distinction of houses. See Plate 4.

BOTTONNEE, or *cross treeless*. See Plate 4.

BOUTTONNEE, the same as *seeded*.

BRANCHED,—any thing that spreads into branches.

BRACED,—interlaced, or folded.

BRETESSED,—that is embattled on both sides opposite each other; and the reverse of *embattled*, counterbattled.

BRISE,—broken, or any ordinary with part broken off.

BRISTLED,—the hair of the neck and back of a lion.

BRISURE, or **DIFFERENCE**.—The mark of distinction of different brothers, as a bend, fesse, &c. when borne for a particular purpose.

by li **NCHANT**,—used for any beast when placed on a
wreath with fleurs-de-lis.

whate **ELLE**,—a French term for *barry*.

ate 4. **OSSED**,—full-faced, applied more particularly to the
ment o bucks, stags, &c.

attleme **RE**,—a French term for *erect*.

a arms, **ELLE**,—a French term for *involved*.

TON,—an ordinary; being a square corner, consisting
lines meeting in a right angle, as in Plate 4.

of **MAINTENANCE**, sometimes called *Cap of State*,
sometimes *Chapeau*,—formally a badge of high dignity;
requently placed under the crest, instead of a wreath.
te 2.

takes u **QUE**, the same as *helmet*.

h when **PPE**,—a term when the field is divided by two lines
e finiste from the middle point in chief, to the two base angles
See Pl of the field.

to refe **ESTIAL CROWN**. See Plate 2.

PPERONNE,—the little shields containing death's
rest, &c. placed on the heads of horses that draw the
pompous funerals.

endless **PLET**. See Plate 2.

or open **RGE**,—the figures represented in a coat which is said
e gold charged.

QUEE,—divided like the chess-board into chequers or
alternately of different tinctures. See Plate 3.

origin as **VOLEE**,—a French term for *streaming*, that is the
coming from a comet.

borne o **VERONEL**,—the diminutive of the *cheveron*.

which **VERONÉE**,—a given number of *cheverons*.

different **VERON-WISE**, or in *CHEVERON*,—placed so as
Plate 4. to imitate the *cheveron*.

te 4. **VERON**,—an ordinary resembling the rafter that
the roof of a house, or a pair of compasses extended;
es up the fifth of the field. See Plate 4.

branch **EF**,—an ordinary which occupies the upper part of the
and is the last figure to be mentioned in blazoning
unless it be charged with any bearing. See Plate 4.
sides opp charges are placed in the upper part of the shield, they
erbattle to be in chief; and when divided by any thing but a
with pa line it must be expressed.

ck of a **ER**,—the French term for *crest*.

ck of dis **QUEFOIL**,—a bearing which should be represented as
borne from a ball or point in the center. See Plate 2.

CLARINE,—a French term for a *collar* with a bell in front.

CLECHE,—a term for an ordinary or bearing the pierced.

CLOSE,—a French term, for when the wings of any are close to their body.

CLOSET,—is the diminutive, or half the bar.

CLYMAINT,—when a goat is standing on his hind legs.

COEUR,—a short line of partition in pale, in the centre of the escutcheon which extends but a little way, short of the top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the escutcheon.

COLLARED,—when a beast has a collar on, or gorget.

COLOUR,—is termed *tincture*.

COMBATANT or **CONFRONTEE**,—facing or facing each other.

COMBEL, the same as *fillet*, the diminutive of a chief.

COMPARTIMENT, the same as a *partition*.

COMPLEMENT, the same as *full moon*.

COMPONE,—having one range of *chequers*. If more than one range, it is blazoned *counten compone*. If a border, or ordinary have more than two, it is said to be *cheque*.

CONFRONTEE,—facing or fronting each other.

CONTOURNE,—a term when any animal is facing the sinister side of the shield.

CONJOINED, or **CONJUNCTED**,—joined, or joined together.

CORONET. See the *Badges of Honour*.

COST,—a subdivision of the bend, containing in breadth half the bendlet.

COTIRE,—an escutcheon divided bendways.

COTOYE, the same as *cottised*.

COTTICE,—the diminutive of the *bendlet*,—the first part of the *bend*.

COUCHANT,—lying at rest, with the head erect. *Dormant*.

COUNEE, the same as *coward*.

COUNTER-CHANGED,—the opposite tinctures changed.

COUNTER-FLORY,—charged on opposite sides. *Flours-de-lis*.

COUNTER-PASSANT or **TRIPPANT**,—walking in contrary ways.

COUNT

UNTER-EMBATTLED,—is when the indentments on the upper edge answer the projections on the under edge.
UNTER-PATENT,—is classed with the furs, and is made of such pieces as represent the tops of crutches, and is sometimes called *vair fary*.
UNTERLY, the same as *parted per pale*.
UNTER-SALIENT,—leaping different ways.
UPEE, or **COUPED**,—cut off smooth and even. See *COUPED*.
UPLE,—any thing in Paris.
UPLE-CLOSE,—the fourth part of a *cheveron*, and is the *cheveron* what the *cottise* is to the *band*, that is one on the side.
UPPELLE', the same as *embattled*.
WARD,—with the tail between the legs.
WESTED,—combed; applied to a cock.
WHAINED,—haired; applied to the human head, the head of a horse, &c.
WOISSANT-CONTOURNE'.—The half moon, or dentelure. If it is at the top, looking to the left side of the shield.
WOSS-AIGUISEE or **UNDEE**,—a cross couped and dented.
WOSS-CAVALRY,—a cross mounted on three steps.
WOSS-COUPED,—doth not join the sides of the escutcheon, but appears as if the ends were cut off. See Plate 4.
WOSS-PATTEE,—is when each end joins in the center, and extends almost to make it fill up a square, as in Plate 5.
WOSS-FLORY,—is when its ends terminate like a fleur-de-lis.
WOSS-FUSILLY,—is when it is composed of *fusils*.
WOSS-GRINCOLLEE',—is when its extremities terminate in the heads of snakes.
WOSS-MOLINE,—is when its ends terminate by being turned and turn rounded, but not so far as the cross anchored.
WOSS-POTENT,—is when its ends resemble crutches.
WOSS-RECOURSIE or **VOIDED**,—is when its middle is taken out leaving only an edge.
WOSS-RAYONATED,—from whose center issue rays.
WOSS-CROSSLET,—a cross with *all* its ends terminated in crosslets.
WOSS-CROSSLET-FITCHE,—having the extremity of the base formed into a spike.

CROSS-CROSSLET-FITCH-IN-THE-FOOT,—all the ends crossleted, and with a spike below the cross at the base-extremity.

CROSS.—An ordinary composed of four lines, two perpendicular and two transverse. See Plate 4.

N. B. There are upwards of sixty different Crosses.

CROSSWAYS,—the position of figures, whose location seems to form the figure of a cross.

CROWNS. See the *Badges of Honour*.

CURRENT,—running; applied to flags, &c.

CYGNET,—a young swan; but, in heraldry, a term frequently synonymous with swan.

DANZETTE,—when the teeth of a line is large. See Plate 4.

DEBRUISED,—fastened down, or lain upon; deprived of its natural freedom.

DECHAUSSE',—a beast dismembered at all his joints, not removed from their places.

DECOURS, the same as *decreſcent*, or a *half moon* wane, from the full to new.

DEFENDU,—a French term for *armed of ſuch a time*.

DEMEMBER or **DISMEMBERED**,—where the body of any beast is cut off from the body,

DEMI,—half.

DESCENDING,—is when the head of the beast is directed downward to the base of the shield.

DETRANCHE',—a French term for a line bent, which doth not come from the very angle, but either from some part of the upper edge, and then falls athwart or diagonally, or from part of the side in the same manner, in various ways from the dexter side.

DEVOURING,—a term in heraldry for fish feeding and swallowing.

DEXTER,—right, as opposed to left.

DIADEMATE, or **DIAMED**,—the imperial eagle with two heads, surrounded with an annulet or circle.

DIAPERED,—when the field, &c. is covered with small squares ornamented.

DIFFERENCES, or **DISTINCTIONS** of **HONOURS**. See Plate 3.

DIMIDIATED,—used to express any thing that is divided into two parts.

DISPLAYED,—with wings expanded, or disvelloped.

OT,—**MANT**,—sleeping; denoted by the head lying upon
 the paws.
 BLINGS,—the linings of mantles over the arms in
 movement.
 AGONNE',—a French term to express such whose
 parts partake of a dragon.
 APEAU,—a French term for a *standard* or *ensign*.
 KE's CORONET. See Plate 2. and *Badges of Honour*.
 GLET,—a small young eagle.
 ED.—When the ears of any bearing has its ears of a
 tincture, it is said to be eared.
 L's CORONET. See Plate 2. and *Badges of Honour*.
 ARTELE,—a French term for quartering.
 EARE',—a French term for a *beast* reared on his
 legs, as if frightened and resembling salient.
 RAYE', the same as *rampant*.
 VATED,—used to express wings turned upwards.
 BATTLED, the same as *imbattled*. See Plate 4.
 BRUED,—bloody, or sprinkled with drops of blood.
 ALURION,—a border charged with birds.
 DORSE,—the eighth part of a pale.
 DORSED,—placed back to back.
 FILED.—When the head of a man or beast is placed
 blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with a
 &c.
 GLANTE,—a French term for an *oak-tree* when fruct-
 bearing acorns.
 HANCED,—placed high in the field.
 GOULANT,—swallowing, as applied to serpents, &c.
 GRAILED,—is when the edge of a *bordure*, bend,
 &c. is composed of semicircular indents. See Plate 4.
 TE, the same as *ingrafted*.
 TOIRE,—is when the *bordure* is charged with any
 that is without life, as bezants, plates, &c.
 VELOPED,—is when a snake entangles himself round
 it, or any other thing.
 VIRONNE',—a beast surrounded with a number of
 plates, &c.
 WARPED, the same as *enveloped*.
 LOGE, the same as *displayed*.
 ASSED,—torn off; opposed to *comped*.
 RECT,—any bearing placed perpendicular.
 RMINE,—is white with black spots, as Plate 3.
 RMINES,—is black with white spots, as Plate 3.

ERMI-

ERMINETTS,—is white with black spots, with hair to each spot.

ERMINOIS,—the ground is gold with black spots.

ESCLATTE,—any thing forcibly broken away, broken or ruined wall, or a broken staff, not cut off.

ESCUTCHEON. See *shield*.

ESSONIER,—a diminutive of an *orle*.

ESTOILE or **ETOILE**,—a star with eight points.

ETETE,—a headless beast, whose head was torn off by force, leaving the neck ragged.

EVIRE',—is the term for a lion when his marks of masculine sex are not seen.

EXPANDED, the same as *displayed*.

FASCE', the same as *barry*.

FENDUE EN PAL,—the French term for a *cross*.

FESSE-POINT,—is the center of the escutcheon. Plate 4.

FEUILLE DE SCIE,—a French term for any ornament indented only on one side like a saw.

FESSE,—an ordinary consisting of two horizontal lines drawn across the field, and should contain near one-third of the shield. See Plate 4.

FESSEWAYS,—any thing placed in an horizontal line across the middle of the shield.

FIELD of a **COAT of ARMS**,—is the whole surface of the shield on which the bearings are placed, and is the thing mentioned in blazoning.

FILE, the same as *label*.

FILLET,—an ordinary containing the fourth-part of the chief.

FIMBRIATED,—bordered or hemmed all round.

FISSURE, or **STAFF**,—the fourth-part of a bend.

FITCHE,—pointed, like the foot of a stake or pile.

FLANCH, or **FLANQUE**,—an ordinary that is, a part of a circular superficies, as in Plate B, and ever double.

FLANKED, or **FLANQUED**,—used by the French *Party per saltire*.

FLASQUE,—an ordinary not so circular as the wheel. See Plate 4.

FLEURY or **FLORY**,—charged with, or ensigned with, fleurs-de-lis.

FLOURETTE, the same as *fleur-de-lis*.

FLOTANT,—any thing flying in the air.

- ANT,—stooping for a prey, as an eagle, &c.
- ENE,—when a horse is rearing or standing on his hind legs.
- or *dove-tailed*; the same as *pattee*.
- ED, or SEATED.
- HUMETTE,—is when couped at each end.
- ED,—broken.
- is an ordinary which consists of six pieces, two in saltier extended to the extremity of the field, and four in the center forming a masele, interlarded by those four.
- See Plate B.
- FEE,—with an uncertain number of *frets*.
- ED,—fruited.
- RAL BANNER,—a square piece of silk, &c. on which are placed the quarterings belonging to the person descended from a staff, and borne in funeral processions.
- are six in number. See *ermine*, *vaire*, &c.
- ISHED,—when a horse is bridled, saddled, and bridled.
- a kind of spindle used in spinning. See Plate 3.
- LY,—when the field or bearing is covered with a net.
- the leg of a lion, &c.
- ANT,—looking full-faced; applied to beasts of prey.
- ER or GARTIER,—a narrow bend or bendlet, the breadth of a bend.
- TTLET,—armour for the hands; the warrior's glove.
- a sheaf of wheat, or of other grain.
- GAZE,—standing full-faced; applied to stags, &c.
- double; or twin: as *bars-gemel*, twin-bars.
- NETTE,—a French term for a tower, when topped with a net.
- NG,—when snakes, &c. are represented as moving.
- NE, the same as *compone*.
- ES,—are roundlets of a purple colour.
- or GUSSET,—consists of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse.
- ED,—collared.
- IENT,—applied to a tortoise, supposed walking.
- GRADY,

GRADY,—with steps, or *griefes*.

GREAVES,—armour for the legs.

GRICES,—young wild boars.

GRIECES,—steps; as those at the foot of a cross.

GRITTIE,—is when the field is composed equally and colour.

GUIDON,—a kind of funeral banner.

GULES,—the red colour. See Plate 4.

GURGES,—are whirlpools.

GUSSETS,—an abatement of honour.

GUTTEE,—sprinkled with drops of any thing which have distinctions according to their colour. See

GUZÈS,—are roundles of a murry colour; *carreaux*.

GYRONNE,—some given number of *gyrons*.

GYRON,—an ordinary composed of two strains drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in angle in the fesse point, as in Plate 4.

HABERGEON,—a small coat of mail, consisting of a jacket without sleeves.

HAURIENT,—applied to fish of any kind when they are upright, paleways, as putting their heads above water.

HAUSSE,—a term used when a cheveron or a bend is placed higher than common.

HELMET,—the armour for the head of which there are four degrees. See Plate 3 and 4.

MERISSE,—a French term for being set with points.

HIND,—the female stag.

HONOUR-POINT. See Plate 4.

HUMETT,—couped, or curtailed.

HURE,—a French term for the head of a boar, bear, and such-like animals, but not for lions and such others that are said to be noble.

HURTS, HEURTS, or HUERTES,—the name of roundles.

JELLOP,—the comb of a cock or cockatrice in heraldry.

JAMBE or GAMB,—the lion's leg.

JESSANT, or NAISANT,—rising out of, or issuing from the middle of a fesse, &c.

JESSES,—leather thongs used to the bells of harness.

IMBATTLED, the same as *embattled*.

IMBORDERED, the same as *bordered*.

ING,—is halving or dividing any thing by a per-
line, as the arms of a husband and wife.

IAL CROWN. See the *Badge of Honour*.

ALLY CROWNED,—when any bearing, &c. is
with a regal crown.

ID. See *bendways*.

MENT or INCRÉSCENT,—the moon in her

TED or DANCETTE,—a line like the teeth of
the Plate 4.

SED, the same as *endorsed*.

UTCHEON,—a small escutcheon borne within
and in the middle of a coat.

IED,—when a lion or other beast has lost his tail.

ILED,—a line that is scolloped on the edges.

LARDED,—any bearing intermixed with ano-
thers in the bows, or one linked into another.

TED,—a line the reverse of *ingrailed*. See

TED,—any bearing turned upside down.

NT, the same as *conjoined*.

NT,—arising from the bottom of a chief;

, LAMBEAU, or FILE,—a figure of three or
four, to distinguish the difference of the eldest son.
charged with fleur-de-lis, or roses, is used for distinc-
tion of blood-royal.

REQUIN or LAMEQUIN,—is the mantle placed
behind the helmet and crest, and is floatant behind the person
bearing it. It is also the term for the points which hang
from a straight line of the label.

ASSE,—a French term for *langued*.

UED,—tongued, and of a different colour from that
of the field.

ER,—the line which passes from the collar of the
coat of arms &c.

of PARTITION. See Plate 4. which multiply
the divisions in the ordinaries, &c.

of DIVISION. See Plate 4. and page 3. of the
book.

ELL.—When three or more lions are on one shield,
they are termed lioncels.

of ENGLAND,—a lion passant gardant.

LISTON,

LISTON,—the scroll or ribbon on which the motto is written.

LODGED,—lying on the ground at rest, as applied to a stag, hart, &c. synonymous with *couchant*, as applied to beasts of prey.

LOZENGY,—divided into an uncertain number of lozenges.

LOZENGE. See Plate 3. on which the arms of maidens and widows should be borne.

MANCHE,—the old-fashioned sleeve.

MANED,—when the mane of a horse, &c. is of a different tincture.

MANTLE,—is the term given to that foldage whereon achievements are painted. The same as *lambrequin*.

MARCASSAN,—a young boar whose tail hangs down when that of an old boar is turned round in a ring on his back.

MARQUIS'S CORONET. See Plate 2. and *Badges of Honour*.

MARSHALLING,—is the regular arrangement and disposal of various coats in one shield, denoting the matches and alliances.

MARTLET,—a bird always drawn without legs.

MASCLE,—is of a lozenge form, but always performed. See Plate 3.

MASCULY,—is when the shield is covered with male figures.

MASONED,—is when the shield is covered with lines of the nature of stone building.

MAUNCHE, the same as *manche*.

MEMBERED,—legged or clawed; applied to a bird as to beasts of prey.

MERLETTE, or **MERLION**, the same as *martlet*.

MINIVER,—a white fur without spots, used to ornament parliamentary robes.

MONTANT,—the same as erect in pale, when scorpions, crawfish, swords, &c. are borne.

MORION,—a steel cap.

MORNE, or **MORTNE**,—when a lion, &c. is drawn without tongue, teeth, or claws.

MOUND,—a ball, or globe; part of the regalia of an Emperor, &c.

MOUNT,—is when the bottom of the shield is painted green, and is elevated in the middle.

MOUNTING,—is a term for beasts of the chase, in the same sense as *rampant* is to beasts of prey.

MOUSS

MOUSSUE,—is when any figure is rounded off at its extremities.

MULLET,—the rowel of a spur with five points.

MURAL CROWN,—whose top resembles a fortification. See Plate 2.

MURRAY-COLOUR,—is a dark brown.

MUSCHETORS,—are black spots resembling an ermine's tail, but without the three dots over them as used in ermine.

MUSSELED, or **MUZZLED**,—is when a bear or dog has the mouth tied up to prevent biting.

NAIANT,—swimming.

NAISSANT,—arising out of the middle of a fesse, &c.

NAVAL CROWN,—is when the top is embellished with the beaks of ships and sails, placed alternately.

NEBULE,—resembling a cloud.

NOMBRIL, or **NAVAL POINT**,—the next below the fesse point in the escutcheon. See Plate 4.

NOWED,—knotted; tied in a loose knot.

NUAME,—a French term for *nebuly*.

OBSDIONAL CROWN,—is made of grass and twigs of trees interwoven.

OGRASSES, or **PELLETS**,—are round black balls. See Plate 3.

OLIVE CROWNS,—was made of the olive branch.

OMBRED,—shadowed or crowded.

ONDE, the same as *wavy*.

OR, the same as *gold* or *yellow*.

ORDINARIES,—principal bearings in coat-armour. See Plate 4.

ORLE,—an ordinary composed of one or two lines passing round the shield.

PAIRLE,—composed of half a saltier and half a pale, resembling a Y.

PALE,—an ordinary which stands perpendicular in the center of the escutcheon, and occupies a third part of the field. See Plate 4.

PALLET,—a diminution of a pale, being only half its breadth, and their number in a field must always be mentioned.

PALLY,—when the field is divided by perpendicular lines, the number which must be mentioned.

PALLISSE,—is like a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable

length,

PL. I.

D

length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

PAPELONNE,—where the field or charge is covered with figures like the scales of a fish.

PARTIE,—applied to the field, parted or divided by line. See *per*.

PARTITIONS, COMPARTMENTS, or QUARTERINGS,—are the funeral divisions made in a coat, when the arms of the funeral family-connexions were borne altogether by one.

PASSANT-GUARDANT,—is said, when a beast walking with his full face towards the front.

PASSANT-REGUARDANT,—is when the beast walking and looking behind him.

PASSANT,—walking.

PATEE, or PATTEE. See Plate 4.

PATANCE,—is when a cross, &c. is acorned at the corners. See Plate 4.

PEAN — a fur, the ground of which is black powdered with spots of gold.

PELICAN IN PIETY,—in her nest feeding her young with the blood which issues from her breast. See *wulning*.

PELLETS. Same as *ogresses*.

PENDANT,—a term for any thing hanging down.

PENNON,—a species of funeral trophy.

PENNONCLES,—pieces of taffety in form of pennons oblong square, hung on a spear of a martial man.

PERFORATED, is the same as *voided*, or *pierced*.

PER,—a contraction of *partie per*; which is itself a contraction; meaning that the field is of two tinctures, divided by a line drawn in some certain direction. Thus, *pale*, or *partie per pale*, means parted by a line drawn in pale, namely, through the middle chief and the middle base point. *per bend*, *per fesse*, &c. having similar meanings.

PETRONEL,—an ancient name for a pistol.

PHEON,—the barbed head of an arrow.

PIGNON,—a French term for a *pinnacle*, or *top of building*.

PIGNONE,—a figure like a pair of stairs.

PILE,—is an ordinary in shape like the foot of a pile is driven into the ground to make good the foundation of a building in swampy ground.

PLAIN,—as applied to shields of arms, are those which are least encumbered with charges, and which have nothing on them but what is natural.

PLATE

PLATES,—round pellets entirely white, as if made of silver. See Plate 3.

PLAYE, the same as *bent*.

PLATTEE,—formed of *plates*, or roundles of silver.

PLUMETTY,—is when the field is divided into fustils, and with the ends of feathers, metal and colour alternate.

POINT,—is an ordinary like a pile issuing from the base. It is called a graft, and sometimes point in point by the French, on which they sometimes place a coat, and often two, as is said.

POINT IN POINT,—when tinged sanguine, is said to be the proper abatement of honour or mark of distinction in heraldry.

POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON,—with their positions, shewn in Plate 4.

POMEIS,—the term for *roundles* of a green colour, and like apples.

PORTATE,—a cross portate does not stand upright, but sloping, as if carrying on a shoulder.

POSE,—is when a lion, horse, &c. is standing still with all feet on the ground.

POTENT,—resembling the head of a crutch.

POWDERED,—when any thing is strewn all over profusely with any thing.

PRETENCE, OR ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE,—is a shield on which a husband carries the coat of his wife, being his wife's.

PREYING,—is the term for any ravenous beast or bird, lying on, and going to devour his prey.

PRINCE'S CORONET. See Plate 2.

PROPER,—is when any bird, beast, plant, &c. is borne in their real, true, and proper colour.

PURFLED,—applied to armour, studded and rimmed.

PURFLEW:—a border purflew is a border of fur.

PURPURE,—the term for purple. See page 2, of the Introduction.

QUARTER,—is an ordinary formed by dividing the field into two equal parts, by lines perpendicular and horizontal.

QUARTERING,—the act of marshalling many different coats in one escutcheon.

QUARTERINGS,—the different coats marshalled together in one escutcheon.

QUEUE,—is to express a tail of any beast.

RADIANT,—when an ordinary is edged with rays.

RAGULY,—ragged, jagged, or notched.

RAMPANT,—standing erect on the hind-legs.

RANGE,—a French term, when any mullets or charges are placed in bend, saltire, &c.

RAVISANT,—applied to a wolf, half-raised and springing forward upon his prey.

RECROISE,—a French term for *crossed*.

REGARDANT,—looking behind.

REMORA,—is a serpent, as in the figure of Prudence holding a javelin entwined with a serpent, is termed *remora*.

REMPLE,—is when a chief is filled with any other tincture or colour, leaving only a border of the first chief.

REMOVED,—dislocated, displaced.

RESPECTING EACH OTHER,—placed face to face.

RENVERSED, the same as *reversed*.

RESARCELLEE,—is when a cross is voided, and open at the ends.

RETRANCHE,—is when the escutcheon is twice cut athwart, bendways, or cut in bend dexter.

RISING, } applied to birds, in a position to wing : *roussant*, applied to a swan, and

ROUSANT, } with wings endorbed.

REVERSED,—is when a charge has its wrong end towards.

ROMPU,—is when any ordinary is broken.

ROUNDLES. See Plate 3, for the different kinds.

RUSTRE,—is a lozenge pierced round in the middle, is a kind of *mascle*. See Plate 3.

SABLE,—the black colour. See Plate 4, and page the Introduction.

SALIENT,—is standing upon the hind-legs, in the position of springing forward; applicable to beasts of prey.

SALTIER,—one of the ordinaries, in form of St. Andrew's cross, and admits of all the variations the lines can produce.

SALTIER-WAYS,—is when oblong figures are fitted after the position of the *saltier*.

SANGLANT,—bloody, torn off, or erased.

SANGUINE,—denotes a murray colour. See page the Introduction.

SARCELY, the same as *cercelly*.

SCARFE,—an ecclesiastical banner hanging down from top of a cross.

ARPE,—the first diminutive of the bend sinister, and is its breadth.

GREANT,—applied to a griffin, on his hind-legs, with wings endorsed.

JANT,—sitting.

ME,—an uncertain number of crosslets, stars, &c. *de lis*, strewn with fleurs-de-lis.

IAPOURNET,—is a curved line in the chief.

IELDS, BUCKLERS, or TARGETS.—Their forms various in all countries, according to the fancy of the artist, whereon are depicted the arms of the family.

NOVELLER,—a water-fowl like a duck.

NISTER,—the left-hand side of the shield, or any thing in armoury. The reverse of dexter.

IPPED,—torn off; not cut off smooth and even;—capable to sprigs of plants.

OMME,—a French term for *borned*, and their branches reckoned when fewer than thirteen; and when more, must *sans nombre*, added.

USTENU,—is when a chief is supported by a small part of the escutcheon, of a different colour from the chief, reaching as the chief does from side to side.

ANCELLED, or FETTERED.

RINGING,—when standing on the hind-legs; applicable to beasts of chase; also to fishes when placed in bend.

ANDARD,—one of the funeral trophies.

ARVED,—divested of leaves.

ATANT,—standing with all four feet on the ground.

RINGED,—applied to the bugle-horn, &c. with a ring to it.

BORDINARIES. For their number and denomination see page 6, of the Introduction.

PERCHARGE,—the same as *surcharge*, or *surcharge*.

PPORTERS,—are those figures placed on each side the arms of Sovereigns, Noblemen, Knights of the Garter, Bannerets, &c. and appear to hold up or support the arms.

RCOAT,—"a loose, light, thin, taffety coat, formerly worn by military men over their armour, and upon their arms were painted or embroidered."

RMOUNTED, when applied to a chief, signifies that a smaller chief of a different tincture is placed upon it.

SURTOUT,—over all. An escutcheon of pretence placed on the center of a shield of arms, is said to be a *surtout*.

TAILLE, the same as *party per bend sinister*.

TAWNEY-COLOUR, the same as *tawny*.

TENNE,—is a colour composed of red, yellow, and blue mixt. See page 2 of the Introduction.

TIERCE,—a French term, when the field is divided into three equal parts.

TIGES, or **FEUILLES**, when fruits are represented by stalks and leaves.

TIMBRE,—the helmet when placed over the arms to complete an achievement.

TINCTURE,—the colour of any thing in coat-arms.

TORCE, the same as *wreath*.

TORTEAUXES,—are roundles or balls that are placed on the arms. See Plate 3.

TRANGLE,—a French term for a *bar* or *closet*.

TREFOIL, or **THREE-LEAVED GRASS**. See Plate 2.

TRESSURE,—an ordinary, the diminutive of the chief, being one-half the breadth of it.

TRICORPORATE,—when the bodies of three animals meet in a point conjoined in one head.

TRILLISE, or **TREILLE**,—a lattice, which differs from a fret by not passing over and under alternately, but straight upon the undermost pieces fixed with nails.

TRIPPANT,—applied to bucks, antelopes, &c. is noted by one fore-foot up, the other three feet on the level.

TRUNKED,—when the trunk of a tree is of a different colour from the branches.

TUSKED,—is when the tusks of a boar, tiger, elephant, &c. are of a different colour from the body.

VAIR, or **VERRY**,—a fur formerly used for the lining of royal robes, generally of white and blue. See Plate 3.

VALLARY-CROWN,—is that surmounted with a garland. See Plate 2.

VAMPLATE, the same as *gauntlet*, or an *iron glove*.

VAMBRACED,—when the arm is totally covered with armour.

VELLOPED,—applied to a cock, gilled.

VERDOY,—an uncertain number of roses, trefoils, or other vegetable productions.

VERGETTE,—the same as *paly*.

VER

RREY, the same fur as *vair*.
 RT,—the green colour. See page 2, of the Introduction.
 RES,—the French term for *annulets*, or *great rings*.
 IDED,—pierced through, or the middle part taken out,
 the field or the ordinary appears through it.
 IDER,—an ordinary resembling a flanch, but not so
 or so circular towards the center of the field.
 LANT,—flying.
 RANT,—devouring, or swallowing.
 LINED,—wounded and bleeding.
 LNING,—wounding; applied to a pelican piercing
 east, in order to draw blood for the purpose of feeding
 ung.
 BRACED, the same as *vambraced*.
 BRATED, the same as *ombered* or *shadowed*.
 DEE, OR UNDY, the same as *wavy*. See Plate 4.
 GULED,—hoofed, of a different colour from the body
 animal.
 DEE, the same as *cleebée*.
 ATTLED AND COMBED,—the comb and gills of
 , when of a different colour from the body.
 VY,—a line like the waves of the sea. See Plate 4.
 EATH,—two bands of silk of different colours, the
 and principal tincture of the arms, placed between the
 and the helmet.
 TE,—the ancient name of *gate*.

O R I G I N

O F

BADGES OF HONOUR

THE origin of armorial bearings, is of too remote to be traced with any degree of certainty; as all nations and countries, in the earliest ages, had their peculiar arms and standards to distinguish their parties from each other at time of battle. At the siege of Troy, which was begun 3000 years ago, arms were arrived to some perfection, then wearing helmets, breast-plates, shields, bucklers, &c. made of leather, &c. when the faces of the great military officers being obscured by their helmets, they, for distinction of tribe expressed on their shield, or embroidered on their surcoats their device, as they did also on their banners and pennons, the better to be known by their followers. Hector is said to have borne two lions combatant; and Alexander the Great, who lived about 2130 years ago, bore a lion rampant on his shield, and caused his soldiers to bear the same on their shields. They had also the custom of adorning the helmets with a crest that resembled some beast or bird of prey, not only to distinguish them in the field of battle, but to strike a terror in their enemies; but also to give an air to their persons, and encourage their troops.

The Romans of a later date had, for the badges of Nobility, the statues of their ancestors; and he who had the privilege of using these images was termed Nobilis; he who had only his own image was called Novus (or first of his family); and he who had neither his own, nor those of his fathers, went under the appellation of Ignobilis. These images, statues, were carved and painted to represent life, and dressed agreeable to their quality, being adorned with robes and emblems of the offices that they had borne, or spoils they had taken from their enemy. These statues commonly stood in their public buildings in cabinets of which upon solemnities were exhibited to public view, not only to indulge the common people, but to excite emulation in their descendants, or upbraid them when they degenerated.

wardice or unworthy actions. When any of the fallen, the statues were not only exposed to view, but at funerals were carried before the corpse, as ensigns of nobility; and from this custom came that of succeeding, to carry at the funerals of great personages the arms and bearings belonging to their families.

Romans had also other insigns of honour, such as crowns of gold, gilt spurs, and lances, and frequently crowns of different forms, which at first were made of bays in token of peace and victory, but afterwards they were made of gold. The crowns of the Romans were, 1. The oval crown, which was made of myrtle, and bestowed upon Generals, who were entitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called ovation. 2. The naval, or rostral crown, composed of a circle of gold with ornaments resembling beaks of ships, and were given to the Captain who first grappled, or the Soldier who first boarded an enemy's ship. 3. The vallaris, or castrensis, a circle of gold raised with jewels or palisades, the reward of him who first forced the enemies' entrenchments. 4. The mural crown was a circle of gold indented and embossed, given to him who first mounted the wall of a beleaguered place, and there lodged a standard. 5. The civic crown was made of the branches of green oak, and given him who had saved the life of a citizen. 6. The obsidionalis, or siege crown, was made of grass growing on the plain; and was given to a General who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. 7. The radial crown was given to Princes at their translation among the gods. We meet also with the corona aurea, often bestowed on soldiers, without any other name or term.

The crown of Charlemaigne, borne by the King of England, is represented in his escutcheon as Elector and Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, the origin of which has for many years past been pretended to be at Nuremberg, but by the present Emperor lately removed to Vienna, having been so differently described by public prints, it may not be displeasing to have its description with accuracy.

The crown is made of pure gold, weighing 14 pounds, divided into three parts, ornamented with 53 sapphires, 50 rubies, one large diamond, and 338 pearls. The foremost part is embellished with 12 jewels, all unpolished, and is bigger than those on the right and left; but that part hindmost is of equal size. The second part, on the right hand, contains our Saviour seated between two cherubs, each with four wings, whereof two

two are upward and two downward, and underneath this motto, *Per me Reges regnant*. The third part, same side, has only gems and pearls on it. On the side is King Hezekiah sitting, leaning his head on his hand, as though he was sick, and by his side Isaiah prophet, with a scroll, whereon is this motto, *Ecce super Dies tuos 15 annos*; as also over the heads of figures, *Isaias Propbeta, Ezechias Rex*. The fifth part is behind, and of equal bigness with the foremost, jewels semi. The sixth part has the effigy of a crowned, and a scroll in his hand, with these words *Regis judicium diligit*; and over his head, *Rex David*. The seventh part is only of gems; but the eighth, and ninth, is a King sitting with a crown upon his head; and on which he holds with both his hands, is this motto *Dominum & regem amato*; as likewise over his head *Solomon*. On the top of the crown is a cross, which contains seventeen jewels; and in the top of the cross these words, *IHS, Nazarenus Rex Judeorum*; and in the arch of the semi-circle, these words, *CHONORIS DEI GRATIA ROMANORUM IMPERATOR AUGUSTUS*. This shews, that the semi-circle was added after Charles's time by the Emperor Conrad.

Among the Greeks, the crowns given to those who won the prize at the Isthmian games, were of pine; at the Olympic, of laurel; and at the Nemean, of smallage or hyacinth. Constantine the Great was the first Sovereign that wore a crown, before which time they used a fillet, or circlet of silk; the more antient ensigns of authority being a scepter. Justinian was the first who used the orb, or mound, which has a cross on its top, which was introduced into England by Edward the Confessor. The custom of anointing at coronation was first used in England by Alfred the Great, which is not practised in Europe by any other Sovereign except Sardinia and France.

The *Imperial* crown is made of a circle of gold, enriched with jewels and pearls, heightened with fleur-de-lis, and seeded with pearls, raised in the form of a cap with a band at the top, like a crescent. From the middle of this band an arched fillet enriched with pearls, and surmounted with a mound whereon is a cross of pearls.

The crown of *Great-Britain* is a circle of gold, lined with ermine, enriched with pearls and precious stones, heightened up with four crosses pattee, and four large

ternately: from these issue four arched diadems with pearls, which close under a mound, surmounted like those at the bottom.

The crown of *France* is a circle enamelled, adorned with stones, and heightened up with eight arched diadems, as many fleurs-de-lis, that conjoin at the top double fleur-de-lis, all of gold.

The crowns of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Poland*, are all of the same form, and are, amongst others, described as a ducal crown heightened up with eight arched diadems that support a cross ensigned with a plain cross.

The crowns of *Denmark* and *Sweden* are both of the same form; each of eight arched diadems, rising from a Marquis's crown and conjoin at the top under a mound, ensigned with a cross.

The crowns of most other Kings are circles of gold adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with large diadems, and closed by four, six, or eight diadems, supporting a cross surmounted of a cross.

The *Grand Seigneur* bears over his arms a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidical points heightened up with stones, and the uppermost is surmounted with crescents.

The *Pope*, or *Bishop of Rome*, appropriates to himself a mitre, a long cap of golden cloth, from which hang two ribbons embroidered and fringed at the ends, semée of crosses; this cap is inclosed by three Marquises coronets; on its top a mound of gold, whereon is a cross represented pometted, recrossed, flowery or plain.

The coronet of the *Prince of Wales*, or eldest son of the King of Great-Britain, was antiently a circle of gold set with four crosses-patee, and as many fleurs-de-lis also; but since the Restoration, it has been closed with pearls only, adorned with pearls, and surmounted of a cross and cross, and bordered with ermine like the King's.

As the coronet, he has another distinguishing mark peculiar to himself, viz. a plume of ostrich feathers with a crest open crown, and under it, in a scroll, the motto, (*Dieu et mon droit*). Which device was first taken by Edward the Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346, where with his own hand, killed John, King of Bohemia, took from his head such a plume, and put it on his

and

The coronet of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland and of all the immediate sons and brothers of the King of Great-Britain, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, heightened up with four fleurs-de-lis, and as many cross-pattee alternate. See Plate 2.

The coronet of the Princesses of Great-Britain is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and heightened up with cross-pattee, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry-leaves alternate; whereas a Prince's coronet has only fleurs-de-lis and crosses. Ditto.

A *Duke's Coronet* is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, enriched with jewels and pearls, and set round with eight large strawberry or parsley-leaves. Ditto.

A *Marquis's Coronet* is a circle of gold bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry-leaves, and as many pearls on pyramidal points of equal height, alternate. Ditto.

An *Earl's Coronet* is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, heightened up with eight pyramidal points, or rays, the tops of which are as many large pearls, and are placed alternately with as many strawberry-leaves but the pearls are much higher than the leaves. Ditto.

A *Viscount's Coronet* differs from the preceding ones, being only a circle of gold bordered with ermine, with eight pearls set close together on the rim, without any limit of number, which is a prerogative above a Baron, whose is limited. Ditto.

A *Baron's Coronet*, which was first granted by Charles I. is formed with six pearls set at equal distance, on a circle bordered with ermine, four of which only are set with engravings. Ditto.

The eldest sons of Peers, above the degrees of a Baron, bear their father's arms and supporters with a label, and the coronet belonging to their father's second title, if he has any; but all younger Sons bear their arms with proper differences, but use no coronets.

The differences are for the heir, or first son, the Label. 2d son, the Crescent. 3d son, the Mullet. 4th son, the Martlet. 5th son, the Annulet. 6th son, the Fleur-de-lis. 7th son, the Rose. 8th son, the Cross-moline. 9th son, the double Quaterfoil. But in the Royal Family, a label is used only with differences by additional pendants and differences charges on them. See Plate 3.

MANNER OF CREATING PEERS.

ALTHOUGH there were military tenures in England during the time of the Saxons, yet it is certain that they underwent a very great alteration by the accession of William the Conqueror to the throne, who established many feudal customs for law, that he brought with him from Normandy. The army of William the Conqueror was composed of several nations, who, in order to make their fortunes by the sword of the English, had listed themselves in the service of the Norman; and among all those people, as well as in Normandy, the feudal law not only prevailed, but was understood almost in the same manner. As we do not attempt to give an extensive treatise upon the Origin and Nature of Peerage, but only to enquire into the Manner how the prerogative of Creating Peers was antiently exercised by the crown, we shall not carry the present research higher than the conquest.

Peerage, according to the common opinion, is by three manner of ways, that is, by Tenure, by Writ, or by Letters Patents. But before we enter into the consideration of either, must be observed, that it is agreed by all, that from the conquest until the latter end of the reign of Henry III. the Barons were all feudal and by tenure, and consequently their appearance in Parliament, during that time, can be considered no otherwise than as a service annexed and incident to the possession of their lands. Henry III. according to the learned Camden, first began the method of creating Barons by writ, thereby excluding such of the lesser Barons by tenure as he pleased, and bestowing an equal degree of honour and privilege upon persons who were not Barons by tenure, as upon those who were. Which method of proceeding continued until the 11th of Richard II. who first introduced the creation of Barons by patent. These three periods of time, which exhibit so many different stages of the English Peerage, are so remarkable, that we cannot observe a better method than to make them the heads of the following discourse.

The whole of Parliamentary business may be reduced under the two general heads of advice and consent; so far as the consent of the Barons was wanting to any proposition that might be made unto them, their presence in Parliament, and the assent of their assent, was absolutely necessary to enable

ble the King to do some act, which by law could not be without their consents. And as to the matter of their attendance is to be considered only as a feudal service which by the tenure of their lands, and the oath of homage they had taken, they were obliged to pay unto the King to the superior Lord of their Fiefs.

When any affair happened which was not universal, but affected only particular persons, it was common for them to be summoned. Hence is it, that we see among the several writs to this purpose, as, *Summonitiones ad loquium, de veniendo ad consilium, &c.* which, though they have sometimes been mistaken for parliamentary writs, yet nothing but summons of particular persons to come and to contribute towards the expence of an affair, in which they only (or at least chiefly) were concerned. As in Edward III. there is a writ directed to Humfrey Earl of Northampton (which Dugdale however has printed in his collection of writs of summons to Parliament,) wherein, after reciting the confusion of the affairs of Ireland were in, says that several other English Lords had large possessions in that Kingdom, and were therefore more particularly obliged to the defence of it. But that the reader may fully see, how the principle of no person's being to be taxed without his own consent was observed, he must know, that upon the same occasion writs were likewise directed even to the lords who were proprietors of land in Ireland, commanding them to send their proper Attornies, to consult and consent what should be judged necessary to be done, in relation to that affair.

If this equity was therefore observed with respect to particular persons, it is no wonder, that it was always thought necessary, as well as reasonable, to consult the whole Kingdom in Parliament, upon all affairs and demands, which were extra-feudal and of a general concern. And therefore King Edward I. was so sensible of the justice of this way of proceeding, that he inserted in his writs of summons to Parliament as a fundamental principle of law, and as his reason for summoning the Parliament, *That in every affair which related to the Kingdom, the consent of the whole Kingdom ought to be required.*

It is agreed universally, that the Peers or Lords of Parliament do relate to, and serve for the general good of the whole Kingdom; and as it is agreed, that every Peer sits in the House of Lords in respect only of his Barony, it will be necessary to enquire into the true notion of the word Peer.

life what constituted a Barony, during this first period of
 of which we now treat. And although it is very true,
 there were great or common councils both in England
 Scotland, before so much as the institution of *tenures*
 and by knight-service, &c. or of manors in this king-
 and that therefore the feudal law, cannot be considered
 the first origin or foundations of Parliaments; yet if we
 consider the English government only as it has been since the
 Norman conquest, it will be found natural to look upon our
 Norman monarchy to be in great, what every manor
 miniature; and that therefore our Parliaments do in a
 measure resemble, and may be styled the Court Baron
 of the kingdom: for in the great case between the two Kings
 of Navarre and Castile, which was referred to the judgment
 of Henry I. and his Barons, the judgment is entered,
Henr. & barones regis curia Anglia adjudicaverunt.
 The word *Peers*, or *Pairs*, is altogether feudal, signifying
 men equal as to their condition, vassals in the
 court, and liege men of the same Lord. The word
 though now it is by custom appropriated to the Peers of
 the kingdom, was yet antiently equally applicable to the
 of what Lord soever. Every one knows, that in Magna
 Carta it is used in the most general sense, "*Nullus liber*
homo, &c. nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum." But in
 the laws of Henry the First, the word *Pares*, or *Comites*, is
 in a perfect feudal sense, to denote the tenants of the
 manor.

must be observed, that although the term Baron, as well
 peer, has been by common usage appropriated to the
 of Parliament, that yet antiently it was used to signify
 freeman whatsoever. The freemen of the city of Lon-
 don, by our old historians, frequently styled Barons, so
 were of York, and several other places. The Barons of
 Cinque Ports retain their name unto this day. Nor is it
 surprising that this word was so applied by those authors, who
 were perfectly ignorant not only of the elegance, but also of
 the propriety of the language they wrote in. The eight Ba-
 rons of the county palatine of Chester are so well known,
 they need not be here mentioned; and the most consider-
 able tenants of the Abby of Ramsey are, in a charter of
 Henry the First, styled Barons of that Abby. The terms of
 Peers and Barons were frequently used as synonymous; for as
 Barons of the crown were indifferently styled either Barons

or Peers, so likewise were the freeholders of every manor as is evident from the phrase of Court Baron, still in use.

Baron and Baronies were of the essence of a Gothic kingdom, in like manner as freeholders are essential to a manor. Every man has a right to be tried by his Peers, which is a right not originally peculiar to Englishmen, since in feudal questions it was common to all the Gothick nations among whom it was an universally received maxim, that no man could be disseised of his fief but by the judgment of his tenants, who were his Peers, of the same barony or manor of which it was held. And since all the judicial acts of a Lord are done in a Court Baron, which cannot be held without freeholders, therefore by the feudal law every Baron or Lord of a Manor, was obliged to keep within his barony a sufficient number of freeholders.

Whatever notions are now entertained of an attendance on Parliament as an honour, a privilege, &c. in the earlier times of our monarchy, it was looked upon in quite a different light; and was esteemed to be a service, a burthen, incident to the tenure of their lands, from which many were desired to be delivered. The Clergy, who now think the Barony annexed to their Bishoprics to be advantageous, did originally complain of them as a burthen and imposition upon the Church.

Baronage by tenure is founded upon the feudal law, and was understood by the Normans for some time after the conquest. At which time the Conqueror took into his own hands (as his share of the plunder) all the demesne lands of the crown, and whatever had belonged to, or been in the possession of, Edward the Confessor at the time of his death; the rest he divided amongst his army, the greatest part of which had followed him with no other view than to improve their fortunes. And indeed he was very liberal to many of them; as for instance the whole county of Chester was granted to Hugh Lupus; Robert Earl of Moreton in Normandy and of Cornwall in England, had a grant of no less than 795 manors; Alan Earl of Brittain and Richemonde, and Geofroy Bishop of Constance had 280. These grants from the Conqueror, though they were made as rewards for services, must not however be attributed to the greatness of his generosity, but to the necessity of his affairs; since without it, the officers of his army would undoubtedly have mutinied, for they did never look upon them as matters of grace, but of right. At least the great Earl of Warren thought so, and

duced his sword as his warranty for his land, in answer to the *quo warranto* brought against him; adding, "That William the Bastard did not conquer the kingdom himself, but that his ancestors were joint adventurers in the enterprise, and sharers and assistants therein." Malcolm III. who lived quite through the Conqueror's reign, first introduced the feudal titles of honour, as of Baron, &c. into Scotland.

It seems to be more than probable, that these tenures were introduced into England by common consent, or by Parliament.

Nor was the number of tenants in capite at first so numerous, but that they might well all meet together for the dispatch of any business that concerned them all; for in the reign of William the Conqueror there were not quite seven hundred lay tenants in capite; who, together with the Bishops, &c. under the King, held all the lands in the kingdom, and of whom all other persons whatsoever held. Now these tenants in capite, the reserved service of the greatest number of them was but petit serjeantry, and consequently the number of those who held *per comitatum vel baronium* could be very large.

Besides this, that the first Barons, or rather the first feudal services were originally instituted by common consent, that is, in Parliament, there is another consideration to be added, which arises from that portion of power which ancient Kings of England had over their crown-lands, or *demesne*; for it was by grants of them only, that it was possible to increase the number of feudal baronies; since, as has been before observed, at the Conquest, all the other lands of the king were either portioned out among the followers of the Conqueror, or else the possession confirmed to those old Saxon lords, who had not been in arms against him; with this exception only, that new services, &c. were reserved, which were first established by the Normans; and to which, perhaps, in their Saxon government, they had not been obliged.

In this distribution of lands ample provision was made for the support of the royal dignity; for no less than 1422 manors or lordships, together with other lands scattered up and down in the counties of Middlesex, Salop, and Rutland, were appropriated to the crown, over and above some quit-rents, and the services that were paid out of those which were reserved away. Ordericus Vitalis says, that the settled-rents of William I. amounted to no less than the sum of £100,000 per diem; which, supposing money to have been

but ten times the value it is now, is near four millions ster-
per annum. I think it may be here observed, that this
thor relates this passage of the royal revenue in the same
in which the laws of William I. and feudal services
established, viz. anno 1070, the fourth year of the Conquer-
reign, which began in the year 1066. Fortescue there-
had some reason to say, that the King of England at
had the greatest revenue of any Prince in Europe. Of
revenue, speaking of the article of *terra regis* in Domestick
Sir Robert Cotton says, that our forefathers thought it
pious to alienate it.

As this law is now antiquated not only in England, but
all other nations, what has been said, can relate to the
only as it stood for about 200 years after the Conquest;
ing which time, it is agreed that all our Barons were feo-
But then it obviously follows, that during that time, it
not possible for the crown to increase the number of barons
for all the land of England, except what was reserved in
demesne, being granted out to be held by different services
per Baroniam, per Servitium Militis, &c. the crown had
land to dispose of, but only such as should happen to escheat
by the death of any of those grantees without heirs, or
feiture, &c. So that, in short, this observation amounts
this, that no feudal Baron could be without lands, and
the King had no lands to grant but demesne; and that
being by law unalienable, it was only the power of regu-
ing escheats that was in the crown; which is exactly con-
sistent to the feudal law, as expressed by Molinæus, who
asserting that a King could not alienate his demesne lands
adds, "*Feuda, subfeuda, & alia quæcunque immobilia*
"*eadem domanio dependentia, quæ ad regem jure consue-*
"*tudinis vel commissi deferuntur, possunt libere per*
"*alienari & in perpetuum concedi.*"

Upon this occasion it will illustrate what has been said,
observe, that when lands which were baronies escheated
the King's hands, the barony was not dissolved, but subsisted
as a barony *in manu regis*, and as such were to be granted
over. Lands held in ancient demesne, when they devolved
into the King's hands became frank-free, and as such were
accounted for by the fermours. But baronies always retained
their name and nature, and were accounted for in the same
manner: as for example, "*Willielmus le Puher & Hen-*
"*ricus Pincerna r. c. de L. l. & viiis. de firmâ Honoris Williel-*
"*mi de Curci de parte illâ quæ est in manu regis.*" So that

the King could not increase the number of baronies; sometimes happened that he could the number of Barons, person's dying without heirs, &c. who was possessed of al baronies, which in such case might be granted to several persons.

may be also further observed, that honour and barony formerly used as synonymous terms. Sir Harry Spelman

“Honor igitur ab Anglo-Normannis dictum videtur, cuius cujusque majoris baronis feudale patrimonium seu *baronia*.” And Gervasius Tilburienfis, speaking of the manner of accounting for the farms of escheats, says, that the land accounted for be a barony, it ought to be entered in the account of such an honour. “Verum dum in manu regis, de hoc sic scribetur in annali; ille vicecomes addit compotum, de firma illius *honoris*, si *baronia* est.”

In Croke's Elizabeth, it is agreed *per cur* that a manor not at this day be made by the crown; with whom my Coke agrees in his discourse concerning copy-holds, &c.

And in Croke's Carol it is likewise agreed, that an honour consists of many manors united together: from whence it follows, that as the crown cannot create a manor, so likewise it cannot create an honour, and consequently no power that of the King in Parliament can create a barony.

The common notion of Barons by writ, is chiefly founded on the authority of Sir Edward Coke, who does say, that the King calls any lay-man to the Upper House of Parliament generally by his writ, that he is thereby, provided he sits, in consequence of it, created a Baron and Lord of Parliament to him and his heirs for ever. We particularly observe the word lay-man, because in another place he affirms, that a lay-man when summoned was obliged to attend, but a regular was not, unless he held of the King *per Baro-*

the number of the tenants *per Baroniam*, was not near so great as it has been by some imagined. Since, as Matthew Paris relates, King Henry III. when he was at St. Edmund's, caused a list to be made of all the baronies in England, and they amounted but to the number of 250, according to the edition of 1571 (though Camden's manuscript mentions in his Britannia reads 150). Now if it be considered that many of these baronies might escheat into the King's hands, and that many of them might also be in the possession of one nobleman, &c. it appears very probable, that the number of Lords could not at any time have been greater than

than it now is. And if it be also considered, that the number of the King's tenants *in capite* in Domesday, did not exceed seven hundred, and that the greatest part of them by inferior services, as *petit-serjeantry*, &c. it will not be reasonable to suppose, there ever could be more than a small number *per Baroniam*. Which agrees with what appears in the Rolls above five or six years after. When writs of summons were sent to all the Barons of England to attend the King against the Welch, *cum equis & armis*; of the temporal Barons one hundred and thirty-three, and of the spiritual Barons were summoned *ad habendum servitium suum*. During that time that the baronage subsisted wholly upon a feudal tenure it is obvious that every man who held *per Baroniam* *interea* had a right to be summoned to the great councils of the nation. But as a great number of them grew weary of attendance, because of the trouble and expence of the journies, they were, in process of time, neglected to be summoned. And at last the Barons of the antientest foundation who had the greatest revenues, and consequently the greatest power, were styled *Majores Barones*. For the King had the right to grant over all escheated baronies; but as he was perhaps obliged to grant them upon the same services, it was frequent to reserve more burthensome services (as a greater number of Knights, &c.) upon the new infeoffment than the first grantee had been obliged to perform. This circumstance was likewise common to the tenants *in capite* knights-service only, as well as to the tenants *per Baroniam*. And from hence arose the difference between the *feodum* & *novi feoffamenti*, which are distinguished in the account of the aid *pur fille marier*, that was granted to Henry II. in order to collect this aid the better, all the King's tenants *in capite*, by what service soever, were obliged to transmit certificates into the Exchequer of what fiefs they held, which by a general name were called *Chartæ Baronum*, though they were not all Barons, as *e. g.*

The new infeoffed Barons were not so rich as those of antient date, but the old Barons, thinking to aggrandise their dignity by not suffering the grantees of these escheated baronies to be summoned to Parliament, as Barons had formerly with themselves, did in some Parliament (as Mr.elden judges) that preceded the grand charter, obtain a statute that only the *Majores Barones* should be summoned for the future.

this was the first foundation of Barons by writ (as
 are now called;) though it is plain from what has been
 said that the writ was not by these laws made any ways ef-
 fectual to a barony, but only that though they were Barons,
 they should not have a right of appearing among the Greater
 Barons, because they were not particularly summoned: so
 that it was not their barony, but their right of voting in
 Parliament that depended upon the writ. But this regula-
 tion of the Peerage, or Barons of Parliament, was not com-
 pleted in the reign of King John. His son, Henry III. put
 his finishing hand to this regulation, which was afterwards
 confirmed by Edward I. and some of his successors. And
 it must be observed, that Henry III. did not by his law
 intend to establish a prerogative of creating any person a
 Baron of Parliament by his writ, whether he was a tenant
per Baroniam, or not. On the contrary, he left the being or
 not being a Baron upon the foot he found it, introducing
 this rule for the future, viz. that none of the Barons,
 tenants *per Baroniam*, should have voice in Parliament,
 except only to whom he should direct a writ of summons;
 these are the express words of the manuscript cited by
 Mr. Hall. This law was probably made in the Parliament
 of Henry III. immediately after the battle of Evesham,
 in which were summoned of the spirituality no less than 36
 Bishops, and 65 Abbots, besides the Bishops, five Deans, and
 the Master of the Temple, but of the temporality, not 30—
 from the vanquished Barons were forfeited, and their
 lands seized into the King's hands. But this severity did
 not quiet the nation, the sufferers being too many to be used
 with such rigour. The distressed Barons again took arms,
 the year following compelled the King to agree to a
 reasonable composition, by which they were restored to
 their estates upon the payment of moderate fines. And ac-
 cordingly we find, in the very next writs of summons that
 followed, a greater number of Temporal Lords summoned,
 12 Earls, and 53 Barons.
 This gave the first occasion for the term of Barons by
 writ in order to judge more clearly what operation in law
 the writ would antiently have, it must be considered, that it
 could not possibly be directed but to three sorts of persons;
 either to such as were tenants *in capite per Baroniam*,
 or such as were only tenants *in capite* by knights-service,
 or else to such as were not the immediate tenants of the
 King at all. And as to the first of these, they were obliged.

to attend if summoned; and as they were already Barons by their tenure, when they were in Parliament, they had undoubtedly, in consequence of their writs, a right to vote on all questions whatsoever, &c. As to the second, they were by virtue of the oath of homage, which every military tenant made to his Lord, were obliged to attend when summoned; but then, when they were in Parliament, it may be doubted, whether they had more than a deliberate voice as counsellors, or, as it is now expressed, whether they were more than as assistants to the House of Lords. And as to the third, they were not by law obliged to obey the writ; yet if they voluntarily chose to attend, they, like the second, were in all probability no otherwise than as assistants to the House.

During the first period of time, therefore, all Peerage Baronies were feudal; and even the officary titles, as Lord High-Steward, Earl Marshal of England, &c. though by Dodderidge they are reckoned to be of a species by themselves, were also feudal. Nor is there any instance of a person's being summoned to Parliament, and acting as a Lord of Parliament, as High-Steward, or Marshal, &c. but those offices were always either annexed (when they were hereditary) to fiefs, or else were bestowed on persons who were tenants of the crown *per Baroniam*; and might therefore have been summoned to Parliament, though they had never held those offices. As for instance, the office of High-Steward was, as my Lord Coke says, annexed to the barony of Hinckley, which was parcel of the county of Leicester; and as he explains it, the county and barony were held by the further service of executing the office of High-Steward of England.

It being agreed, that our nobility not only sit in the House of Lords as Barons, but also that none but Barons have the right to sit and vote there; and the persons we now speak of not being Barons by tenure, it follows, that they can only sit so in virtue of the writ that summons them thither; for as to the Barons by patent, it will be necessary to speak of them by themselves. But that the reader may the better judge how the writ can operate so far as to give the persons summoned by it the right of Barons to them and their heirs, I will be proper here to insert the writ itself. " Rex, &c.

" de N. Chivaller, Quia de advisamento & assensu consilii
 " nostri pro quibusdam arduis & urgentibus negotiis nostris
 " & defensionem regni nostri Angliæ concernentibus, quibus
 " cum

parlamentum nostrum apud Westmon'
 proximo futuro teneri ordinavimus, &
 dem vobiscum, ac cum praelatis, magnatibus & proce-
 us dicti regni nostri colloquium habere & tractatum:
 his in fide & ligeanciâ quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter
 ungendo mandamus, quodd consideratis dictorum nego-
 rum arduitate, & periculis imminetibus, cessante ex-
 tatione quacunque, dictis die & loco personaliter inter-
 nobiscum, ac cum praelatis, magnatibus ac proceribus
 radictis, super dictis negotiis tractaturi, vestrumque
 sillum impensuri, & hoc, sicut nos & honorem nos-
 ac expeditionem negotiorum prædictorum diligitis,
 illatenus omittatis. Teste, &c."

has been Sir Edward Coke's opinion, that a Peerage
 ained to a man and his heirs, on his being summoned
 once appearing in obedience to) this writ. Conform-
 to which doctrine, Mr. Justice Dodderidge, in his Trea-
 of Nobility, puts these Questions. " 1. Whether a ba-
 y, upon a man's being once summoned by writ, does
 scend from the ancestor to the heir—And then if to the
 female—And then if to the husband of such heir
 male, during her life?"

d first, as to the inheritance in the honour that is sup-
 to be gained by it, let any man but look into the writ
 can construe it,) and he will find it to be entirely per-
 to the man to whom it is directed; and that it is so far
 creating a barony to him and his heirs, that neither
 ords baron, barony, nor heirs, are to be found in it.
 agreed, that the King cannot, by his letters patent,
 any man a Baron or Peer, either for life, in tail, or in
 mple, without express words of creation in the patents
 at purpose. Beyond which, in all the patents that have
 since the 20th of Henry VIII. there is not only a
 l clause inserted for the creating the patentees Barons,
 out also for enabling them and their heirs (according as
 imitation is) to hold and possess a seat and place in
 ment.

has been already observed, that my Lord Coke affirms,
 if the King does by writ summon a layman to the House
 rds, he cannot refuse the service. But that if he called
 bot, or any other regular, he could refuse to serve un-
 e held *per Baroniam*. But yet the reason of the law
 to be the same in the case of a layman, as of an ab-
 For every writ mandatory, as a writ of summons

to Parliament is, supposes the person to whom it is directed to be under an obligation to obey it. We are sensible, that may here be objected, there is no fear of any man's disobedience, and in modern practice it is certainly true. But that it is as true, that the law is not founded upon modern usage but upon antient custom, when men were not so ambitious of being Barons as they now are, but were often, upon their own request, discharged from any service of that nature. And therefore if a layman, who holds not *per Baroniam*, be as much at liberty to refuse his attendance as a regular, it follows that the direction of a writ to him, does not make either him or his heirs Barons, or Lords of Parliament. It is true, that if a man accepts of a patent by which he is created a Baron, he, by his own voluntary acceptance, becomes obliged for the future to attend in obedience to all writs that shall be directed to him. But what makes this obligation something stronger is, that every Lord who being summoned, absents himself without the King's leave, is liable to be fined, which it is unreasonable to suppose he can be, unless he be under a legal obligation to obey the writ. The only reason my Lord Coke gives, for a regular's not being obliged to obey the writ is, because he does not hold *per Baroniam*, which seems to be equally strong in the case of a layman. The abbot of St. James's, Northampton, being summoned in the twelfth of Edward the Second, petitioned to be discharged, upon a suggestion that he was not a tenant *per Baroniam*. This abbot excused himself, as well upon the account of *nul tenure en chief*, as *nul tenure per Baroniam*. Again, in the 26th year of Edw. III. the abbot of Leicester was, by patent under the great seal, upon his petition and suggestion that he was not a tenant *per Baroniam*, discharged from all attendance in Parliament.

That the reader may the better judge, how far the direction of a writ of summons to any man, who was not a tenant *per Baroniam*, could be thought to create him a Baron of Parliament, either for life, or to him and his heirs, &c. we shall mention a few particulars that appear upon view of the writs of summons that are extant. If it be true that every man (though he be not a Baron either by tenure or patent) ought, upon the receipt of his writ, to enjoy the dignity and honour of a Baron, how is it that so many abbots and priors as were summoned 49 Henry III. were never reckoned among the spiritual Barons? Nor can we think it a sufficient answer to say, that though they were Barons, yet

volenti non fit injuria, their baronies were, by their own consent, defeated and taken away; since, according to a resolution of the House of Lords, in Viscount Purbeck's case, though a Peerage may be forfeited, it cannot by any other act whatsoever, (but an act of Parliament) be either surrendered, defeated, or extinguished.

But my Lord Chief Justice Coke informs us, that every temporal Lord who sits in the House, ought *ex debito Justitiæ* to have a writ of summons directed to him every Parliament. nor can they therefore by law, either with or without their consents, be ever left out of the lists of summons. And the Lords have, in all ages, resented any omission of that nature, as the highest breach of their privileges. As in the year 1555, the Barons refused to grant any aid, or to transact any business, because all the Barons were not summoned according to the tenor of Magna Charta. And it was frequent in subsequent Parliaments, to prorogue or adjourn, for some short time, at the beginning of a session, in order to give time to such members of either House as were absent, to arrive, before they would enter into any business. We need not quote precedents for what is so generally known. Every reader will doubtless believe it natural, that each House should concern itself for its own members; but what is more, the Commons, when they have thought the House of Lords too thin, though the Peers acquiesced themselves, have yet refused to proceed on business, till all those writs of summons which of right ought to have been sent to the Lords, were actually issued. As for instance, in the 20th of Richard II. the Commons, before they would enter upon the business proposed to them by the Chancellor in the King's name, petitioned that all the absent Bishops and Lords might be sent to Parliament. And of later times, in the cases of the Earls of Arundel and Bristol, upon their confinement, the House of Lords adjourned themselves from day to day, with resolution not to enter upon any business, till they had satisfaction in relation to those two Peers. Now if it be admitted for truth, that the direction of a writ of summons to any person, creates him a Peer to him and his heirs, and that every Peer has a right to demand a writ of summons, to every Parliament; it follows, that every man to whom such writ was ever directed, was thereby created a Baron to him and his heirs, who had consequently a right to demand their writs of summons. And yet if the lists of the names of those who have been summoned to Parliament be considered,

it will not be very easy to conceive how the notion of a writ creating a Peerage in fee, ever came into the world. For from the 49th of Henry III. to the 23d of Edward IV. (from which time the summons have been more regular,) not fewer than 98 laymen have been summoned to Parliament one single-time, by the very same writs by which the Earls, and the other undoubted Barons, were summoned; and yet neither themselves, nor any of their name or posterity, were ever afterwards summoned to any Parliament or Great Council. Now is it possible, if these gentlemen had, by their being thus once summoned, gained a Peerage in fee, that the House of Lords, so justly jealous of its liberties, and so constantly ready to vindicate the rights of any one of its injured members, should pass over in silence the omission in all future writs of summons of so many rightful Barons? And is it conceivable, that so many Barons, and their respective heirs, should never complain of such an injury, nor ever put in a claim to their unextinguishable baronies? What therefore can be concluded from such facts?—If their writs did not create them Barons, they could only be summoned as assistants to the House of Lords, and as *de consilio regis in parlamento*.

But here it will be useful to recollect what has been before observed, viz. that the whole of parliamentary business may be reduced under the two general heads of advice and consent. Every tenant by knight-service, as well as *per Baroniam*, did owe homage to the Lord of whom he held his lands; and the oath of homage did comprehend in it, that the tenant was obliged to give his Lord the best counsel and advice he was able, and also that he should keep secret all such counsels as should be communicated to him; which by the way is one reason why all fiefs were originally masculine, and could not descend to the heirs female.

It seems reasonable to believe, that as the King's writ to the judges did not constitute either them or their heirs Peers or Barons of the realm, so neither did the same writ, directed to any other persons, create them Peers or Barons, either for life or otherwise, unless they were such as were tenants *per Baroniam*, and had been neglected as being *inter Barones Minores*. But what has now been said will not appear so surprizing, if it be considered, that the Judges did formerly make a much greater figure in Parliament than they now do; for when the Commons contented themselves with petitioning, and the Lords with answering, leaving it to the Judges to draw their petitions and answers into the form of statutes,

they were in some measure concerned in the legislature of the kingdom. If the writ makes one man a Baron, it must make every man so to whom it is directed; and that being manifestly not true in respect to the Judges, &c. it follows, that a barony is something distinct from the writ, and that can only be tenure *per Baroniam*.

It will be proper to take notice, that a distinction must, on this day, be made between the persons to whom these writs are directed; for they are either to the elder sons of Peers, who are summoned by the title of some barony actually in the father, or else they are directed to commoners, who have no right of succession to any peerage whatsoever. And as to the last of these persons, there is no doubt, but that if the writ does any thing, it must operate by way of creation; and as to the first, even as the law is now supposed to stand, no doubt may be made of it. Every Peer in the House of Lords has precedence according to the seniority of his creation: now it is obvious, that if the writ does, in both cases, actually operate by way of creation, that then the eldest son of a Peer, as well as any other Commoner, when he is by writ summoned to Parliament, would be the Puisne Baron, and would consequently give place to all others; yet the usage of the House of Lords is contrary: for if the eldest son of a Peer be summoned by writ, it is generally by the style of some barony that is in his father; and his place in the House is regulated according to the antiquity of that barony. As for instance, suppose the eldest son of a Duke of Norfolk be summoned by the title of Lord Mowbray, his place on the lords bench is that of the antient Barons of Mowbray; and accordingly, in the lists of summons of the 32d of Charles II. Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray, is placed as the 1st Baron of England, which is, in such case, supposed, by the consent of the father, to be vested in the son. The writ of summons, therefore, seems not so much to be considered as the creation of a Baron, but only as an instrument of conveyance, or method of transferring a barony or honour from one person to another; for if it is not so, what reason can be given, why the eldest son of one Earl, summoned by the style of his father's barony, shall have precedence according to the rank and antiquity of that barony? And that the eldest son of another Earl, if he be by patent created to a new barony foreign to his family, shall be considered as the youngest Baron, and take his place in the House accordingly. We speak (and we think every man ought) with great

submission upon this subject; but (if we mistake not) the law even at this day is, that though the last of these persons takes a barony in fee, or otherwise, according to the limitation of it, yet the first, upon whom the writ operates only by way of instrument or conveyance, has no other title in the barony than his father had, from whom it was conveyed; and therefore, if the father has only an estoyle, tayle, &c. in the barony, the estate of the son, though summoned by writ, is not enlarged, nor made a fee, and descendible to his heirs general. Now it cannot be pretended, that as the eldest son of a Duke, &c. does, out of Parliament, take place of a Baron, when he is summoned to Parliament, the Barons, for that reason; yield precedence to him in the House; for if that was the case, he would likewise, in Parliament, take place of all the Viscounts and Earls, which is never done; according to the resolution 6 Henry VIII. in the case of the Earl of Surry, who pretending to take place in Parliament above all the Earls, as son to the Duke of Norfolk, it was resolved, that he should be ranked only according to the time of his being created Earl of Surry. If the writ was therefore to be considered as creatory of a new barony, it seems more than probable, that a like resolution would have been taken for ranking the person summoned among the Barons according to the time of his creation: which not being done, manifestly shows the writ to be no more than an instrument of conveyance; for there can be no more reason for the eldest son of a Duke's taking place of the Barons, when he is created a Baron, than there is for his taking place of the Earls when he is created an Earl.

When therefore the eldest son of a nobleman is summoned to the House of Peers by the title of his father's barony, there is not a new barony created; but by the operation of the writ, according to the custom of Parliament (which is part of the law of the land,) the barony of the father is transferred to the son: from whence it evidently appears, that the number of barons in fee is not near so large, as has been by some late writers represented, upon an imagination that the eldest sons of Peers; when they are by writ summoned to Parliament by the style of their fathers baronies, do thereby give an estate in fee-simple in the honour, so as to make it descendible to their heirs general, and the consequently their peerages are not so liable to be extinguished as they were before. But here it will not be improper to obviate an objection that may be made, viz. that since all the

the law, are agreed to sit and vote in the House only as Barons, writ cannot operate by way of conveyance of the father's barony to the son; because that, if it did, the father would have no barony left whereby he could be intitled to sit in the House, and that therefore the writ must operate by way of extinction. In answer to which it must be observed, that a distinction is to be made between the writ's being directed to the eldest son of an Earl, &c. and to the eldest son of a Baron; for, though an Earl be possessed of only one barony, yet he may have his eldest son be summoned by that title, and the father still retain in himself all the rights of barony: but a Baron must regularly have several baronies centering in him, to enable his eldest son to be called by writ, because that in such case, though one of them be transferred to the son, yet the barony does still actually remain in the father. That earldoms as well as baronies were originally feudal, is certain; and every tenure *per Comitatum*, was to a tenure *per Baroniam*, exactly as a tenure *per Baroniam* was to knight-service; and therefore as every tenure *per Baroniam* was a tenure by knight-service and more, so likewise was a tenure *per Comitatum*, a tenure *per Baroniam* and more; that is, as a tenure *per Baroniam* implied knight-service, a tenure *per Comitatum* implied barony: from whence a reason may be gathered of no difference; for though the single (perhaps) Barony of an Earl be transferred to the son, yet the earldom, which implies barony, still remains in the father; and so was it understood in antiquity: since the word honour, which, as is before observed, was synonymous to barony, was in the same feudal sense applied to earldoms; with this only distinction, that it was called *Comitalis Honor*, as appears from this, that in the charters for the creation of Earls, besides the annuity, which was to be paid to them *nomine Comitatus*, it was frequent to add a clause to enable them to hold a great part of their estates *sub Comitali Honore*; by which those lands became, as it were, parcel of their earldoms; which was the way of entailing, since thereby they became, like their honors, unalienable by their heirs. As for instance, in the indent that passed for creating Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, this clause is inserted, after the grant of twenty shillings *nomine Comitatus*; "Et quod omnia Castra, &c. quae iure hæreditario vel acquisitione propria perantea tenuit & possedit, vel imposterum est habiturus sub *Honore Comitali*, & tanquam parcellæ dicti comitatus teneantur, &c." But further, the practice has been conformable to

this notion; though by the way it may be observed, that this practice is not of a very old date, since the first instance of it was in the 22d of Edw. IV. in favour of Thomas Arundel, eldest son to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who was summoned to Parliament by the name of Lord Maltravers, and in his case he is not placed as junior Baron upon the list of summons, but between the Lords Zouch and Dacre of Gillelland; but as they were not then probably so nice in entering the names of the Peers as they have been of later times, I shall not offer to infer any thing from it. The summoning the eldest sons of Earls by writ is so common, that it is needless to mention any of them; but the eldest sons of Barons have very rarely had that honour, there being I believe but two, who were ever summoned by writ, both whose fathers, at the same time, had in them several baronies; the first of whom was Will. Parker, the eldest son of Edward Lord Morley and Montegle, by the name of Lord Montegle; and in the lists of summons he is placed between the Lords Darcie de Darcie and Sandys de Vyne. The second was Coniers Darcie, eldest son of the Lord Darcie, Meynill, and Conyers, by the name of Lord Darcie; and was upon his first summons, which was anno 32 Caroli II. placed as junior Baron upon the list; but in the Parliament of 1 Jac. II. that error is amended, for he is then entered between the Lords Stourton and Cromwell.

As to the commoners to whom writs have likewise been directed (unless they were some of the before-mentioned neglected barons by tenure,) there is no doubt but their writs, if they became Peers in consequence of them, must have operated by way of creation. But then it strongly appears, that that method has not been much esteemed; for it is now above a hundred years since any man was made a Peer by that means: and as to those who are supposed to have been created Barons by writ before that time, it must be observed, that all the ancient writs of summons did constantly run “in fide & homagio quibus nobis tenemini;” as Dugdale and all other authors agree. But during the time that phrase was used, my Lord Coke and Sir Henry Spelman both assert, the persons summoned to Parliament as Peers to have been undoubtedly Barons only by tenure: and therefore it demonstrably follows, that there could not possibly be any Barons by writ, in the sense the term is now used, before the 25th of Edward III. since all the writs antecedent to that time have that phrase regularly inserted in them.

though

ough if we consider what has been before observed, that homage was equally incident to a tenure *per Baroniam*, and common knight-service, and therefore the writ might, with the same propriety, be directed to them both, it manifestly appears, that the direction of such a writ to any man does not prove him to be a Baron at all, since it only supposes him to be a tenant *in capite*, by one of the above-mentioned services. The ceremony of it is kept up unto this day, when, on a coronation, the Peers, in a body, are said to do homage to the King. Though the Bishops are now the only persons who regularly do it upon livery of their temporalities, before they are admitted into the House of Lords.——

Having expressed my thoughts concerning Barons or Peers, whether by tenure and by writ, it will be necessary, before we can proceed to the consideration of Peers by patent, to premise something concerning that prerogative, which the crown has sometimes claimed, not only of summoning those persons to Parliament (as its council,) who were tenants *in capite* by knight-service, once or twice, and then neglecting them for the future, but also of summoning, in the same manner, those who were actually tenants *per Baroniam*, sometimes to Parliament and sometimes to another, and leaving them out of the lists of summons afterwards, whenever the King thought convenient.

It has been already observed, that attendance in Parliament, was originally to be, in a great measure, considered as a service incident to the tenure of lands. And that upon the great of the Barons at Evesham, a law was made, by which a Baron had a right to come to Parliament, unless he was summoned by particular writ; which as it was the occasion of what was afterwards called barony by writ, so likewise the office, which was for some time afterwards used, in summoning the Barons to Parliament, was probably the cause of producing Barons by patent. The clause in the above-mentioned Magna Charta of King John is, “Ad habendum commune concilium regni, faciemus summoneri archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates, comites, & majores barones regni sigillatim per litteras nostras.” In which it is observable, that though the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and Knights, are enacted to be constantly summoned to Parliament, yet the summoning of the Barons was left in some uncertainty, by reason of its not being determined who should, or who should not be comprehended within the term of *Majores barones*; which uncertainty was perhaps the foundation of those

those disputes that afterwards happened between the King and the Barons, upon account that all the *Majores Barones* were not summoned. But however this dispute was, by the success of Henry the Third's arms, determined very much to the advantage of the crown, as appears by the words before transcribed. By which statute (as my Lord Coke calls it) it was enacted, that no Earls or Barons indefinitely should come to Parliament, but only those to whom the King should direct particular writs of summons; by which law it was pretended, that the determination of who were, or who were not, to be reckoned *inter Majores Barones*, was left absolutely in the power of the crown. But the King's successors to Hen. III. carried it yet further, explaining it by the charter of King John; and claiming a power to summon *ad arbitrium*, any tenant *per Baroniam* to Parliament, without being by law obliged to summon him to any future Parliament: and the writ accordingly (as is before observed) contains those words in it, by which it was antiently understood that the person summoned was created a parliamentary Baron for life, and much less to him and his heirs. Thus Henry Pevensey is upon the lists, as being once summoned to Parliament in the 32d of Edw. III. and was never summoned again, though there were no less than four of that name, who before the 49th of Henry III. were tenants *per Baroniam*; so likewise John de Vespi was summoned *inter Majores Barones* in Henry IH. (and whose barony by tenure is before-mentioned to have descended to Sir Henry de Bromflete;) but whether he was ever summoned again is uncertain, by reason the rolls of summons until his death, which was in the 17th of Edward the First, are lost: however his brother and heir William, though 40 years of age at the death of John, was not summoned until the 23d of Edward I. and was then not summoned again until the 6th of Edward II. &c. Many instances of this nature might be added, but these are sufficient to let the reader see, that the King not only claimed, but practised this prerogative. But then it must be considered that the least considerable of the Barons were always the subjects of it; for there is no instance of any Earls being omitted, nor indeed any very considerable Baron.

Under the head of Barons by patent, our first enquiry terminates at the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh; since it will be necessary for us afterwards to take some short notice of those alterations, which, since his time have been introduced into the peerage, and of which he

first foundations; and some of his successors have practised such a manner, as that they have become a grievance: as the patents that passed before the accession of Henry Seventh, this preliminary observation and distinction must be made, viz. that they are either patents creating persons who were Barons before, Viscounts or Earls, &c. or else they are patents creating persons Barons, or *per saltum* Viscounts or Earls, &c. who were perfect commoners before. The reason of which distinction is, that we think a great difference should be made between those patents, which only grant to a person, who is already a Peer or Baron, an advancement in the peerage; and those which, being made to mere commoners, are introductory of new peerages. For the body of the Peers are manifestly much more concerned in the last of these, than in the first.

It is so long since our nobility has ceased to be feudal, that the very notion of an officary Earl is almost lost in England; though yet the privilege of those persons whose titles are singly owing to their patents, are founded upon the constitution, as it was framed and understood by their feudal predecessors. Now as Dukes, Marquisses, and Viscounts, are modern titles in comparison of Earls and Barons, we shall chiefly consider, only the patents by which the two last were created, since the right of creating the others will naturally be determined by the same rules and methods of proceeding, in which the prerogative of making Earls and Barons was exercised. That an earldom was originally officary and feudal (that is, since the conquest) is certain; and his office, at the common law, was, to be the great conservator of the peace in his county. And as Baron and Barony, so also were Count or Earl, and county, not only correlative terms but inseparable; nor could one properly subsist without the other. And while earldoms were upon this officary foot, as it highly concerned the inhabitants of their respective counties that they should not too much depend upon the Prince, so their offices, or salaries, were not precarious, nor derived from the mere pleasure of the crown, but consisted of the third part of the profits of the pleas, &c. of their counties, to which, at the common law, and *quâ comites*, they were entitled. Nor was it an inconsiderable sum in those times, when, as my Lord Chief Justice Hale observes, the business of the county courts was not subtracted from them, but fines were there levied, *Post fines, fines pro licentia concordandi, pro inquisitionibus habendis*, &c. the profits arising from all which, made part

part of the sheriffs term *de profcuis comitatibus*. Before conquest, these offices were at most but for term of life; by the Conqueror they were made feudal and hereditary, without the introduction of any other difference; for the office still continued the same: and if we consider the grants of earldoms, that passed during a long time after his reign, we shall find that the *tertius denarius* was considered as law, as it were essential to the dignity of an Earl.

Earldoms and baronies were, by intendment of law, established for the defence of the realm; and the feudal nation had no more notion, after they were formed into a civil government, that a kingdom could subsist without Earls or Barons, than they had while they were but the body of an army, that their conquests could be carried on, and a good discipline maintained among them, without general and other subordinate officers. And therefore when any earldoms or baronies escheated, the King had not only (as is above mentioned) a right to grant them to other persons, but was in all probability, under the same necessity and obligation to do it, as while he was as yet considered but only as a general or commander in chief, he was under to fill up the vacancies of commissions of officers in his army. But to return to officary earldoms; the King did not entirely grant *Nomen stylum & titulum comitis*, but *ipsum comitatum*; by which words the *tertius-denarius unde comites erant* (as it is expressed in some old charters,) did pass by operation of law, without any express words for the grant of it. But here we may observe, that there are but very few patents (there is, not above seventeen or eighteen) extant, antecedent to the 11th of Edward III. all of which are of feudal earldoms; for as yet the creation of Barons by patent had not been thought of, but the livery of lands, &c. held *per Baroniam* and the receiving the homage of the tenant (which all together made a ceremony something like the modern German investitures,) was all that went to the making a Baron. Of six first of these antient patents, that is, from the grant of the Empress Maud to Geofroy de Magnavillâ, of the earldom of Essex, unto the first of King John, have the *tertius denarius* regularly inserted in them; and in particular, that the earldom of Essex has these remarkable words, which make us know, beyond all possibility of doubt, how the law was understood in those times: “Ego Matildas, &c.—
“do & concedo Gaufrido de Magnavillâ———ut
“comes de Essexiâ, & habeat tertium denarium vice-comitis

Before the death of King John, the comital office was held by the king, as it is now by the crown. John first introduced another method of creating Earls, though yet he preserved them officary, the only difference he made relating wholly to the third part of the profits of the counties, which he thought too much to be granted; and therefore some little lawyer of that age invented a method of granting ten or twenty pounds *percipiend' de denario comitat'us* in lieu of it, thereby reserving to himself all the other profits of the county. But then it is remarkable, that in this grant of King John, which was in the 11th year of his reign, to Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, there is, as it were, a tacit confession of its not being fully legal and regular; for the King (jealous lest the law should adjudge his grant of the earldom to be good, and the reservation of the profits to himself void, and that the Earl notwithstanding be entitled to, and claim the third part of the profits of his country) took collateral security from the Earl, that he should never, in the right of his earldom, do any thing more than the twenty pounds expressly granted him in the patent, as appears from the words recited in the preamble to it. All the rest of the patents, during the re-mentioned time, are also feudal and officary, and the *denarius* still granted in some; but by the others it may be observed, that the example set by King John was not fit to be imitated by his successors: but yet, after all, it could not well be considered otherwise than as a slight evasion; for even after that time the opinion of Earl and Baron being necessarily relative to one another, continued the same ages in the world; and therefore the grant of this money (which at this day is called creation money) was in all grants so worded, as that it might, if possible, be considered in law *sub ratione tertii denarii*; for which reason it was made payable out of that third part of the profits of the county, which of right ought to have belonged to the Earl. It was that made the *comitalis honor*; though sometimes the patentee would, after that the Earls were stripped of the *tertius denarius*, for the better support of their dignity, have their lands to be annexed to, and made parcel of it. In the 11th of Edward III. this money was almost constantly made payable out of the profits of the county, of which the patentee was made Earl; as in the patent to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, his grant of twenty pounds is "*Percipiend' de exitibus comitat' predict' sub nomine & bonore comitis Suffolciæ*"; but since that time the method (which

at last has universally prevailed) is to grant some small annuity for the better support of the dignity, payable at the Exchequer. It would be endless to enumerate the various forms that have been used in the creation of this sort of Earls; but the reader, who desires to be more fully informed of this, may consult the learned Mr. Selden's elaborate treatise of Titles of Honour. Besides, it must be observed, that the method used in the creation of the other Earls, &c. who were not so exactly feudal, is much more to the purpose of what we are now speaking.

It is a known privilege of the Lords, that they are not triable otherwise than by their Peers; but there is this remarkable difference between their trial *par Pares*, and that of commoners, that they cannot challenge any of the persons by whom they are to be tried: from whence it seems manifestly to follow, that every single Lord is much more concerned in interest in the creation of a new Peer, than he possibly could be in the question, whether an honour could be surrendered, or not; and yet that question was resolved by the House in the negative, upon consideration, that every Lord, and even the whole kingdom, was concerned in the extinguishment by surrender, fine, &c. of every lordship. The admission of all new tenants, in any common ordinary manor, was always transacted in the presence of the other tenants of the manor, who antiently had a negative upon every man, who was proposed by the Lord to be admitted; which is exactly consonant even to the very text of the feudal law, "*Ad personam bandam novam investituram, semper pares curiæ sunt necessarii; & si sine eis facta sit investitura, etiam si dominus confiteatur factam: Quia tamen sine hac solemnitate facta est, non valet, etiam si probari possit per breve testatum.*" The reason of which was, that every tenant of a manor was in all feudal controversies, between himself and any other tenant of the same manor, to be bound by the judgment of the tenants of the manor; and therefore was it reasonable that he should be consulted in the admission of persons who were to be his judges. How far any thing of this nature may be applied to the House of Lords, which is (as before observed) the great Court Baron of the kingdom, we must leave to every reader himself to judge.

It is very common for antient statutes to be in the form of patents; and in the Prince's case, where this matter is at large explained, it is resolved, that all patents which pass the great seal, and are subscribed *de auctoritate Parliamenti*, are

ipsum regem in Parlamento, have the full strength and authority of Acts of Parliament. now the resolution of that being undoubtedly law, we cannot but own ourselves to have been very much surprized, when, upon inspection of the various creations of Peers that passed between the 11th of Edw. III. and the first of Henry VII. we found them (we think) almost all (except some that were grants of escheated feudal honours, and even the most part of them were so also) have been made and passed by the authority of, and in full Parliament. We believe that, upon this occasion, some of our readers will be as much surprized as we were; for which reason, therefore, and also that they may the better judge in what manner this prerogative of creating Peers by patent was originally exercised, we shall mention some of the most remarkable circumstances that we observed of several patents that were passed in each reign.

In the 11th of Edw. III. Henry of Lancaster was made Earl of Derby, according to the express words of the patent, *definito Parliamenti consilio*. And in the same year, William de Clynton was made Earl of Huntingdon, William de Hun Earl of Northampton, Robert de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, and Edward Duke of Cornwall, all of them by assent of Parliament, *de assensu & consilio prælatorum, comitum, baronum & aliorum de concilio nostro in præsentì parlamento*.

It is remarkable of Edw. III. that in order to strengthen his interest, and carry on his designs in France, he married his daughter Isabel to a French Nobleman, called the Baron of Coucy (and had actually treated for the marriage of another with the Sire de Albret). Now (after his marriage) the King applied to Parliament, to be enabled to make him a Peer of England; which could not be, because the Baron was a foreigner, since he had a very large estate in land in England: but what makes this case the more remarkable is, that the particular consent of each single Lord was asked, as appears by the words of the Parliament-Roll. The Baron was afterwards made Earl of Bedford, but yet by the patent which passed, it would be impossible to discover whether the Parliament had been consulted in it, or not. Upon which account, and some other instances of the like nature, it may not be unreasonable to believe, that all the patents of earldoms,

were, during this period of time, passed in Parliament, notwithstanding that there are some few patents passed, in which the Parliament is not mentioned, since (if we are not mistaken) there are not above ten of those, to above one

hundred of the other sort; and of those ten, not one during the long reign of Edw. III.

In the reign of Richard II. above thirty persons were made Dukes or Earls, "*de assensu prælatorum, ducum, comitum, baronum & communitatis regni in parlamento;*" and what is very remarkable, his uncle, Thomas Earl of Woodstocke, who, in the first year of his reign, had been created Earl of Bucks, without Parliament, in the 14th year of his reign, had a new patent passed by Parliament for the same earldom, which is said in the patent to be for the security of his said uncle.

In the reign of Henry IV. there were but two patents, of which one was to Thomas of Beaufort, his brother, creating him Earl of Dorset, the other to his son Thomas of Lancaster, of the earldom of Albemarle, and duchy of Clarence; and therefore considering how near those two Princes were related to the crown, it is no ways surprizing, that the consent of Parliament is not particularly mentioned in the patents. But here we must observe to the reader, that when we mention any patents wherein the Parliament is not mentioned, all that we can do is, not to affirm them to have been passed in Parliament; since we must own, that we think it more than probable, that they were also passed; it often happening that by the Parliament-Rolls it shall appear, many patents were passed in Parliament, in which however no mention is made of the Parliament; so that if the Parliament-Roll should happen to be lost, it would be for ever impossible to show, the Parliament was any ways concerned in the passing them.

The bravest of our Princes have always preserved the best understanding with their Parliaments, and therefore the patents of peerage, which were passed by Henry V. (excepting only one patent of restitution to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and another of the feudal county of Richmond, to John of Lancaster, were all passed in Parliament, as appears from the entries upon the Rolls of Parliament. But we cannot quit the reign of Henry V. without observing that the passage out of the Rolls does, in some measure justify what we have before said (by way of distinction) of feudal and honorary earldoms; for it appears, that in the same year in which Henry V. by Parliament, created his brother Duke of Gloucester, he, without Parliament, granted him the feudal county of Richmond.

In Edward the Fourth's reign there are above a dozen patents of this nature, which, by their subscription, appear to have been passed by authority of Parliament; but what is something remarkable in this reign is, that in one patent, by which John, the King's brother's son, was created Earl of Lincoln, the Parliament not being concerned in the creation, clause of *non obstante*, any custom or usage to the contrary (which clause we take to be the first of the kind) is inserted to it.

From what has been now said, in relation to the creating earldoms, &c. we think we need not go about to draw any conclusions, but leave it to every reader to judge what the natural consequence is. Now if this was the case in relation to patents, by which an advancement only in the peerage was granted, it may well be expected, that the same method was also observed in the creating of Barons, by which the voters in the House of Lords were increased, and every particular Lord had a new unchallengeable Judge imposed upon him. Nor does the practice deceive our expectation; for during all that time, that is, from the 49th of Henry III. to the first of Henry VII. (whatever exception there may be to the contrary as to earldoms,) there is not one instance (unless the first be allowed to be so) of a Baron's being created by patent otherwise than in Parliament: and indeed it seems reasonable that it should be so; for a barony (as before observed) was originally founded altogether upon reality, and all the dignity and privileges of the Lords were derived from their being tenants *per Baroniam*: what less, therefore, can a patent passed in Parliament, can make a man, who is not a tenant *per Baroniam*, be considered in law as if he was? for such was the effect and operation of their patents: and the Lords, even unto this day, notwithstanding that all feudal services, &c. are by statute taken away, must, in a great many particulars, be considered as such. But we forbear entering further into any considerations of this nature, and proceed to give an account of those patents that have been passed for the creation of Barons, and the reader will perhaps be again surprized, when we tell him, that during that time there were but fifteen patents passed for that purpose.

The first person (as every body knows) who was created a Baron by patent, was John de Beauchampe, in 11. Rich. II. It then it is remarkable, that he never sat in Parliament as Baron (though his name is upon the lists of Summons to

Parliament in the year of his creation;) for in that Parliament he was attainted, as being one of the accomplices of the Earl of Suffolk, and Duke of Ireland, &c. Before which it is also to be observed, that when his patent passed, Michael de la Pole had the keeping of the great seal, and for that reason his patent could never have been allowed in Parliament; for in the Parliament held in the preceding year the great seal had been taken away from Michael de la Pole, and he was declared incapable of ever having it again; and therefore one of the articles against this John de Beauchampe was, that he had counselled the King, contrary to the declarations of Parliament, to give the seals again to him. The patent, therefore, was no other than a vain attempt for the creation of a Baron, which never took place; nor was he ever more summoned to Parliament, but in some few years afterwards executed.

The second Baron who was created by patent, was John Cornwall, in whose patent (for the first time at least that we have seen) the phrase of the three states of Parliament is used.

The third was Sir Ralph Botiller, who was created Baron of Sudley.

In the Parliament-Roll of the 20th of Henry the Sixth there is a memorandum of the King's having also created the above-mentioned Sir John Cornwall Baron of Milbroke.

The fifth was in favour of John Talbot, son of the Earl of Salop, by Margaret his second wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Earl of Warwick, by Elizabeth his wife, the daughter and heir of Margaret (the wife of Thomas Lord Berkeley,) who was the daughter and heir of Warin Lord Lisle. The patent is *per breve de privato sigillo & de auctoritate Parliamenti*. Reciting, that the said barony or manor of Kingeston Lisle, was, by the consent of his mother, in the possession of the said John Talbot. It is to be observed, that this barony was altogether feudal, and therefore (considering what has been before said) the reason why the authority of Parliament was wanting in this case, may possibly be, that his mother being then alive, the barony was actually in her possession and could not be transferred to the son otherwise than by Parliament.

The sixth was Sir John Beauchampe, who by patent was created Baron Beauchampe, of Bowych.

The seventh was Sir John Stourton, who was created Baron Stourton.

The eighth was Sir Thomas Hoo, by the name of Baron de Haſtyng.

The ninth was Sir Richard Wydville, by the name of Baron and Lord Ryvers.

The tenth was Sir Thomas Grey, by the name of Baron Richmonde Grey.

The eleventh was Sir Thomas Percy, by the ſtile of Baron Egremont.

The twelfth was Sir Richard Fenys, who in the right of his wife Johanna, daughter and heir of Thomas, the eldeſt ſon and heir of the Lord Dacre, is declared, &c. Lord Dacre.

The thirteenth was Sir Humphry Stafford, by the name of Lord Southwyke.

The fourteenth was Sir Walter Blount, by the name of Lord Mountjoy.

The fifteenth was Sir Edward Grey, who in the right of his wife, the ſiſter and heir of the before-mentioned John Lord Talbot, was declared Lord Liſle.

We believe theſe are all the patents for baronies that were granted before the firſt of Henry the Seventh, and they are all granted *per breve de privato ſigillo & de auctoritate Parliamenti*, and conſequently had all of them the force of Acts of Parliament. It is likewiſe further to be obſerved, that in every one of theſe patents (except two or three,) there are words which either expreſſly, or by the ſtrongeſt implication imply a right to demand a writ of ſummons to all future Parliaments. Since the middle of the reign of Henry the Eighth, a particular claufe has been conſtantly inſerted for this purpoſe, " *Dictus A. B. & hæredes, &c. & eorum quilibet hæredes teneat & poſſideat ſedem, locum & vocem in Parliamentis publicis comitiis & conſiliis noſtris, &c. inter alios barones, ut barones Parliamentorum, &c.*" The conſtancy of this, or the like claufe, which is almoſt as old as the creation of Barons by patent itſelf, does, in ſome meaſure, ſhew what we before obſerved, in relation to Barons by tenure, that though every Lord of Parliament was a Baron, yet every Baron was not a Lord of Parliament: but what further evinces that for ſome time, even after Henry the Seventh, that notion prevailed, or rather ſtill continued, that a ſeat in Parliament was perfectly diſtinct from barony, is, that if a man was by patent created a Baron without a claufe in it, granting him a ſeat and voice in Parliament, he had not a right to demand a writ of ſummons. At leaſt two ſuch Barons have been by patent created, one by Henry the Eighth,

by name Robert Curson, who had before been created a Baron of the empire by the Emperor Maximilian, the other by King James the First, whose name was Thomas Arundell, and who likewise had been created a Baron of the empire. These two gentlemen seem to have been pretty much in the case of the above-mentioned *Barones Minores*; they were Barons to all intents and purposes, and wanted nothing but writ to make them Lords of Parliament.

We believe it no ways necessary to make any particular marks upon the patents of honor that were passed during the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth: since every one knows, from the reign of Henry the Seventh, the crown has given ground in this respect, and gone on still more and more to exercise the prerogative of creating Peers, as is shewn hereafter. It is notorious, that in Parliament, each branch of the legislature are possessed of what may be called peculiar powers. That is, that laws of a particular nature do not regularly pass according to the established course of parliamentary proceedings, take their rise or commencement but in one House or the other, according to the tendency of the bill proposed. Thus (for instance) a money bill, a bill for regulating elections, &c. always begins in the House of Commons; and on the other hand, bills relating particularly to the Peers, as in instance, the bill of peerage, &c. as are constantly begun in the House of Lords. And acts of grace, general pardons, &c. do, with the same regularity, always receive their first origin from the crown. Which method of proceeding does in no wise abridge or limit the power of refusing the bill proposed, which is, and always must be, in the other branch of the legislature. We have taken notice of these particulars, because, from what has been before said upon the subject of patents for baronies, constantly passing in Parliament, seems not an unlikely supposition, that during the time that parliamentary patents were the constant usage, that they were of the nature of acts of grace; that is, that though they could be proposed but only by the King as the fountain of honour, yet the Lords had perhaps a negative upon all patents of that nature, just as they now have upon all acts of grace. The reader must judge how far the present custom of all patents being first read in the House of Lords, before the patentees are admitted to act as Barons, does seem to favor the notion. But if the Lords ever had such a right, we are ourselves ignorant of any law by which they could have

It is true, however, that they have not, for more than
 se hundred years, exercised it, and (with whatever intention
 eral Peers may possibly have been created) by their ad-
 tting of all new-created Peers into their House, they have
 sented as a body to their peerage, and actually given them
 arliamentary right and title to their honours.

The greatest change that ever happened in the constitution
 England, was in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Nor
 there any stronger instance of the truth of that maxim,
 at power is really founded upon, and inseparably follows,
 erty. For before the reign of that Prince, the balance
 power against the crown was in the Lords; and it cannot
 well disputed, but that the crown had antiently as unli-
 ted a power to erect boroughs, as to create Peers. And
 refore it is that until his time, the Lords did not suffer
 prerogative of creating Barons to be exercised otherwise
 in in Parliament; though at the same time they were not
 y unwilling the crown should create boroughs, which the
 mmons had not always strength enough to hinder, and
 ich, by being frequently situated upon the lands of the
 ds, were no inconsiderable increase of their power. But
 ce that reign the Lords having been set at full liberty to
 enate their estates, power has, with the possession of land,
 fted itself to the Commons; and, accordingly, they have
 en ever since the only formidable curb upon the crown.
 til the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, though the pre-
 ative of creating Peers still grew, yet, as it was not exer-
 ed in a manner any thing gross, it was not complained of;
 t James I. finished the power of the Commons, by parting
 th his fee-farm rents, court of wards, &c. Lords he cre-
 ed innumerable, and some boroughs; but the crown soon
 and it convenient to quit that practice; and now the Com-
 ons (just as the Lords did with relation to Peerages, while
 e Barons were feudal) begin openly to dispute the power of
 ating boroughs; and we believe every reader will agree, that
 a borough was now to be erected, its members would find it
 etty hard to gain admission into the House of Commons.

*An Enquiry into the ORIGIN and CAUSE of our having
CHAMPION to appear, and the Dukes of NORMANDY and
AQUITAINE represented, at the Coronation of the Kings of
GREAT-BRITAIN. By the late Mr. T. HEARN, an
Antiquarian.*

TO trace out the origin and cause of having a Champion
I inspected as many of our histories as I had time and an op-
portunity to examine, and to my surprize could find no ac-
count in any of them, of the time when either of these ce-
remonies was first introduced, or of the reason why either
them was established. As to the ceremony of the Champion
Rapin tells us, that the first mention we have in history
of that ceremony, is in the account of the coronation of Ra-
nd the Second, in 1377; but it is, says he, certainly of
older date, since Sir John Dimmock then claimed, and was
admitted to perform the office, by virtue of a right annexed
to a manor in Lincolnshire; and in the notes we are told
that the manor is called Scrivelby, which he held in right of
Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Marmion. There-
fore, our having no prior account of this ceremony, must be
imputed to the negligence of our historians; and to the same
cause, we may impute our having no account of the first in-
troduction of the representatives of the two Dukes.

For this very reason, I must suppose, that both the ce-
mony of the Champion, and that of having the Duke of
Normandy represented at the coronation, were first introduced
at the coronation of William the Conqueror, of which we
have no particular and authentic account, so far as I know
for if either of these ceremonies had been since introduced
I must think, that our historians would have taken notice
of such a remarkable novelty; or if they had been first in-
troduced at any time since 1101, that is to say, since the
beginning of the reign of Henry the First, we should have
found some record relating to it in Rymer's collection,
Sanderson's continuation; but having been introduced by
William, the father of Henry, they were afterwards entirely
neglected by our historians, or mentioned only as ceremonies
of course, because they were never performed by any
men amongst ourselves.

An c. Supposing then that both these ceremonies were first in-
tuted by the Conqueror, it will be easy to shew how the

to be introduced; and first as to that of the Champion. We know that the extravagance of knight-errantry began first in Spain, and, about the beginning of the Croisades, spread all over Europe, so that it became usual to determine disputes by Champions, in all cases where kings, nations, or a lady was concerned; for when both the disputants were princes, they were themselves their own Champions, which was a sort of trial that, by our lawyers, was called a trial by battle; and even Kings used sometimes to send challenges to another; in which sort of trials, the man who happened to be defeated, lost not only his cause, but generally his life and fortune; which as it often does, made the vulgar think the cause of the victorious was just. Champions were, therefore, never employed but in some case of dispute; and, consequently, no King could ever think of having a Champion to appear at his coronation, unless he was conscious of having no good right to the crown that was to be put upon his head.

This was the case of William the Conqueror: he could not be conscious of his having no right to the crown of England: he knew that, by the laws of England, the King could not dispose of the crown by will; and that Edward the Confessor had really no right to the crown he was possessed of, consequently, if the laws had permitted, he could not transmit it by will. But as no such will was ever published, nor a copy of it shewn either to the Normans or the English, it is probable, that his having such a will in his favour was only a pretence, and a pretence which he knew to be false. It was therefore very natural in him to think of having a Champion at his coronation; and as the ridiculous humour of knight-errantry and croisading began to prevail in France at the time that William invaded England, his introducing a ceremony of a Champion at his coronation, was a natural effect of that humour; because the vulgar were always ready to believe a man's cause to be just, if he appealed to a trial by battle.

It is likewise well known, that William was extremely liberal in his grants of manors both in Normandy and England; from whence I am apt to believe, that the name of Marmion, who appeared as Champion at his coronation was always held by such an extraordinary sort of knight-errantry; for Marmion seems more likely to be a French than an English name; and as the Dimmocks have held that manor

for

for near 400 years, (an honour, of a nature so uncommon that very few of our modern quality can boast the like) may reasonably suppose, that the Marmions had before that manor, for a little above 300 years, as both our noble and gentle families were, in those days, more prolific than they are at present; because their choice of a wife generally proceeded from the love or esteem they had for the person of the woman, and not from any mercenary view to her estate.

Thus I have given what I take to be the origin and cause of introducing this ceremony at our coronations; and the three next successors to William the Conqueror, had the same reason for continuing it that he had for introducing it at first; nay, their reason was much stronger: his usurpation was unjust; but the usurpation of every one of his three next successors was unnatural, as well as unjust. By this means it came to be an established customary ceremony before the coronation of Henry the Second; and though his right to the crown neither was, nor could, with any shadow of reason, be disputed, yet as the humour of knight-errantry and chivalry still prevailed, he probably thought, that it might be of dangerous consequence to neglect it, and that its continuance could not be any way prejudicial. Therefore he was persuaded, that his coronation, as well as every future coronation, was attended with the ceremony of a Champion, though not mentioned in our histories before that of Richard the Second.

Then with regard to the Duke of Normandy's being presented at all our coronations, I must be of opinion, that this ceremony likewise was first introduced by William the Conqueror, for the cause of which we must look into the antient history of the French government and constitution. During the reign of Charles the Great, or Charlemagne, the French call him, and several of his successors, the Kings of France were entirely absolute, and governed the several parts or districts of their dominions by deputies, under the title of Dukes, Counts, Barons, &c. whom they could remove whenever they pleased; but they soon began to give these governments for life, by which means most of these governors gained, at last, an hereditary right to the government of their respective provinces, several of which were very extensive, and then they began to govern, instead of being governed by the King; the consequence of which was, continual internal or civil wars, an effect which in all countries must flow from the same cause; and at last Hugh Capet

of Paris, got himself declared King in 987, under pre-
 of the preceding King's having made a will in his
 before

this Hugh, of whom the present royal family of France
 really descended, had no hereditary right, at least by the
 law: as he owed his advancement to the throne,
 to the favour and choice of the grandees of that mo-
 ny, especially the Bishops, who then had great power in
 respective dioceses; in order to engage them to support
 power they had given him, he made them a sort of sharers
 him in the exercise of it, by instituting a supreme tri-
 l, consisting of twelve Peers, who were to sit with him,
 vote in the determination of all affairs of great import-
 and, as vassals to the crown, were to assist the King in
 wars, to attend at every coronation, by themselves or
 es, and their heirs to receive the investiture of their do-
 ons from the King of France for the time being: These
 e Peers were six lay Peers, viz. the Dukes of Burgundy,
 andy, and Guienne, afterwards called Aquitaine; and
 Earls of Flanders, Champagne, and Thoulouse: and
 ecclesiastics, viz. the Archbishop and Duke of Rheims,
 Bishop and Duke of Laon, the Archbishop and Duke of
 res, the Bishop and Earl of Beauvais, the Bishop and
 of Challons, and the Bishop and Earl of Noyon; and
 any of these lay peerages were vested in the person of
 King, or any of these ecclesiastic peerages was vacant,
 King was to appoint one to represent that peerage in the
 of Peers, and consequently to attend at the corona-

ese are still; by way of supereminence, called the twelve
 at Peers of France; and though no such court be now
 held, its powers being now vested in the Parliament of
 yet these twelve Peers still regularly attend by them-
 s, or representatives, at every coronation; for as all the
 erages are now vested in the King, his Majesty appoints
 sons to represent them at his coronation; and the pre-
 attend in person, in their respective stations, unless the
 vacant, or the prelate appointed for some other office,
 which case the King appoints a representative: for
 ple, at Louis the Fourteenth's coronation, the six
 erages were all represented by Princes of the Blood;
 the ancient Bishop of Frejus, afterwards Cardinal Fleury,
 ented the Bishop and Earl of Noyon, whom the King
 or

or rather regent, had appointed to represent the Bishop and Earl of Chalons.

I know that the French historians disagree among themselves about the time when these twelve Peers, or Council Peers, was first appointed; but that learned French Lawyer and Antiquarian, Monsieur Pasquier has, in his *Recherches de la France*, given such reasons as convince me, that the court was first instituted by Hugh Capet; consequently I think it probable, that the twelve Peers attended in person the coronation of his son Robert, in 988, as the father, who was then alive, certainly took care to have that ceremony performed in as regular and solemn a manner as possible; and as Robert succeeded to the Dukedom of Burgundy, he probably appointed one to represent that peerage, at the coronation of his son Henry the First, in 1025; which coronation we may suppose, was attended by Robert Duke of Normandy (father of William) who afterwards was instrumental in sending Henry's right to the crown; and though Henry thought himself very ungrateful, as French Monarchs often do, several times attacking young William after his father's death, yet as peace was restored between them before the year 1066, it is probable that William himself, in that year, attended the coronation of Philip the First, as the French historians say that this coronation was attended by all the Grandees and Lords of France.

After this short sketch of the French history, let me observe, that William the Conqueror was educated at the court of France, where he had certainly heard a great deal, and had formed a very high idea of the solemnity of their coronations: he had as certainly been informed of the power which the Kings of France had, of appointing one to represent any peerage vested in his person at the time of the coronation; and knew that this power had been actually exercised at the last coronation but one, before his invasion of England. Now, as it is certain, that he resolved to introduce as many of the French laws and customs into England as possible; and as he was possessed of the Dukedom of Normandy, one of the twelve peerages of France, at the time of his being crowned King of England, is it not very natural to suppose, that he resolved to have that Dukedom presented at his coronation, and that he appointed some person for the performance of that office or ceremony?

Another reason for my thinking that this ceremony was first introduced by William the Conqueror, is the great

shewn to the representative of this duchy at our coronation procession; for he takes place of all the Peers of England; a preference which, I am persuaded, they would never have yielded, if the precedent had not been made at a time when, and by a King with whom, they durst not contend.

With respect to the coronation of William the Second, and Henry the First of England, the Conqueror's two sons, it is probable, that the Dukedom of Normandy was not represented at either; because they had successively usurped the crown of England, in prejudice of their eldest brother Robert, who was, at both those periods, in possession of Normandy; but as Stephen had, contrary to his repeated oath, in despite of the many obligations he owed to Henry the First, usurped the ducal crown of Normandy, as well as the imperial crown of England, in prejudice of Matilda, the daughter of Henry, we may, with some certainty, presume, that he took care to have the Dukedom of Normandy represented at his coronation in this kingdom; and, as a precedent had been once made, we may also presume, that the representative of that duchy took place of all the Peers of England; for though our nobility had then an opportunity, they might have vindicated their rank, yet as even a wrong precedent has always had great weight in this country, they submitted to it at that time, as seems to be evident from its being observed to this very day.

We are now come to the joyful and hereditary accession of Henry the Second, an accession, which the people had not known for near 140 years; during which period every succession had been an usurpation, and the kingdom had been twice conquered by foreigners, by which most of its antient and great families were extirpated, root and branch; for in such vicissitudes and misfortunes, the best and bravest families will always be the greatest sufferers; therefore I cannot think that it redounds much to the honour of any family, to boast of their family's having existed before the Conquest, as their ancestors, during this period, must have been either treacherous or cowardly; for what Cato, in the tragedy, observes, is certainly extremely just:

I should have blush'd if Cato's house had stood
Secure, and flourish'd in a civil war.

Although Henry the Second had a just and an hereditary right to the crown of England, yet he had neither a just nor

an hereditary right to the ducal crown of Normandy: however, as he pretended a right, and was in possession, we may for that very reason, believe, that he took care to have the duchy represented at his coronation in this kingdom, pursuant to the precedent before established; and as he was likewise possessed of Guienne, by him called Aquitaine, one of the twelve great Peerages of France, he, in pursuance of the same precedent, introduced the ceremony of having that duchy represented at our coronations, and together with Normandy, preferred to all the Peers of England; since which time, I believe, both these duchies have been represented at every regular coronation; for if this ceremony had been introduced only since our Kings assumed the title of King of France, I can see no reason why they should not have all the twelve great Peerages of France represented at their coronation, as well as these two.

And now, with respect to the name Aquitaine, as it does not appear in any of our modern maps of France, I thought myself obliged, before I conclude, to observe, that after the Romans had conquered Gaul, and fully subdued that whole country, they divided it, or at least what they called *Gallia Comata*, into three parts, and called the south-western part Aquitania, from whence that which we now call the Bay of Biscay, they called *Sinus*, or *Oceanus Aquitanicus*. This was, by Charles the Great of France, erected into a kingdom, and by him granted to his son Lewis, whom he anointed at Rome as King of Aquitaine, in the year 817, at the same time that he was himself anointed, and declared Emperor by the Pope. What were the boundaries of this kingdom I shall not be at the pains to enquire, because they are very uncertain; and this perhaps was one of the reasons why Henry chose that title, rather than that of Guienne, as it gave him a pretence to encroach upon some of his neighbours, especially the Count or Earl of Toulouse, in case he should find an opportunity: for what we call the Dukedom of Aquitaine, is always, at the French coronations, called the Dukedom of Guyenne; though the former is certainly the most proper name, as Henry was likewise in possession of Gascony, which, without doubt, was a part, if not the chief part, of what the Romans called Aquitaine.

STITUTION AND PROGRESS

OF

T I T L E S.

THE origin of Nobility in Europe is by some referred to Goths; who, after they had seized on a part of Europe, awarded their Captains with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. That the Barons of England were powerful before the Conquest, is clear from Harold of Kent's being able to seize the crown, upon the death of Edward the Confessor; but their greatest power arose in WILLIAM the Conqueror, who, not considering the title they might give his descendants, gave English manors in a very profuse manner to his followers, with extensive power: To Hugh Lupus, his nephew, in 1070, he gave the County and Earldom of Chester, to hold as he held the crown, (the sword) to enable him to keep the Welch in awe. He made the first hereditary Earl, and exercised sovereign authority over it 40 years, and during that time created 8 Barons. He gave the whole county of Durham, with the title of Northumberland, he gave to Walcher, the Bishop, in 1076; one of his successors was hardy enough to take up arms against Edward I. by whom he was defeated, and taken prisoner; upon the Pope's demanding his enlargement, as a son of the Church, the King sent the Bishop's armour (upon which was written, "See if this be thy son's coat") to Rome, which disgraced his Holiness.

Notwithstanding William gave them such power, he added upwards of twenty to the dignity of Earl, (Barles, or Barons, and sometimes Aldermen, and other names) but this title was known among the Saxons, and even the Romans; but they were officary, and their offices not hereditary till the Norman Conquest: Earldoms then began to be hereditary, hereditary, and patrimonial. At first they descended to heirs general, but from the time of Edward I. they have usually been limited to heirs-male. Those who were then made Earls, were frequently of the Blood-Royal; which reason our monarchs call them in all public writings, *my dear Cousin*. This was the greatest dignity in England above 300 years, till Edward III. created his son Duke of York.

WILLIAM RUFUS conferred the dignity of Earl but four families.

HENRY I. only on five.

Indeed, STEPHEN's situation obliged him to indulge adherents, on fifteen of whom he bestowed the title; MAUD, his opponent, advanced four others, amongst whom was the Earl of Hereford in 1141, being the first created patent; the general rule being by writ of summons.

HENRY II. added ten Peers during his reign, among whom was Malcolm, King of Scotland, created Earl of Huntingdon 1154; and Ranulph de Blundeville, Duke of Bretagne, created Earl of Richmond, 1187.

RICHARD I. made only six Peers, among whom was Otto, Duke of Saxony, created Earl of York June 24, 1190. He was the first King of England who carried in his shield *The Lions Passant*, and in his reign coats of arms came to be hereditary in families, they owing their origin to the Capetians. After gaining a compleat victory over the French at Gisors in 1193, he took the motto, *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

JOHN created eight Peers, among whom was Guy of Thouars, Duke of Bretagne, created Earl of Richmond 1216. He granted the privilege to the Baron of Kinsale, being covered in the presence of his Sovereign.

The long reign of HENRY III. produced nineteen created Earls; among whom was Richard Plantagenet, King's brother, esteemed the richest subject in Europe, and on that account elected King of the Romans, who had a higher title than that Earl of Cornwall. The great Edmund Plantagenet, a Prince of the Blood, (who had no men in his retinue) was only Earl of Lancaster.

Before the 49th of Henry III. (1265,) the antient Peerage consisted of the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Eudes, and Barons; which last title Edward the Confessor introduced out of Normandy; from which time the title of Theobald (signifying the same degree of persons) began to grow out of use. The title of Baron was by no means so honourable at first, as it has become since; the citizens of London, and other places, having antiently been styled Barons; but it is the most general and universal title of Nobility; for usually every one of the Peers of superior rank had also a barony annexed to his other titles. But it hath sometimes happened, that when an antient Baron hath been raised to a higher degree of Peerage, in the course of a few generations the

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as have descended differently; one perhaps to the male de-
endants, the other to the heirs-general; whereby the earls-
n, or other superior title, hath subsisted without a barony:
there are many modern instances, where Earls and Vis-
nts have been created, without annexing a barony to
r own honours: so that the rule doth not hold univer-
y, that all Peers are Barons.

in the Conqueror's time, according to Dugdale, "he who
not 40 hides of land, or 3840 acres, was not reputed a
on." Yet Camden, speaking of the same time, says,
they were accounted Barons who held their lands by an
re Barony, which is 12 Knights fees and a third," sup-
ed to have been equal to 4 or 5000 pounds *per ann.* pre-
money. It is possible, the former may speak of the qua-
ation of the Lesser Barons, who held of the Greater Ba-
y, by military service, in capité; and the latter of the
ater Barons, or King's chief tenants, who held of him
apité by barony. All the King's Barons, or free Tenants,
had jurisdiction over their homagers, were antiently en-
d to sit in the Great Council, or Parliament. The
er Barons being very numerous, and the Greater Barons
powerful, both by their attendants and their own num-
in a Parliament at Oxford in 1258, overawed Henry III.
concessions, which in a great measure stripped him of
power; and a few years afterwards, in 1265, they de-
ed him and his son at Lewes, where he was made pri-
er by the Barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of
cester. The victors themselves being now afraid of the
sequence of such another tumultuous meeting, instead of
ing to the old form, summoned not all, but only those
the Greater Barons, who were of their party; and, in-
d of the Lesser Barons, who used also to come with large
ues, they ordered the Sheriffs in each county, to cause
Knights in every shire to be chosen; and one or two
esses for each borough, to represent the body of the peo-
esiding in those counties and boroughs. The King, re-
ring his liberty, not only followed their precedent, but is
osed to have gone farther; and to be the first who sent
s of summons to some that were not Barons by tenure,
t *inter Barones*, on account of their quality or prudence.
a new mode, of calling some Barons to Parliament,
ting others, and adding whatever the King pleased to the
ber, tended too much to increase the power of the
m not to be followed by Edward I. and his successors.

The Barons by tenure, were by these means effectually blended. Their seats in Parliament were become a matter of grace, not of right; and, from this time properly, were always necessary either to the commencement or continuance of a Peerage; than which there cannot be a greater absurdity. Camden says, that Henry III. reckoned 150 Barons in England; meaning, no doubt, Greater Baronies; but by the method, above-mentioned, lessened the number, or rather made it uncertain.

EDWARD I. in 25 years, created but three Earls. There were several, in this and the following reigns, that were summoned to Parliament, without actual creation. He introduced the degree of Knights Bannerets.

EDWARD II. created but six Earls; three of whom were of Blood-Royal. He suppressed the order of Knights Templars, in June 1308.

EDWARD III. first conferred the title of Duke, which he did in 1335, on his son EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE, who was created Duke of Cornwall; and in 1359, Edward conferred the same dignity on his cousin Henry Plantagenet, son of the great Earl of Lancaster, the father of Blanche, wife of John of Gaunt. He also, in 1362, created his son Lionel Duke of Clarence, and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, on the death of the above Henry, his father-in-law, to whom, by right of his wife, he was heir. It should be remembered, that Edward III. in 1328, was the first of our Kings who assumed the title of King of France, dropping that of Duke of Aquitaine (as Henry III. had been) and at the same time quartered the Fleurs-de-lis with the arms of England. So long as the title of Duke make a conspicuous part of their own style, it is no wonder that they did not attempt bestowing it on their subjects.

The title of Duke, however, was conferred very sparingly for many ages after; and seldom on any that were not in any way allied to the crown; as was Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, descended from Thomas de Brotherton, in whose right the Dukes of Norfolk now quarter the royal arms of England. De la Pole, Duke of Norfolk, was also allied to the crown, and Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was descended from Humphry Duke of Gloucester; on which account, the Earls of Stafford quartered the royal arms of England with France, within a silver border; which arms are also quartered by the Earls of Huntingdon and Ferrers, as being

ded from legitimate sons of the Kings of England; passing noticed the natural children of later Sovereigns. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, married the Queen Dowager of France, sister to Henry VIII. and Grey, Duke of Suffolk, married the only daughter by that marriage. Seymour Duke of Somerset was uncle to Edward VI. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was the first Duke not allied to the crown, and the first Duke of Northumberland, whose son, Lord Guildford, had married Lady Jane Grey, to whom Edw. VI. succeeded the crown.

EDWARD III. crowned William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, King of the Isle of Man, in October 1343; and besides the four Dukes already mentioned, he conferred the dignity of Earl on only eighteen in the course of fifty years. In 1330 he instituted the order of the Garter, whose number of Knights must not exceed 26, including the Sovereign. During this reign, 51 received this noble order; which since become so eminent, that there is no royal or princely family in Europe, but has at one time or other, since its institution, thought it an honour to be admitted into the number of its companions.

RICHARD II. his grandson, bestowed, in 1397, the first dukedom of Dukes of Norfolk on Mary Plantagenet, and that of Duke on seven. He twice conferred the title of Marquis, first on Robert De Vere, whom he created Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland (English titles,) in 1385; and, in 1387, he created a Baron by patent in John de Beauchamp, Baron Beauchamp; besides those, he created eight Earls. At his coronation, a Champion is first mentioned to have been introduced in the ceremony.

A Barony by patent goes to the heir-male, being almost universally so limited; but a Barony by writ, now goes to the heir-general; and, in case of more female heirs than one, comes in abeyance; when the King may make his option, and grant it to which of them he thinks fit.

HENRY IV. during a reign of 13 years and a half, created one Duke, and four Earls, and instituted the order of Bath in 1399.

HENRY V. who reigned 9 years and a half, created three Dukes and five Earls.

HENRY VI. whose reign extended to 38 years and a half, created eight Dukes, two Marquisses, eleven Earls, three Viscounts (the first of whom was John Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont, in 1439) and thirteen Barons.

EDWARD

EDWARD IV. in a troublesome reign of 24 years, created four Dukes, two Marquisses, nine Earls, two Viscounts, and five Barons. He was the first Sovereign of England, that his seal or on his coin, is crowned with an arched diadem.

EDWARD V.'s short reign produced no new creation.

RICHARD III. who reigned not quite 3 years, created a Duke, two Earls, and one Viscount.

On the accession of HENRY VII. the number of Peers were reduced in all to fifty; consisting of the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Marquis of Dorset, fifteen Earls, and one Viscount, and about thirty Barons. Besides the Duke of Buckingham and the earl of Devonshire, the Viscount Beaumont, and the Lady Hungerford restored soon after. His creations were few, being too intent in destroying their power to increase their number. Blood Royal excepted, he made but one Duke, Jasper de Hatfield, his father's Brother, Duke of Bedford; and but one Marquis, Berkeley Marquis Berkeley. He created but two Earls, Stanley Earl of Derby, and De Chandew Earl of Bath; no more than one Viscount, with eight Barons, in a reign of 23 years. At his death there were the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Berkeley, ten or eleven Earls, no Viscounts, and about thirty Barons.

HENRY VIII. besides Margaret, Countess of Salisbury of the Blood-Royal, created only two Dukes, Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and Fitzroy Duke of Richmond and Somerset. One Marquis, Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter; Anne Ileyne, Marchioness of Pembroke; fourteen Earls, four Viscounts, and about twenty Barons. He restored the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Berkeley, and revived the title of Duke of D'Arcey, which had been in abeyance. His reign was 37 years, and there were several attainders. At his death there were no more than one Duke, Suffolk; one Marquis of Dorset; fifteen Earls; one Viscount, and about thirty Barons: by which it appears, that the increase of lay Peers in his time was but small; much less than one might have expected, considering how greatly he had added to the number of the laity, and how much he had reduced the Ecclesiastical Bench. In the room of twenty-five parliamentary Abbots and two Priors, he added only six to the number of Bishops. Five of the sees created by him still remain, that of Westminster had only one Bishop, and it continued but nine years.

EDWARD VI. in his short reign of but 7 years, created
 honour, Duke of Somerset; Grey, Duke of Suffolk; Dud-
 Duke of Northumberland; Parre, Marquis of North-
 ton; and Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. The title of
 he conferred five times, that of Viscount once, and
 eight Barons, besides restoring the Lords Stafford and
 Percy, and summoning Lord Russel in his father's life-
 At his decease there were the Dukes of Suffolk and
 Northumberland, the Marquesses of Northampton and
 Winchester, fifteen Earls, one Viscount, and about thirty-
 Barons.

MARY, who reigned 5 years, restored the Howards to the
 edom of Norfolk, the Courtenays to the Marquisate of
 er, and the Percys to the Earldom of Northumberland.
 granted the privilege of being covered in her presence to
 Earl of Suffex, who had been her General, but conferred
 title above that of Viscount. Her creations were Brown,
 Mount Montacute; and five Barons.

LIZABETH, who reigned about 44 years, found at her
 accession, one Duke, Norfolk; one Marquis, Winchester;
 ten Earls, two Viscounts, and thirty-eight Barons, in all
 seven Peers. She created no more than five Earls, one
 Mount, and seven or eight Barons: she restored the Mar-
 of Northampton, and Lords Dacre of the South, and
 Arton; and the Seymour and Dudley families to the Earl-
 of Hertford and Warwick. At her death, the number
 Peers was nearly the same as at her accession; she leaving
 Marquis, Winchester; sixteen Earls, two Viscounts, and
 thirty-seven Barons, in all fifty-six Peers. Queen Eli-
 zabeth had too much of the wisdom of her grandfather, to
 up a power he had pulled down: she did not even ennoble
 Nicholas Bacon, father of her Lord Chancellor, who
 her Lord Keeper; and rather chose to confer the honour
 the Garter on Sir Philip Sidney, who refused the crown
 Poland at her request, than make him a Peer: she con-
 no higher title than that of Baron Hunsdon on Henry
 her first cousin; and his cousin Henry, who was a
 favourite with her, and carried the news of her death
 King James, had his peerage from him.

JAMES I. her successor, who reigned 22 years, was fond
 of giving titles. He made, indeed, exclusive of the Blood
 royal, but two Dukes; Stuart, Duke of Richmond; and
 Marquis, Duke of Buckingham. The title of Marquis he
 conferred but once, which was on George Villiers, afterwards
 Duke

Duke of Buckingham ; but that of Earl twenty-nine times, Viscounts ten times, and Baron near thirty times. The Earls of Arundel, Southampton, and Essex, and the Lord Paget were restored in the first year of his reign ; and Villiers the Duke of Buckingham's mother, was made a Countess in life in 1618 ; and the widow of Sir Moyle Finch, Viscount Maidstone, 1623. Besides James's vanity, and the probable motive of attaching the great commoners to himself and family, another reason may be given for his being so liberal of his honours. In Scotland, where he was bred, nobility was a thing of less consequence and splendor than in this part of the island. The Peers there always sat in the same assembly with the Commons, by whom they might at any time be out-voted and controlled : and, however antient and honourable their families might be, they were, in general, much inferior to the English Lords in point of fortune. From a political view, the King was right in multiplying the Peers. The national wealth was increased, the Commons were rather too great, and the House of Peers wanted to be strengthened. Perhaps, in some instances, his favour might have been bestowed more discreetly. The most exceptional part of his conduct in this matter, seems to have been in giving away the titles of some of the most illustrious English families, who had the misfortune of being under attainder. His giving the title of Devonshire, first, to Lord Montagu, and then to Lord Cavendish, deprived the Courtenays of enjoying their antient honours. Again, by his giving the title of Westmoreland to the Fanes ; the Nevilles, Lord Abergavenny, have hitherto been cut off from being restored to their ancient honour of Earl of Westmoreland. The Greys, Earls of Stamford, in like manner, are deprived of being re-instated to their title of Marquis, by James's making Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset. The Howards were spared ; yet the Earl of Arundel, fearing lest his title of Norfolk might be given away, obtained the favour of being created Earl of that county in the next reign ; and the Seymours had the good fortune to see Carr, who had their title of Somerset, die without male issue ; by which means, those two most noble families were restored to their antient titles, and the honour of the Peerage. During the reign of James, in 1611, he instituted the order of Knights, which at first was not intended to exceed 200, but exceeded that number by 5 or 6. His son, Charles I. increased them to 250, and Charles II. made near 430.

at the Revolution the number was upon the increase, but fluctuated very much ever since; however, their number present is upwards of 520. When James died, the lay-age consisted of the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis Winchester, forty-two Earls, eleven Viscounts, one Viscountess, about forty-eight Barons, and Lady Despencer: that in this reign, the number was almost doubled, being increased from about fifty-six to one hundred and five.

CHARLES I. whose troublesome reign continued 24 years, created the Duke of York his son, and Prince Rupert his nephew, Duke of Cumberland, he created the Duchess of Devonshire; and James Stuart, Duke of Richmond; the Earls of Worcester, Hertford, and Newcastle, Marquisses of those titles; and the Earl of Kingston, Marquis of Dorchester. He conferred the title of Earl or Countess on thirty-five persons, the title of Viscount on eight, and near fifty Barons and Baronesses. He instituted the order of Nova Scotia Baronets in 1625, from which time to the Union, there were 230 created; but their number is now greatly reduced. At the time of his untimely death, there were two Dukes, four Marquisses, six Earls, seven Viscounts, and sixty Barons; all one hundred and thirty-three Peers, exclusive of the Royal Family.

CHARLES II. at his Restoration had only five left, having created two Earls and four Barons during his exclusion. During his reign, he created two of his mistresses Duchesses, and six of their offspring Dukes; which, with nine others, made thirteen Dukes, one Marquis, thirty-four Earls, three Countesses, six Viscounts, two Viscountesses, twenty-seven Barons, and two Baronesses, in all ninety-three Peers and Peeresses. He granted the Viscounts and Barons Coronets, whose equiva- before could not be distinguished from commoners; of whom, as being descendants of Knights of the Bath, were equally intitled to supporters, as some Knights are by grants from the Crown.

JAMES II. whose reign was but 4 years, added one Duke (Buckingham); one Marquis (Powis); two Earls, two Countesses, and five Barons.

WILLIAM III. and MARY, who reigned 13 years, being desirous to gratify all the great men who were concerned in the Revolution, had recourse to the raising powerful Earls to the title of Duke, and powerful Barons to that of Earl. He created eight Dukes, one Marquis, eighteen Earls, three Viscounts, and nine Barons.

ANNE,

AENE, who reigned 13 years, was by no means sparing of honours. She created six Dukes before the Union, and the Dukes of Dover and Brandon after, whose seats in the House were then denied, but Brandon has been since allowed. Before the Union she also had created two Marquisses, five Earls, and seven Barons. At the Union, which took place in 1706, there were twenty-two Dukes, three Marquisses, sixty-seven Earls, nine Viscounts, fifty-eight Barons, besides six Peereesses in their own right; so that the whole number of lay-peerages was then 165, or thereabouts. At the Queen's death they were 172.

GEORGE I. whose reign was 13 years, at his accession was much in the same situation as Charles II. and William III. He created four of the Blood-Royal Dukes, and ten more of his nobles to the same dignity, besides the Duchess of Kendal, sixteen Earls, three Countesses, nine Viscounts, one Viscountess, and nine Barons; and at his death, the Peers amounted to 187. In 1725, George I. revived the order of the Knights of the Bath, which had lain dormant from the coronation of Charles II. The antiquity of this order is very considerable, being first introduced into England by the Saxons. The first created at coronations, was Oct. 13, 1399, by Henry IV.

GEORGE II. who reigned 33 years, had not the same reasons for indulgence to his nobles; therefore he conferred the title of Duke, upon none but his beloved grandson Edward Duke of York, and the additional title of Newcastle-under-line, to his late Grace of Newcastle, with remainder to the Earl of Lincoln his nephew, his present Grace. His Majesty created the Marquis of Rockingham, and Marchioness De Grey, thirty-two Earls, two Viscounts, one Countess, one Viscountess, thirty-four Barons, and one Baroness. At the decease of his late Majesty, there were, including Blood-Royal, twenty-three Dukes, one Marquis, one Marchioness, seventy-nine Earls, eleven Viscounts, sixty Barons, and nine Peereesses in their own right; in all, 184 Peers and Peereesses.

GEORGE III. ascended the throne in 1760, and having at this time seven sons and two brothers, to whom no higher title can be given than Duke, will not readily confer it on a subject; the Dukes of Northumberland and Montagu being the only ones hitherto distinguished by that honour; besides admitting the claim of the Duke of Hamilton to the title of Brandon. But, with other titles, his Majesty has increased the Peerage, as will appear by the following list.

The GENEALOGICAL DESCENT of GEORGE III.
from EGBERT, *the First King of England.*

EGBERT, of the Saxon race, first king of England, crowned A.D. 819; died 838; was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf, crowned 838; died 855; whose eldest son Ethelbald was crowned 857; died 860; who was succeeded by his three brothers, the youngest of whom was Alfred, crowned 872; died 900; whose daughter Elfrida married Baldwin II. count of Flanders, from whom descended, in a direct line, Matilda of Brunswick who married William duke of Normandy, the conqueror of England. After Alfred died the crown descended to Edward the Elder, his son, who was crowned 900; died 925; and was succeeded by Athelstan, his eldest son, who died without issue 940; and the crown descended to his brother Edmund, who died in 946; whose sister Thyra married Gormo III. king of Denmark, from whom descended Swaine, King of England, 1012, who died 1015; father of Canute I. who was king of England 1017; Harold, king of England 1036; and Canute II. or Hardicanute, 1039, that died 1041. Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, died 946, whose son Edgar was crowned 959, and dying 975 was succeeded by Edward II. who was murdered by his stepmother, and was succeeded, 979, by his half brother Ethelred, who died 1016, and was succeeded by his son Edmund II. surnamed Ironside, who dying in 1017, his son Edward was driven into exile, where he had two children, Edward Atheling who died without issue, and Margaret sole heiress to the crown of England, set aside by the Conquest, married Malcolm III. king of Scotland, whose daughter Maud, in 1101, was married to Henry I. son of William duke of Normandy, the conqueror of England; which Henry succeeded his father in England 1100, and died in 1135; whose daughter Maud was married to Henry V. emperor of Germany, and in 1154, her son Henry II. was crowned king of England, and dying in 1189 left two sons and a daughter named Matilda, or Maud, married to Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswic, from whom Ernestus Augustus elector of Hanover, father of king George I. was lineally descended, and who married, 1658, Sophia the granddaughter of James I. king of England, and the VIth of that name of Scotland who was descended from Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. as before shewn. John, second son of Henry I. was crowned 1193, died 1216, who dying in 1272 was succeeded

ceeded by his son Edward I. 1272, who died 1307; was succeeded by Edward II. 1307, who died 1327, and his son Edward III. succeeded him in 1327, whose eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, died before his father 1376. Edward III. dying in 1377, was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. who was deposed in 1399, and succeeded by his uncle's son, Henry IV. who died 1412, whose son Henry V. died in 1422, and his son Henry VI. deposed in 1461. Edward IV. descended from the fifth son of Edward III. mounted the throne, and died 1483, whose daughter Elizabeth married Henry VII. descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. by which marriage the family was again united. Henry VII. was crowned 1485, and dying in 1509, left three children, a son and two daughters; the youngest daughter, Margaret, married James IV. king of Scotland, who was 1513 succeeded in that kingdom by his son James V. whose daughter Mary was mother of James VI. of Scotland, the first of that name in England; whose daughter Elizabeth married Frederic, king of Bohemia; by whom she had a daughter, Sophia, married to Ernestus elector of Hanover, whose youngest child and only daughter was the mother of the late king of Prussia, and whose eldest son became king of England on the death of queen Anne, by the name of George I. born 1660, crowned 1714, and dying 1727, left two children, the youngest a daughter, Sophia Charlotta, the wife of the late king of Prussia, and died 1757; having had issue Frederic the present king of Prussia, &c. and a son who succeeded as elector of Hanover and king of England, by the name of George II. who died in October 1760; whose eldest daughter Anne married the late prince of Orange, and died 1759, leaving issue the present Stadtholder, &c. his second daughter Amelia-Sophia-Eleanor, born June 10, 1711, is still living; his third daughter Elizabeth-Caroline, died unmarried 1757; his fourth daughter, Mary, married 1740, the prince of Hesse Cassel, died 1771, leaving the present reigning prince, and his two brothers; and his youngest daughter Louisa married the late king of Denmark, died 1751, and was mother of the present king; his second son, George-William, died 1718; his youngest son, William, duke of Cumberland, died 1765, and his eldest son, Frederic, prince of Wales, who died before his father in 1751, married Augusta, daughter of Frederic II. prince of Saxe Gotha, by whom, who died 1772, he had nine children; the eldest daughter and first child, Augusta, in 1764, married the present duke of Brunswic, by whom she

she has a numerous issue; the second daughter, Elizabeth-Caroline, died 1759; the third daughter, Louisa-Anne, died 1768, also unmarried; and the fourth daughter, and posthumous child, married Christian VII. the present king of Denmark, was mother of the prince of Denmark, and died divorced from the king, 1775; the second son, Edward-Augustus, duke of York, died 1767; the third son, William-Henry, duke of Gloucester; and, the fourth son, Henry-Frederic, duke of Cumberland, are now living. Frederic-William, the youngest son, died Dec. 29, 1765, aged 16. The eldest son is,

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERIC III. King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswic and Lunenburgh, Elector of Hanover, and Arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. born June 4, 1738; created prince of Wales 1752; succeeded his grandfather October 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte-Sophia, the princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, on Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744, and both were crowned Sept. 22, 1761. Their issue:

1. George, Prince of Wales, born August 12, 1762.
2. Frederic, Duke of York, &c. and Bishop of Osnaburgh, K. G. and Bath, born Aug. 16, 1763.
3. William-Henry, K. G. and Thistle, born Aug. 21, 1765, a Capt. in the Royal Navy.
4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, K. T. and St. Patrick, born Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Sophia-Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest-Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederic, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederic, born Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783.

ENGLISH TITLES conferred since HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

1761.	Viscount Maynard
Earl Talbot	Baron Sundridge
—Delawar	Earl Ligonier
Viscount Spencer	1767.
Baroness Mountfuart	Baroness Greenwich
Baron Melcomb Regis	1770.
— Grantham	Baron Morden
— Grosvenor	1771.
— Scarfsdale	Baron Apfley
— Boston	1772.
Baroness Chatham	Earl of Hillsborough
1762.	1775.
Viscount Wentworth	Viscount Fairford
— Courtenay	Earl Bathurst
Baron Pelham	1776.
Baroness Holland	Earl of Aylesbury
Baron Lovel and Holland	— of Clarendon
— Montague	— of Mansfield
— Milton	Viscount Hampden
— Beaulieu	Baron Osborne, by writ
— Vernon	Baroness Hamilton
— Bingley	Baron Hume
Prince of Wales	— Cardiff, by writ
Baron Le Despencer, by writ	— Hawke
1763.	— Amherst
Baron Ripley, Lord Ligonier	— Brownlow
Viscount Dudley and Ward	— Cranley
Baron Ducie	— Rivers
1764.	— Harrowby
Earl of Northington	— Foley
Duke of Gloucester	1778.
1765.	Baron Thurlow
Earl of Radnor	1780.
Earl Spencer	Baroness Dinevor
Baron Camden	— Willoughby de Eresby
— Digby	Baron Gage
1766.	— Brudenell
Duke of Cumberland	— Walsingham
— of Northumberland	— Bagot
— of Montagu	— Southampton
Earl of Chatham	— Porchester

TYs

Baron Loughborough
1781.Viscount Mount Edgumbe
and Valetort
1782.

Viscount Sackville

Baron Ashburton

— Grantley

Viscount Howe

— Keppel

Baron Rodney

1783.

Duke of Brandon allowed

Baron Rawdon

— Lovaine

— Sydney

— Camelford

1784.

Baron Carteret

— Elliot

Earl of Abergavenny

Earl of Leicestershire

— Uxbridge

— Lonsdale

Baron Bulkeley of Beaumaris

— Grey de Wilton

— Sommers of Evesham

— Boringdon

— Berwick

— Sherborne

Earl of Norwich

— Talbot

— Grosvenor

— Beaulieu

Baron Howard of Walden, by
writ

Marquis of Lansdown

— Buckingham

Duke of York

1786.

Marquis of Stafford.

TITLES extinct since HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

1761. Anglesey

Baroness Coningsby

1762. Anson

Hatton

Melcomb-Regis

Bradford

Stafford

1763. Feverham

1764. Bath

1765. Foley

Hunsden

Cumberland

Granville

Countess Yarmouth

1767. York

1768. Arundel of Trerice

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

1769. Uxbridge

1770. Delamar.

Montague

Morden

Ligonier

1771. Halifax

1773. Bingley

Berkeley of Stratton

Kingston

Berners

1774. Cleveland

Baroness Holland

1776. Litchfield

Marsham

1778. Archer

Langdale

Countess Walsingham

Holderness

1779. Lyttelton

Willoughby of Parham

1781. Hume

Visc. Say and Sele

1782. Talbot

Rockingham

1783. Ravensworth

1785. Godolphin

I 3

RULES

reby

Baron

RULES of PRECEDENCY *among MEN.*

THE order of precedency, which is observed in general, is thus: That persons of every degree of honour or dignity take place according to the seniority of their creation, and not of years, unless they are descended from the blood-royal; in which case, they have place of all others of the same degree.

The younger sons of the preceding rank take place from the eldest son of the next mediate, viz. the younger sons of Dukes from the eldest sons of Earls; the younger sons of Earls from the eldest sons of Barons. All the chain of precedency is founded upon this gradation, and thus settled by act of parliament, 31 Henry VIII. cap. 10. *anno* 1539.

But there have been since some alterations made in this act, by several decrees and establishments in the succeeding reigns, whereby all the sons of Viscounts and Barons are allowed to precede Baronets. And the eldest sons and daughters of Baronets have place given them before the eldest sons and daughters of any Knights, of what degree or order soever, though superior to that of a Baronet; these being but temporary dignities, whereas that of Baronets is hereditary: and the younger sons of Baronets are to have place next after the eldest sons of Knights.

Observe also, that as there are some great offices of state, who take place, although they are not noblemen, above the nobility of higher degrees; so there are some persons, who, for their dignities in the church, degrees in the universities, and inns of court, officers in the state, or army, although they are neither Knights, nor gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them. Thus, all colonels and field-officers who are honourable, as also the master of the ordinance, quarter-master general, doctors of divinity, law, physic, and music; deans, chancellors, prebendaries, heads of colleges in universities, and serjeants at law, are, by courtesy, allowed place before ordinary esquires. And all bachelors of divinity, law, physic, and music; masters of arts, barristers in the inns of court; lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other commissioned military officers; and divers patent officers in the King's household, may equal, if not precede, any gentleman that has none of these qualifications.

In towns corporate, the inhabitants of cities are preferred to those of boroughs; and those who have borne magistracy,

to all others. And herein a younger Alderman takes not precedence from his senior by being knighted, or as being the elder Knight, as was the case of Alderman Craven, who, though no Knight, had place as senior Alderman, before all the rest who were Knights, at the coronation of King James. This is to be understood as to public meetings relating to the town; for it is doubted whether it will hold good in any neutral place. It has been also determined in the Earl Marshal's court of honour, that all who have been Lord Mayors of London, shall every where take place of all Knights-bachelors, because they have been the King's lieutenants.

It is also quoted by Sir George Mackenzie, in his observations on precedence, that in the case of Sir John Crook, serjeant at law, it was adjudged by the judges in court, that such serjeants as were his seniors, though not knighted, should have preference notwithstanding his knighthood.—The precedence among men is as follows:

The King	}	by Statute 31 Henry VIII.
Prince of Wales		
King's sons		
King's brothers		
King's uncles		
King's grandsons	}	}
brothers		
or		
sisters	}	}
Vicegerent		
	When there is any such officer	
Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Primate of all England	}	
Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, by statute 5 Eliz.		
Archbishop of York, Primate of England, by statute 31 Henry VIII.	}	being of the de- gree of Barons by stat. 31 H. VIII.
Lord High Treasurer		
Lord President of the Privy Council		
Lord Privy Seal		

By the statute 31 Henry VIII. the Lord Great Chamberlain of England had place next Lord Privy Seal; but in the year 1714, the Marquis of Lindsey, then Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, being created Duke of Ancaster, &c. gave up the precedence as Lord Great Chamberlain from him and his heirs, except only when he or they shall be in the actual execution of the said office of Great Chamberlain of England, attending the person of the King or Queen

Queen for the time being, or introducing a Peer or Peers into the House of Lords, which was confirmed by statute 1 George I.

Lord High Constable

Earl Marshal

Lord High Admiral

Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household

Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household

above all of their degrees, viz. if Dukes, above Dukes; if Earls, above Earls, &c. by statute 31 Henry VIII.

Dukes according to their patents of creation

Marquisses according to their patents

Dukes eldest sons

Earls according to their patents

Marquisses eldest sons

Dukes younger sons

Viscounts according to their patents

Earls eldest sons

Marquisses younger sons

Bishop of London

Bishop of Durham

Bishop of Winchester

By Statute 31 Henry VIII.

All other Bishops, according to their seniority of consecration; but, if any Bishop be principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all other Bishops, not having any of the great offices before-mentioned. Barons according to their patents of creation.

But if any Baron be principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all Barons, unless they have any of the before-mentioned great offices.

MEMORANDUM.

By the 23d article of the Union, which was confirmed by statute of 5 Q. Anne, chap. 8, all Peers of Scotland shall be Peers of Great-Britain, and have rank next after the Peers of the like degree in England at the time of the Union, which commenced May 1, 1707, and before all Peers of Great-Britain, of the like degree, created after the Union.
Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons
Viscounts eldest sons

Earls

Earls younger sons
Barons eldest sons
Knights of the most noble order of the Garter
Privy Counsellors
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster

{ Rot. Pat. X Jac.
1 Par. m. VIII.

MEMORANDUM.

The Peers of Ireland take place in England, at all public ceremonies, (except coronations) next the youngest English Peer of the same degree.—Vide 1, 25, p. 61, In Officio Ar-
morum Council Books, 4 Car. 1. 23 June, 1629.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench
Master of the Rolls
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer
Judges and Barons of the degree of the
Coif of the said Courts, according to se-
niority

Bannerets made under the King's own
royal standard, displayed in an army
royal in open war, by the King himself
in person, for the term of their lives
only, and no longer

{ Rot. Pat. X Jac.
1 Par. X n. VIII.

Viscounts younger sons
Barons younger sons
Baronets of England, Scotland, and Ireland
Bannerets not made by the King himself
in person

Knights of the most honourable order of the Bath
Flag and field officers

MEMORANDUM.

The priority of signing any treaty, or public instrument, by
public Ministers, is always taken by rank of place, and not
by title.

Knights Bachelors
Masters in Chancery
Doctors, Deans, &c.
Serjeants at Law
Eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers
Baronets eldest sons
Knights of the Garter eldest sons

Bannerets

Bannerets eldest sons	} Vide infra for the younger sons
Knights of the Bath eldest sons	
Knights eldest sons	
Baronets younger sons, Rot. Pat. 14 Jac. ibid.	
Esquires of the Sovereign's body, or Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber	} by stat. 20 E. IV. & 9 Hen. VI.
Esquires of the Knights of the Bath	
Esquires by creation, by stat. 20 Edw. IV. & 9 Hen. VI.	
Esquires by Office	
Younger sons of Knights of the Garter	} Estab. by H. VI. & Edw. IV. & c. Vin- cent's Precedence, 151, folio 124
Younger sons of Bannerets of both kinds	
Younger sons of Knights of the Bath	
Younger sons of Knights Bachelors	
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms	
Clergymen, Barristers at Law, Officers in the Navy and Army, who are all Gentlemen by profession	
Citizens	
Burgesses, &c.	

RULES of PRECEDENCY among WOMEN.

THE precedency among men being known, that which is due to women, according to their several degrees, will be easily demonstrated: but it is to be observed, that women, before marriage, have precedency by their father; with this difference between them and the male children, that the same precedency is due to all the daughters that belongs to the eldest; which is not so among the sons; and the reason of this disparity seems to be, that daughters all succeed equally, whereas the eldest son excludes all the rest.

By marriage, a woman participates of her husband's dignities; but none of the wife's dignities can come by marriage to her husband, but are to descend to her next heir.

If a woman have precedency by creation, or birth, she retains the same though she marry a commoner: but if a woman nobly born marry any Peer, she shall take place according to the degree of her husband only, though she be a Duke's daughter.

A woman privileged by marriage with one of noble degree, shall retain the privilege due to her by her husband, though he should be degraded by forfeiture, &c. for crimes are personal.

The wife of the eldest son of any degree takes place of the daughters of the same degree, who always have place immediately after the wives of such eldest sons, and both of them take place of the younger sons of the preceding degree. Thus, the lady of the eldest son of an Earl takes place of an Earl's daughter, and both of them precede the wife of the younger son of a Marquis; also the wife of any degree precedes the wife of the eldest son of the preceding degree. Thus, the wife of a Marquis precedes the wife of the eldest son of a Duke.

The QUEEN.

Princess of WALES.

PRINCESSES, and DUCHESSES of the BLOOD.

DUCHESSSES.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Dukes of the Blood.

MARCHIONESSES.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Dukes.

COUNTESSES.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Marquisses.

Wives of the younger sons of Dukes.

VISCOUNTESSES.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Earls.

Wives of the younger sons of Marquisses.

BARONESSSES.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Viscounts.

Wives of the younger sons of Earls.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Barons.

Wives of the younger sons of Viscounts.

Wives of the younger sons of Barons.

WIVES OF BARONETS.

WIVES OF KNIGHTS of the Garter.

WIVES OF KNIGHTS of the Bath.

WIVES OF KNIGHTS of Bachelors.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Baronets.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Knights of the Garter.

Wives of the eldest } of Knights of the Bath.
 sons; Daughters, }

Wives of the eldest } of Knights-Bachelors.
 sons; Daughters, }

Wives of the younger sons of Baronets.

WIVES of ESQUIRES, by creation.

WIVES of ESQUIRES, by office.

WIVES of GENTLEMEN.

Daughters of Esquires.

Daughters of Gentlemen.

Wives of Citizens.

Wives of Burgesses, &c.

The Wives of Privy-counsellors, Judges, &c. are to take the same place as their husbands do. See the former list.



PEER

THE
ARMS
of the
PEERS, PEERESSES, &c
OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
and
IRELAND.



LONDON:

Printed for I. Fielding, N^o 23. Paternoster Row.

Engraved by T. Woodman & H. Mather,
Engravers.

Blood Royal



PRINCE of WALES



DUKE of YORK.



D. of GLOUCESTER. D. of CUMBERLAND.



Woodman & Co. London, 1811

ENGLISH DUKES



R LAND.

Richard, York

Richard, York

ENGLISH DUKES



Bedford



Devonshire



Marlborough



Rutland



Brandon



Ancaster



Portland



Manchester

T. Woodman & H. Alden

28 NO 93
MUSEUM



Chandos



Dorset



Bridgewater



Newcastle



Northumberland



Montagu

MARQUISES



Buckingham



Lansdown

Woodman & Hutton Fecit

Marquis of Stafford see Page 12 of Arms.



Shrewsbury



Derby



Huntingdon



Pembroke



Suffolk



Salisbury



Exeter



Northampton



Denbigh



Westmoreland



Peterborough



Stamford



Winchelsea



Chesterfield



Thanet



Sandwich

ENGLISH EARLS

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Essex.



Carlisle



Doncaster



Shaftsbury



Berkeley



Abingdon



Gainsborough



Plymouth



Rochford



Scarborough



Albemarle



Coventry



Jersey



Poulett



Cholmondeley



Oxford





Stanhope



Harborough



Macclesfield



Pomsfret



Graham



Kerr



Waldegrave



Ashburnham



Effingham



Orford



Harrington



Portsmouth



Warwick



Marquis of Stafford



Buckinghamshire



Fitzwilliam



Powis



Egre mont



*Marquis of Buckingham
see Page 5. of Arms.*



Harcourt



Hertford



Guilford



Cornwallis



Hardwick

*Lonsdale**Norwich**Talbot**Grosvenor**Beauchamp*



Hereford



Montague



Townshend



Weymouth



Bolingbroke



Falmouth



Torrington



Lainsier

ENGLISH VISCOUNTS

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Wentworth



Courtenay



Dudley



Maynard



Hamden



Edgcumbe



Sackville



Howe



Keppel, Est.

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Conyers



Clifford

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Audley



Lorraine

130



Dacre



Saye & Sele

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Stourton



Willoughby de Broke



St. John



Petre



Arundell of Wardour



Clifton



Dormer



Teynham



Leigh Ext.



Byron



Craven



Clifford



Osborne



Boyle



Hay



Middleton



Onslow



Romney



Cadogan



King



Morion



Godolphin Esq.



Montfort



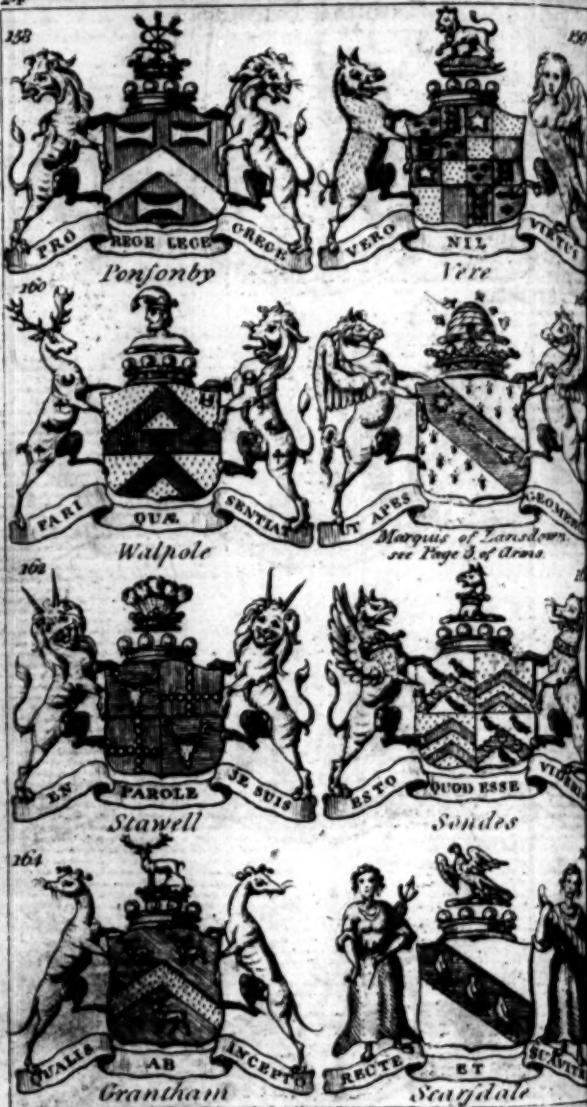
Chedworth



Sandys



Fortescue





Boston



Pelham



Holland



Lovel & Holland



Milton



Vernon



Ducie



Earl Camden

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*Digby**Sundridge*

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*Cardiff**Hawke*

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*Amherst**Brownlow*

180

*Rivers**Harrowby**Handman & Co.*

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Foley



Thurlow



Gage



Brudenell



Walsingham



Bagot



Loughborough



Southampton

*Portchester**Ashburton**Grantley**Rodney**Rawdon**Sydney**Camelford**Carteret*

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Eliot



Bulkeley

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Grey de Wilton



Semers

203



Borington



Berwick

204



Sherborne



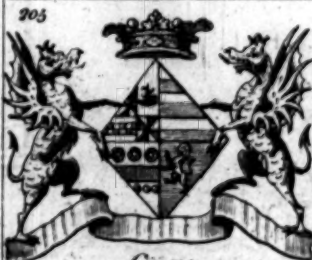
Howard of Walden

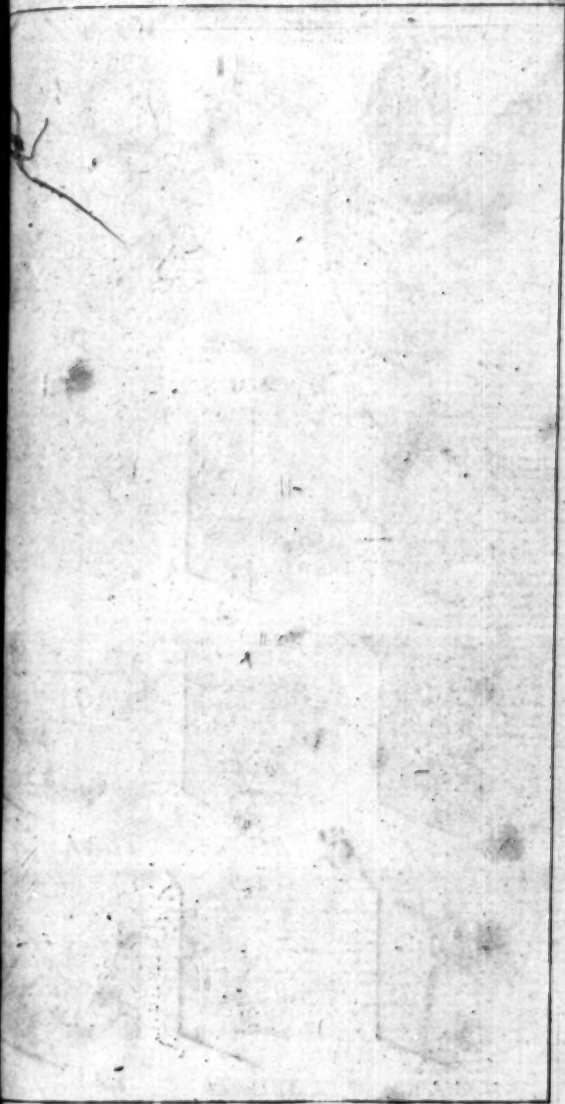
ENGLISH BARONS

30





*Grey**Strange**Mountstuart**Chatham**Greenwich**Botetourt**Hamilton**Willoughby de Eresby*



Canterbury*York*

BISHOPS

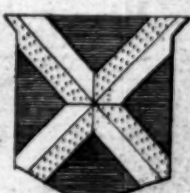
*London**Durham**Winchester**Hereford**Ely**Chichester**Salisbury**Norwich**Gloucester*



Lincoln



Bristol



Bath & Wells



S. Asaph



Carlise



Landaff



Exeter



Worcester



S. David's



Rochester



Litchfield



Bangor



Chester



Oxford



Exeter

PEERS and PEERESSES
of
SCOTLAND

That are not Peers of England.

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Queensbury MARQUISSES

Athol

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Tweeddale

Lothian

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Annandale



Crawford



Errol

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Morton



Buchan

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*Haddington**Kellie*

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Loudoun



Dumfries

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Elgin



Airly

240



Dalhousie



Traquair

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Findlater



Leven

J. Woodman & H. Kington, 1847



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Aberdeen



Dunmore

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Marchmont



Hyndford

255



Stair



Roseberry

256



Glasgow



Bute

SCOTCH EARLS

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Hoptoun



Portmore

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Deloraine



Falkland

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Stormont



Arbuthnot

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Somerville



Forbes



Cathcart



Saltoun

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Gray



Semple

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Elphinstone



Torphichen

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Colvill

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Raey



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Rollo



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Newark



Ballenden



Kinnaird

SCOTCH PEERESSES

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Sutherland



Rothes

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Orkney.



Mordington

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Forrester



Edinburgh 1810

PEERS AND PEERESSES

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN;

their Titles, Ages, Marriages, Issue, with the Dates of their several Titles, their Heirs apparent and presumptive.

Those who have a * precede their Name are Roman Catholics, and have no Seat in the House of Peers.

The Figures to each Title refers to the Plates of Arms.

BLOOD-ROYAL.

THE most High, Puissant, and most Illustrious GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, *Prince of Wales*, and Earl of Chester, by creation Aug. 17, 1762; Prince of Great-Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, by inheritance, as eldest son of the King, &c. He took his seat in House of Peers, as Duke of Cornwall, Nov. 11, 1783, was elected Knight of the Garter, and installed July 25, 1784. The title of Prince of Wales was conferred first on King Edward, the infant son of Edward I. on the reduction of the British Prince Llewelyn, and the incorporation of the principality with England in June 1284, ever since which the principality has been under the government of the King; and notwithstanding the title of Prince of Wales has several times merged in the crown, yet it was never bestowed but on the heir to the throne. As eldest son of the King is born Duke of Cornwall. The first Duke was created by charter, March 13, 1337, and to all the eldest sons of the King of England, from their birth. The Earldom of Chester first conferred on the eldest son of the King of England for life, in 1247. The hereditary Stewardship of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew,

L. I. K.

Rensfrew, are titles settled in 1399, on the eldest son of the King of Scotland; and from James the First's accession have been continued to the Prince of Wales in Great-Britain. Born Aug. 12, 1762.

The most High, Puissant, and Illustrious Prince FREDERICK, second son of his present Majesty, Prince Bishop of Osnaburg, Feb. 27, 1764; created *Duke of York and Albany* in Great-Britain, and *Earl of Ulster* in Ireland, Nov. 2, 1784; Knight of the Garter and Bath, and Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, born Aug. 16, 1762, unmarried.

The most High, Puissant, and Illustrious Prince WILLIAM HENRY, *Duke of Gloucester*, and Edinburgh, in Great-Britain Earl of Connaught in Ireland, created Nov. 14, 1764; General of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Windsor-Forest and Cranbourn-Chace, Ranger of Hampton-Court Park, Warden and Keeper of New-Forest in Hampshire, &c. Knight of the Garter and Thistle. Born November 25, 1743; married Sept. 6, 1766, Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, daughter of the late Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he has had one son, William-Frederick, born Jan. 15, 1776, and two daughters.

The most High, Puissant, and Illustrious Prince HENRY FREDERICK, *Duke of Cumberland*, and Strathern in Great-Britain, and Earl of Dublin in Ireland, created Oct. 2, 1776; Ranger of Windsor Great Park, an Admiral of the White Squadron, and Knight of the Garter. Born Nov. 1745; married Oct. 2, 1771, Anne, widow of Christopher Horton, Esq; and daughter of Simon Luttrell, Earl and Viscount Hampton and Baron Ingham in Ireland, but has had no issue.

The King's sons, brothers, uncles, and nephews, are styled Princes of the Blood-Royal, and have precedence of all other Dukes.

D U K E S.

(Who have the Style of The most Noble Prince, and sometimes, Most High and Puissant Prince.)

I. * CHARLES HOWARD, *Duke of Norfolk*, 1483; Earl Marshal, 1483; and hereditary Earl Marshal, 1672; Earl of Arundel, confirmed in 1433, by possession and inheritance of the castle of Arundel only, being the only local dignity in England, without any other creation.

of Surry, 1483; Earl of Norfolk, 1644; Baron of
 wbray, 1294; Baron Howard, by writ, 1470; Baron
 greve, Brussa of Gower, Fitz-Allan, Warren, Clun, Of-
 destre, Maltravers, Greystock, Furnival, Verden, Lovetot,
 range of Blackmere, by descent; and Castle-rising in 1669;
 ng Premier Duke, Earl, and Baron of England, (next the
 od-Royal) and chief of the family of Howards; from
 ch are descended the present Earls of Effingham, Suffolk,
 Carlisle. His Grace was born Dec. 1, 1720; married
 ch 8, 1739, Miss Catherine Brockholes, by whom, who
 Nov. 21, 1784, he had two daughters, both of whom
 dead; and Charles, the present Earl of Surry, Deputy
 el-Marshal, born 1746, who has been twice married, but
 no issue. His Grace succeeded Edward his distant cousin,
 late Duke, Sept. 20, 1777. Upon the demise of the p.e.
 at Earl of Surry, without issue male, the honours will de-
 re on Henry Howard, of Sheffield, Esq; and his heirs.
 EDWARD SEYMOUR, *Duke of Somerset*, Baron Sey-
 our in 1546, and a Baronet; born Jan. 2, 1718, now un-
 married. On the death of the present Duke, the titles go
 his Grace's brother, Lord Webb Seymour, who has liv-
 two sons.—Edward, the late Duke of Somerset, married
 ry, sole daughter and heir of Daniel Webb, of Monckton
 ley in Wilts, Esq; the niece and heir of Edward Somner,
 Seend in Wilts, Esq; by her Grace, who died in Jan. 1768,
 had issue four sons, Edward now Duke of Somerset.—
 Webb, who inherits his grandfather's estate at Monckton-
 ley; married, Nov. 17, 1769, Mary-Anne, the only
 daughter and heiress of the late John Bonnell, Esq; of Stan-
 Harcourt in Oxfordshire; by whom he has had issue,
 Edward, who died in his infancy. 2. Webb, who died
 ang. 3. Edward-Adolphus, born Feb. 7, 1775; and
 Webb-John, born Feb. 7, 1777.—William, called to the
 ar, a Barrister at Law, born 1744, married June 5, 1767;
 Hester, sole heiress of John Maltravers, Esq; of Melkham in
 Wilts, and has issue, two sons, Edward, born May 3, 1768;
 William, born March 28, 1769; and one daughter, Hester,
 Nov. 24, 1770.—Francis, Dean of Wells, who married
 Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Payne, and sister to the
 Countess Dowager of Northampton, by whom he has issue,
 Edward, who died unmarried, June 23, 1775. 2. Francis.
 Mary, who married in Sept. 1773, John Hyde, Esq; of
 Greenwich, one of his Majesty's Judges of the Supreme
 Court of Calcutta. 4. Catherine, who married in June

1776; John Newton, Esq; of Staffordshire, and was divorced in 1782. 5. Frances, married Nov. 1784, Thomas Bourke Esq; of Wellington. And his Grace had a daughter, Mary, married Sept. 21, 1759, to Vincent Biscoe, Esq; of London and died in July 1762. His Grace dying the 15th of Dec. 1757, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, the present Duke of Somerset.

3. CHARLES LENOX, *Duke of Richmond* in England, *Lenox* in Scotland, 1765, and *Aubigny* in France, 1677, *Earl of March* in England, and *Darnly* in Scotland; 1677, *Baron of Sittlington* in England, and *Turbolton and Muthuen* in Scotland, 1675, *Knight of the Garter*; born Feb. 1735; married April 1, 1757, Mary Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury, by whom he has no issue. On the death of the present Duke, the titles will devolve on Lord George Henry Lenox, his Grace's only brother.—Charles, the Duke, born May 18, 1701; married Dec. 1719, the Lady Sarah Cadogan, eldest of the two daughters and co-heiress of William, Earl Cadogan; and by her, who died Aug. 1751, he had four sons and eight daughters, viz. George, born March 27, 1723, and married in May 1744, to the late Henry Fox, Lord Holland, only brother of Stephen, Earl of Ilchester; was created a peeress of Great Britain in 1762, and died July 24, 1774, leaving issue.—George, who died immediately after his birth, Sept. 3, 1724. Louisa-Margaret, born Nov. 15, 1725, and died in Nov. 1728.—Anne, born May 27, 1726, and died the same year.—Charles, Earl of March, born Sept. 9, 1730, who died the same year.—Emilia, born Oct. 6, 1731, married Feb. 1747, to the late Duke of Leinster in Ireland, by whom she had issue; after whose death she married, 2dly, to Charles Ogilby, Esq; by whom she has issue.—Charles, now Duke of Richmond.—George-Henry, born Nov. 27, 1737, married in 1759, to Louisa Kerr, daughter to William Earl of Ancram in Scotland, by whom he has issue, 1. Charles, born 1746. 2. Louisa, born 1760. 3. Amelia, born 1761, married Aug. 19, 1784, George Cranfield Berkeley, brother to the Earl of Berkeley. 4. Georgiana, born 1763.—Louisa-Margaret, born Nov. 16, 1739, and died Jan. 10, 1741.—Louisa Augusta, born Nov. 24, 1643; married in Jan. 1755, to Thomas Conolly, Esq; of Castletown in Ireland.—Sarah, born Feb. 14, 1745, married June 2, 1762, to Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart. from whom she was divorced, without having issue, 1776; and she married, 2dly, Aug. 25, 1781, to

Mark Napier, uncle to the present Lord Napier of
and, by whom she has issue, a son, born Aug. 1782.
ecilia-Margaret, born Feb. 14, 1749, and died unmarried,
21, 1769. His Grace died August 8, 1750. (His
iefs died Aug. 25, 1751) and was succeeded by his eldest
Charles, now Duke of Richmond.

AUGUSTUS-HENRY FITZROY, *Duke of Grafton*, in
Earl of Arlington and Euston, Viscount Thetford
Ipswich, Baron Arlington and Sudbury, 1672; here-
Ranger of Whittlebury Forest in Northamptonshire,
Knight of the Garter; born Sept. 28, 1736; married
29, 1756, Anne, the only child of the late Lord Ra-
worth; and by her (from whom he was divorced March
1769, and she married the present Earl of Upper Ossory
eland) he had issue, Georgina, born May 8, 1757, who
died, June 4, 1778, John Smyth, Esq; of Heath, in York-
by whom she had a son, born Jan. 9, 1786. George-
y, the present Earl of Euston, born Jan. 17, 1760; mar-
Nov. 16, 1784, Ann-Horatio, second daughter of the
iefs of Gloucester, (by her first marriage with the Earl
Waldegrave) and sister to the present Countess of Walde-
A son, born 1761, who died soon after. His Grace
ed, secondly, May 26, 1769, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir
ard Wrottesly, by whom, who is now living, he has issue,
y, born March 22, 1770. Charlotte, born May 14, 1771.
ustus, born June 2, 1773. Frederick, born Sept. 16,
Elizabeth, born Oct. 19, 1775. Louisa, born July
1777. Augusta, born Feb. 19, 1779. Frances, born June
80. And a son, born in 1784. And another son, born Sept.
85.—Charles, late Duke of Grafton, was born Oct. 25,
and in right of his mother, who died Feb. 7, 1723, in
6th year of her age, was Baron of Arlington and Visc.
ford, her father having been created Baron Arlington, of
gton in the county of Middlesex, March 14, 1663, 16
ll. and Visc. Thetford in the county of Norfolk, and
of Arlington, April 22, 1672, with limitation to the
of his body lawfully begotten. In 1713, he married
etta Somerset, daughter to Charles Marquis of Wor-
(eldest son of Henry Duke of Beaufort) by Rebecca,
to Richard, late Earl Tilney; and by her, who died on
th of Aug. 1726, had issue, three sons and three
ters, viz. George, Earl of Euston, born Aug. 24, 1715,
married in Sept. 1741, Dorothy Boyle, eldest daughter
ard, Earl of Burlington. She died in April, 1742; he

died in July, 1747, leaving no issue.—Augustus, was Captain in the Royal Navy, born Oct. 16, 1716, who in March 1733 married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Crosby, Lieutenant Governor of the Leeward Islands, (who, after his death married James Jefferies, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Customs, by whom she has issue.) He died May 24, 1747, leaving issue, two sons, Augustus-Henry, now Duke of Grafton, and Charles, the present Lord Southampton, so created by his present Majesty, (vide Lord Southampton) born July 1737. Charles, born April 28, 1718, who died July 29, 1741, on his travels, at Milan. Carolina, born April 1722, married in Aug. 1746, to William, Earl of Harrington, by whom she had issue, the present Earl, &c. and died June 1784. Henrietta, born June 8, 1723; died August, 1731. Isabella, born July 19, 1726; married to Francis Seymour Conway, now Earl of Hertford, in May 29, 1741; and died Nov. 10, 1782. His Grace dying the 6th of May, 1747, was succeeded by his grandson, Augustus-Henry, now Duke of Grafton.

5. HENRY SOMERSET, *Duke of Beaufort*, in 1682; Marquis of Worcester, 1642; Earl of Worcester, 1514; Viscount and Earl, 1645; Viscount Grosmont, Baron Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower, *Jure Uxoria*, 1461; Baron Herbert and Baron Beaufort, in 1645; born Oct. 16, 1744; married April 2, 1766, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Admiral Boscawen, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Henry Charles, the present Marquis of Worcester, born Dec. 1766. Charles-Henry, born Dec. 12, 1767. Henry-Norward, born Dec. 23, 1768, who died young. Narbonne Berkeley-Henry, born May 4, 1771. Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1773. Frances, born April 3, 1774. Henrietta, born July 9, 1775. Robert-Henry-Edward, born Dec. 19, 1777. Arthur-John-Henry, born Feb. 12, 1780.—Charles-Norward, late Duke of Beaufort, May 1, 1740, married Elizabeth Berkeley, daughter to the Viscountess Dowager Hereford, John Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford in Gloucestershire, Esq; and Baroness Bottetourt, being only sister and heir to Norborne Berkeley, Baron Bottetourt, who died in 1776. (See Baron *Bottetourt*.) by whom he had issue, Anne, born March 1740-41, and married, Sept. 10, 1759, to Charles, the Earl of Northampton, and died at Naples in June, 1749, leaving issue.—Elizabeth, born in 1742, and died May 1760.—Henry, the present Duke.—Rachel, born in 1743, who died in her infancy.—Henrietta, born in 1748; married

il 11, 1769, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. of Wynnistay, and died July 24, following.—Mary-Isabella, Aug. 1, 1756, and married Dec. 26, 1775, to the present Duke of Rutland. His Grace died Oct. 28, 1756, and succeeded by his son, Henry, the present Duke of Norfolk.

GEORGE BEAUCLERK, *Duke of St. Alban's*, 1683; of Burford and Baron Heddington, 1676; Hereditary and Falconer of England, Hereditary Register of the Court of Chancery; born Dec. 5, 1768, unmarried.—Charles, the first Duke, was his Grace's great-grandfather, died 1726, having married Diana, daughter and sole heir of Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford; by whom he had Charles, the 2d Duke, who died 1751, and was father of Maria, born October 20, 1725; married February 2, 1761, the Hon. and Rev. Shute Barrington, present Bishop of Exeter, and died in 1766; and George, born June 25, 1730, the Duke; married in 1752, Jane, only daughter of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. by whom, who died Dec. 16, 1778, he had no issue, and died Feb. 1, 1786.—William, born May 22, 1718; who, in 1722, married Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Werden, Bart. by whom, who died June, 1745, he had issue, 1. William, who died at Eton-school. 2. Charles, Colonel in the Army, who married Miss Elizabeth Jones, by whom, who died Dec. 5, 1768, he had issue, George, the present Duke; and the Colonel died in 1775. 3. Charles, married to John Drummond, Esq; Banker at Charing-cross, nephew to William, Viscount Strathallan, by whom she had issue, Charlotte, who married her cousin Henry Beaumont, and other children, and has issue. 4. Caroline, married to the late Gen. Draper.—Vere, born July 14, 1699, late of Vere, of Hanworth.—Henry, born Aug. 11, 1701, married in Dec. 1738, Maria, sister and heiress of Nevil, Lord Lovelace, by whom he had issue, a son, Henry, (who married, Nov. 1769, Miss Charlotte Drummond, his cousin, which Lady died March, 1774, leaving issue;) and six daughters. Diana, born June 24, 1741. Henrietta, born Nov. 26, 1742. Mary, born Nov. 25, 1743, and married July 6, 1782, to the Rev. Walter Williams, of Harrow. Charlotte, born Oct. 24, 1746. Martha, born Dec. 12, 1747. Anne, born Oct. 9, 1749. He died in 1761.—Sidney, born Feb. 27, 1703; married Dec. 9, 1736, Mary, daughter of Thomas Norris, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, Esq; and died Nov. 23,

1744.

1744, leaving issue, one son, the late Topham Beauclerk, born in 1749, who married in 1767, to Diana, sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and died in 1780, without issue.—George, born Dec. 26, 1704, Lieut. General of his Majesty's forces, married Miss Margaret Bainbridge, and died in 1768, without issue.—Seymour, born 1708, died an infant.—James, present Bishop of Hereford, unmarried.—Aubrey, born in 1711, killed at Carthage, in 1740, having married a daughter of Sir Henry Newton, Knt. and widow of Colonel Alexander; which Lady died Oct. 30, 1755. His Grace the late Duke, deceasing Feb. 1, 1786, was succeeded by his cousin George, now Duke of St. Alban's.

7. HARRY POWLETT, *Duke of Bolton*, 1689; Marquis of Winchester, 1551; Earl of Wiltshire, 1549; Baron St. John of Basing, 1538; Premier Marquis of England; an Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; born Nov. 6, 1710; married May 13, 1752, Miss Henrietta Nunn, who died May 31, 1764, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, the late wife of Viscount Hinchinbrook, who died March 31, 1779. His Grace married, secondly, April 8, 1765, Catherine, sister to the present Earl of Lonsdale, by whom (who is now living) he has two daughters, Catherine and Amelia. On the demise of the present Duke, the dukedom will be extinct. The Marquisate of Winchester will devolve on Francis Powlett, of Anneport, in the county of Southampton, Esq; descended from William the 4th Marquis; and the Barony of St. John, of Basing, will be in abeyance (being a Barony in fee) between his Grace's three daughters, Lady Mary, married to Lord Hinchinbrook, (by whom she left a son) and the Ladies Catherine and Amelia Powlett.—His Grace's father, Harry, married Catherine, daughter of Charles Parry of Oakfield, in Berkshire, Esq; by whom he had issue, Charles, the late Duke.—Harry, the present Duke. Henrietta, married, July 12, 1741, to Robert Colebrooke, of Chilham Castle in Kent, Esq; and is deceased.—Catherine, married June 4, 1749, to William Ashe, of Heytesbury in Wilts, Esq; who dying July 11, 1750, she married, 2dly, in Feb. 1755, Adam Drummond, Esq; and deceased in 1775. Charles succeeded his father, Oct. 19, 1759, but died without issue, July 5, 1765, whereupon the honours devolved on his brother, Harry, now Duke of Bolton.

8. THOMAS OSBORNE, *Duke of Leeds*, 1694; Marquis of Caermarthen, 1689; Earl of Danby, 1674; Viscount Latimer, 1673; Viscount Dumblaine in Scotland, 1673; Baron

Baron Osborne of Kiveton, 1673, a Baronet; and Knight of the Garter; born Nov. 6, 1713; married, June 26, 1740, Mary, daughter of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, by whom (who died Aug. 3, 1764,) he had issue, Thomas, Marquis of Caermarthen, who died Aug. 15, 1761; and Francis-Godolphin, now Marquis of Caermarthen, *Baron Osborne*, by which title he was called up by writ to the House of Peers in 1776; he was born Jan. 29, 1750; married the heiress of the late Earl of Holderness in July 1773, but was divorced in 1779, having had issue one daughter and two sons, and she died 1784; the eldest is George-William-Frederick, present Lord *Conyers*, born July 21, 1775; the youngest, Francis-Godolphin, born Oct. 11, 1777.—His Grace's father, Peregrine-Hyde, the late Duke, born Nov. 11, 1691; married 1st, Elizabeth Harley, daughter to Robert, Earl of Oxford, and by her, who died Nov. 20, 1713, aged 28, he had a son, Thomas, Marquis of Caermarthen, now Duke, of whom she died in child-bed. By his 2d wife, Anne, (who died Nov. 27, 1722,) 3d daughter to Charles, Duke of Somerset, he had a son who died young; and in April, 1725, he married to his 3d wife, Juliana, daughter to Roger Hele, of Halewell in the county of Devon, Esq; but by her had no issue; she surviving him, married Charles, late Earl of Portmore. His Grace dying on the 9th of May, 1731, was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, now Duke of Leeds.

9. FRANCIS RUSSELL, *Duke of Bedford*, and Marquis of Tavistock, 1694; Earl of Bedford, 1550; Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, 1603; Baron Russell of Cheney, 1539; and Baron Howland of Stretham, 1695; born July 22, 1765, unmarried.—John, late Duke of Bedford, born Sept. 30, 1710, who, Oct. 11, 1731, married Diana Spencer, sister to the late Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had issue, a son, who died the 6th of Nov. 1732, the day he was born, and her Grace died on the 27th of Sept. 1735. In April, 1737, his Grace married, 2dly, Gertrude, eldest daughter of John, Earl Gower, by whom he had issue, Carolina, born in Jan. 1743, married, Aug. 23, 1761, to George, present Duke of Marlborough, and has issue.—Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, born Sept. 26, 1739, who died March 22, 1767, by a fall from his horse. He married, June 7, 1764, Elizabeth, daughter of William-Anne, late Earl of Albermarle, who died in October, 1768, and left three sons; Francis, the present Duke. John, born July 6, 1766; married, March 20, 1786, Georgiana-Elizabeth Byng, 2d daughter of Viscount Tor-

Torrington. William, born Aug. 20, 1767. The late Duke died Jan. 14, 1771, and was succeeded by his grandson, Francis, the present Duke.

10. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, *Duke of Devonshire*, and Marquis of Hartington, 1694; Earl of Devonshire, 1618; and Baron Cavendish of Harwich, 1605; Knight of the Garter; born Dec. 14, 1748; married, June 2, 1774, Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Earl Spencer, by whom he has issue, Georgiana, born July 12, 1783; and Elizabeth Henrietta, born Aug. 29, 1785. On the death of the present Duke, without male issue, the honours will descend to Lord George Cavendish, his Grace's only surviving brother.

—William, the late Duke of Devonshire, born in 1720; married in March, 1748, Charlotte, sole daughter and heir of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, which Lady died Dec. 8, 1754, leaving issue, William, the present Duke.—Dorothy, born Aug. 27, 1750, married to the Duke of Portland, Nov. 8, 1776, and has issue.—Richard, born June 19, 1752, and died Sept. 12, 1781.—George-Henry, born Feb. 27, 1754; married Feb. 25, 1782, Betty Compton, niece of the present, and daughter of the late Earl of Northampton, by whom he has issue, a son, born Jan. 10, 1783. His Grace died Oct. 2, 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the present Duke.

11. GEORGE SPENCER, *Duke of Marlborough*, and Marquis of Blandford, 1702; Earl of Sunderland, 1643; Earl of Marlborough, 1689; Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, 1603; and Baron Churchill of Sandridge, 1685; Knight of the Garter; born Jan. 28, 1739; married August 23, 1762, Caroline, only daughter of the late Duke of Bedford, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Caroline, born Oct. 27, 1763, Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1764. George, Marquis of Blandford, born March 3, 1766. Charlotte, born Oct. 18, 1760. Henry, born Dec. 20, 1770. Anne, born Nov. 5, 1773. Another son, Dec. 30, 1779; and a daughter, Amelia-Sophia, born Sept. 8, 1785.—His late Grace, Charles, the son of Anne, the 2d daughter of John, the Great Duke of Marlborough, on the 23d of May, 1732, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Trevor, by whom he had issue, Diana, born the 4th of March, 1735; married in Sept. 1747, to the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, from whom she was divorced, having had issue, and afterwards married to Topham Beauclerk, son of Lord Sidney Beauclerk, by whom she was left a widow without issue, March 11, 1780.—Elizabeth, born the

the 29th of Dec. 1737, married to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, March 13, 1756, and has issue.—George, the present Duke.—Charles, born March 31, 1740, married Oct. 2, 1762, to Mary, only daughter of Lord Vere, by whom he has issue, John, born July 6, 1763; William-Robert, Elizabeth and Catherine.—Robert, born May 8, 1747. His Grace dying at Munster, in Oct. 1758, was succeeded by his son, George, the present Duke.

12. CHARLES MANNERS, *Duke of Rutland*, and *Marquis of Granby*, 1703; *Earl of Rutland*, 1525; *Baron Roos of Hamlake, Trusbut, and Belvoir*, 1294; and *Baron Manners of Haddon*, by writ, 1679; *Knight of the Garter*; born March 15, 1754; married Dec. 26, 1765, Mary-Isabella Somerset, sister to the present Duke of Beaufort, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Isabella, born Sept. 29, 1776. John-Henry, *Marquis of Granby*, born Jan. 3, 1778. Catherine-Mary, born April 29, 1779. A son, born Oct. 24, 1780. Another son, born Dec. 21, 1781. And another son, William-Robert-Albyne, born May 1, 1783.—John, the late Duke, who died May 29, 1779, was succeeded by his grandson. His Grace was born Oct. 21, 1696; and on Aug. 27, 1717, married Bridget, only daughter and heir of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, by whom, who died in 1734, he had issue five sons and six daughters, all of whom died young, except John, late *Marquis of Granby*, born Jan. 2, 1721; died Oct. 18, 1770, in the life-time of his father; married, Sept. 3, 1750, Frances Seymour, eldest daughter of Charles, late Duke of Somerset, aunt to the Duchess of Northumberland; by which Lady, who died Jan. 25, 1760, he had issue, John, Lord Roos, born Aug. 22, 1751; died June 3, 1760.—Charles, now Duke of Rutland.—Frances, born March 24, 1753, married July 9, 1772, to George, Earl of Tyrconnel, from whom she was divorced in 1777, and married, 2dly, Oct. 28, 1777, Hon. Philip Anstruther, 2d son of Jane, Baroness Newark of Scotland, by Sir Alexander Anstruther, Bart.—Catherine, born 1756, died young.—Robert, born Feb. 6, 1758; died 1782.—Robert Sutton, born Feb. 2, 1722; died Nov. 27, 1762, unmarried.—George Sutton, born March 8, 1723, who took the name of Sutton after the death of his brother Robert, and died Jan. 7, 1782. He married, Dec. 1749, to Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplain, of Blankley, in the county of Lancaster, Esq; by which Lady, who died May 13, 1767, he had issue, 1. George, born Aug. 1, 1751. 2. John, born July 12, 1752, now in the Army; married, April,

April, 1778, Miss Manners, by whom he has issue. 3. Robert, born Jan. 5, 1754, in the Navy. 4. Charles, born Feb. 17, 1755; married, May, 1778, Miss Thornton, and has issue. 5. Diana, married in 1778, Thomas Dickenson, Esq. 6. Harriot, died an infant. 7. Louisa Bridget, born 1761; married, and has issue. 8. William, died an infant. 9. Thomas, born Feb. 24, 1756. 10. Francis, born in 1763, in the Army. 11. Charlotte, born in 1764. 12. Mary, born in 1766. His Lordship married, 2dly, Feb. 5, 1768, Miss Mary Peart, by whom he has a daughter, born Aug. 4, 1770.

14. DOUGLAS HAMILTON, *Duke of Hamilton* in Scotland, 1643; *Chattelherault* in France, 1552; *Brandon* in England, 1711, (which title in 1711 being declared contradictory to the articles of the Union, he had no seat thereby in the House of Peers, till the year 1782, when his claim was allowed, and he took his seat in the House as an English Peer; *Marquis of Hamilton*, 1599; *Clydesdale*, 1643; and *Douglas*, 1633; *Earl of Angus*, 1389; *Arran*, 1503; and *Lanark*, 1639; *Lord Macanshire* and *Polmont*, 1639; *Baron of Aberbrothick* and *Abernethy*, 1606, and *Baron Dutton*, 1711; (which last title is also now allowed by the House); born July 24, 1756; married April 5, 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Peter Burrell, Esq; and sister to the Countess of Percy, by whom (who is now living) he has no issue. If the present Duke dies issueless, the titles will go to Lord Archibald Hamilton, his Grace's great uncle.—His Grace's father, James, the 6th Duke, married, Feb. 14, 1752, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Gunning, Esq; by his wife Bridget, daughter to John, Viscount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue, James-George, the late Duke.—Douglas Hamilton, the present Duke; also one daughter Elizabeth; born Jan. 26, 1753; married in June, 1774, to Edward, now Earl of Derby. The Duke died 1758, and his Grace married, 2dly, March 3, 1759, to the Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll, by whom she hath issue. On May 3, 1776, her Grace was created a Baroness of Great-Britain, by the title of Baroness *Hamilton*, of Hameldon, in Leicestershire, and the dignity of a Baron to her heirs male. James-George, late Duke, was born Feb. 18, 1755, succeeded his father Jan. 17, 1758, and succeeded to the titles of Marquis of Douglas, and Earl of Angus, on the death of Archibald, the late Duke of Douglas, who died July 21, 1767, without issue, his Grace being lineally descended of William, Earl of Sel-

Kirk, eldest son by the second marriage of William, first Marquis of Douglas; and his Grace dying July 7, 1769, was succeeded by his brother, Douglas, the present Duke.

15. BROWNLOW BERTIE, *Duke of Ancaster* and Kesteven, 1715; Marquis of Lindsey, 1706; and Earl of Lindsey, 1626; born May 1, 1729; married in Nov. 1762, Miss Harriot Pitt, who died without issue, 1763; he married, 2dly, Jan. 2, 1769, Mary-Anne Layard, daughter of the late Major Layard, by whom (who is now living) he has a daughter, Elizabeth, born July 24, 1771. On the demise of the present Duke, without issue male, the Dukedom and the Marquisate will be extinct; but the Earldom of Lindsey will devolve on Charles Bertie, of Uffington, Esq.—His Grace's father, Peregrine, the 2d Duke, married Jane, daughter and co-heir to Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln; Bart. and by her, who died in Sept. 1736, had five sons and five daughters, Robert and George, who died infants.—Peregrine, his successor, the third Duke.—Albermarle.—Brownlow, the present Duke. His daughters were, Mary, married to Samuel Greathead, Esq; and died April 24, 1774, leaving issue.—Albina, married to John Beckford, Esq; on March 8, 1774; and died without issue in March, 1754.—Jane, married to Major Matthews, and has issue.—Carolina, married March 31, 1753, to George Dewar, Esq; and died June 13, 1774, leaving issue.—Anne, who died in Aug. 1735. His Grace dying the 1st of January, 1742, was succeeded by his eldest son, Peregrine, married, first, May 22, 1735, Elizabeth, daughter and sole Heiress of William Blundell, Esq; of Basingstoke in Hampshire, and widow of Sir Charles Gunter Nichol, Knight of the Bath, by which Lady, who died Dec. 1743, he had no issue. He married, 2dly, Nov. 27, 1750, Mary, daughter of Thomas Panton, Esq; of Newmarket, by whom he had issue, Peregrine-Thomas, born May 21, 1758, and died Dec. 12, 1758.—Robert, the late Duke.—Mary.—Catherine, born April 15, 1754, died, unmarried, April 1, 1767.—Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, the present Baroness *D'Eresby*.—Georgiana-Charlotte, born August 7, 1764; married, May 25, 1779, Earl Percy, and has issue.—A son, who died before baptism, Sept. 1759. His Grace died, Aug. 12, 1778, and was succeeded by his only son, Robert, late Duke, born Nov. 4, 1756, and dying suddenly July 8, 1779, unmarried, was succeeded in the Barony of *D'Eresby* by his eldest sister, the present Baroness (whose husband, Sir Peter Burrell, Knight, in her right, officiates as

Lord Great Chamberlain of England); and in his other honours by his uncle, Brownlow, the present Duke.

16. **WILLIAM-HENRY-CAVENDISH BENTINCK**, *Duke of Portland*, 1716; Marquis of Tichfield, 1716; Viscount Woodstock, Earl of Portland, and Baron Cirencester, 1689; born April 14, 1738; married, Nov. 8, 1766, Dorothy Cavendish, sister to the present Duke of Devonshire, by whom he has issue, William-Henry-Cavendish, Marquis of Tichfield, born June 24, 1768. Two sons, who died infants. William-Henry-Cavendish, born Sept. 14, 1774. Charlotte, born Oct. 3, 1775. Mary, born March 13, 1778. William-Charles-Augustus-Cavendish, born in May 1780. William-Frédéric-Cavendish, born Nov. 2, 1781. — William, the late Duke, was born in March, 1709, succeeded his father, Henry, July 4, 1726, and married, July 11, 1734, Margaret-Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heiress of Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by whom (who died July 17, 1785) he had issue; Elizabeth, born June 27, 1735; married, May 21, 1759, Thomas, the present Viscount Weymouth, and has issue. — Henrietta, born March 6, 1736; married, May 28, 1763, to Lord Grey, now Earl of Stamford, and has issue. — William-Henry-Cavendish, the present Duke. — Margaret, born July 26, 1739, who died unmarried, April 28, 1756. — Frances, born April 9, 1741, who died in March, 1742. — Edward-Charles, born March 3, 1744; married, Dec. 28, 1782, Miss Cumberland, eldest daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq. And his Grace dying May 1, 1762, was succeeded by William-Henry-Cavendish, the present Duke.

17. **GEORGE MONTAGU**, *Duke of Manchester*, 1719; Earl of Manchester, 1625; Viscount Mandeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, 1620; born April 6, 1737; married Oct. 23, 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. by whom he has had issue, George, Viscount Mandeville, born Nov. 12, 1763; and died Feb. 23, 1772. William Viscount Mandeville, born March 3, 1768. George-James, born in Aug. 1769, died May 17, 1770. Frederick, born Nov. 8, 1774. Caroline-Maria, born August 10, 1770. Anne-Maria, born Oct. 30, 1777. — Robert, late Duke of Manchester; was married on April 3, 1735, to Harriot, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Dunch, Esq; who dying in Oct. 1755, left issue, George, the present Duke. — Charles Greville, born May 29, 1741; married, Sept. 20, 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of James Bollmer, Esq; by which Lady, who died Dec. 29, 1774, he had issue, George-Charles, and several

several other children.—Caroline, born Feb. 19, 1736, and married in July, 1775, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, of the Royal Navy, and has issue.—Louisa, born in July, 1740, and died unmarried. This Duke dying May 10, 1762, was succeeded by his son, George, the present Duke.

18. JAMES BRYDGES, *Duke of Chandos*, and Marquis of Caernarvon, 1719; Earl of Caernarvon, 1714; Viscount Wilton, 1714; Baron Chandos of Sudley, 1553; and a Baronet; born December 17, 1731; married first in 1753, Miss Margaret Noel, who died Aug. 14, 1768, without issue; he married, secondly, June 21, 1777, Anne-Elizabeth Elletson, widow of Governor Elletson, by whom he had issue, Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born Sept. 5, 1778, who died Oct. 9 following, at whose baptism their Majesties and the Princess Royal stood sponsors. Another daughter, born Oct. 1779. If the present Duke dies without heirs male, all the honours will be extinct, excepting those of the Barony and the Baronetage, to which the heir of Dr. Henry Bridges, late Archdeacon of Rochester, is entitled.—Harry, the late Duke, succeeded his father James, Aug. 9, 1744; and Dec. 21, 1728, married Mary, eldest daughter of Charles, Lord Bruce, by whom he had issue one son and a daughter; James, the present Duke, born Dec. 27, 1734.—Caroline, born March 29, 1730, and married, March 17, 1755, to John Leigh, Esq; of Addlesthorpe, in Gloucestershire. The Duchess dying in 1731, his Grace married to his second wife, in 1745, Mrs. Anne Wells, by which Lady, who died Aug. 12, 1759, he had issue, Augusta, born Oct. 6, 1748; married, Jan. 20, 1778, Henry-John Kearney, Esq; and died March 20, 1779. His Grace married, July 18, 1767, his third wife, Miss Major, daughter of Sir John Major, Bart. by whom he had no issue; and dying November 28, 1771, was succeeded by his son, James, the present Duke.

19. JOHN-FREDERICK SACKVILLE, *Duke of Dorset*, 1720; Earl of Dorset, 1603; Earl of Middlesex, 1675; Baron Buckhurst, 1567, and Baron of Cranfield, 1675; born March 25, 1745, unmarried. Upon the death of his Grace the present Duke, without male issue, the honours will devolve on his cousin, George, Viscount Sackville.—His Grace's grandfather, Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, was born on the 18th of Jan. 1688; on the 29th of Jan. 1706, succeeded his father in the earldom of Dorset and Middlesex; and on the 13th of June, 1720, was advanced to the dignity of a Duke. In Jan. 1709, his Grace married Elizabeth, daughter to

Lieut. General Walter-Philip Collyear, brother to David, Earl of Portmore in Scotland, and by her, who died Jan. 1, 1768, his Grace had issue; Anne, born 1709, who died on the 23d of March, 1721, in the 10th year of her age.—Charles, the late Duke.—Elizabeth, born 1712, who on the 6th of Dec. 1726, was married to Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, but died before cohabitation, June 29, 1729, while his Lordship was on his travels.—John-Philip Sackville, born June 22, 1713; and married in 1744, Frances, 4th daughter to John, Earl Gower, sister of the present Earl, and died Dec. 3, 1765; by whom he left issue, John-Frederick Sackville, the present Duke; and a daughter, Mary, born April 1, 1746, married April 30, 1767, to the Earl of Thanet, and died in Sept. 1778, leaving issue.—George, late Viscount Sackville.—Carolina, born March 6, 1717-18; married July 27, 1742, to Joseph Damer, Esq; since created Lord Milton, by whom she had issue, and died in March, 1775. His Grace dying Oct. 9, 1763, was succeeded by his son, Charles, born Feb. 25, 1711; who married in 1743, Grace, daughter of Viscount Shannon, and she died, May 10, 1763, without issue. His Grace also dying, Jan. 6, 1769, was succeeded by his nephew, John-Frederick, the present Duke.

20. FRANCIS EGERTON, *Duke of Bridgewater*, and Marquis of Brackley, 1720; Earl of Bridgewater, 1617; Viscount Brackley, 1616; and Baron of Ellesmere, 1603; born May 21, 1736; unmarried. The present Duke, dying without issue, the Dukedom and the Marquisate will be extinct; the Earldom and Barony will devolve on the present Bishop of Durham, and his heirs.—His Grace's grandfather, Scroop, the first Duke, was born Aug. 11, 1681, and June 13, 1720, was created Marquis of Brackley, and Duke of Bridgewater. He married, first, Elizabeth Churchill, 3d daughter and co-heir to John, Duke of Marlborough, and by her (who died on the 22d of March, 1714, in the 27th year of her age) had John, Viscount Brackley, born Feb. 3, 1704, who died on the 30th of Jan. 1719: another son, who died soon after he was born; and Anne, born Dec. 19, 1705, who married, April 22, 1725, 1st, Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford; and, secondly, June, 1733, William, Earl of Jersey; and died, April 15, 1763, leaving issue. On the 4th of Aug. 1722, his Grace marrying to his second wife, Rachel, sister to the said Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford, and had by her, Louisa, born April 30, 1723; married, March 28, 1748, to Lord Viscount Trentham, now Marquis of Stafford and died, March 14, 1762, leaving issue.—

Caroline,

Caroline, born May 21, 1724.—Charles, Marquis of Brackley, born June 27, 1725, who died May 2, 1731.—John, the late Duke, born April 29, 1727.—William, born Jan. 15, 1729, and died next month.—Thomas, born April 18, 1730, and died an infant.—Diana, born March 3, 1732; married March 9, 1753, to Fredetick, Lord Baltimore, and died July 18, 1758, without issue.—Francis, the late Duke. His Grace dying on the 11th of Jan. 1745, was succeeded by his son John; and her Grace married, 2dly, in Dec. 1745, Sir Richard Lyttelton, Knight of the Bath, brother to George, late Lord Lyttelton, and died in May 22, 1777, without issue by him. Second Duke, John, died March 8, 1748, unmarried, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother, Francis, now Duke of Bridgewater.

21. HENRY-FYNES PELHAM-CLINTON, *Duke of Newcastle*, 1756; Earl of Lincoln, 1572; Baron Clinton, 1298; and Baron Say, by writ, 1610, &c. Knight of the Garter, born April 20, 1720; a widower; he married, Oct. 14, 1744, Catherine, eldest daughter to Henry Pelham, brother to the late Duke of Newcastle, by which Lady, who died July 27, 1760, he had issue, George, born Nov. 26, 1745, who died in Aug. 1752. Henry, Earl of Lincoln, born Nov. 5, 1750, who married in May, 1775, France, daughter of the Earl of Hertford, and died Oct. 22, 1778; by which Lady he had a son, Henry Pelham, born Dec. 23, 1777, who died Sept. 1779; and a daughter, Catherine, born April 6, 1776. Thomas, present Earl of Lincoln, born July, 1762, married Jan. 25, 1782, Maria, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Harrington, by whom he had a daughter, born Aug. 1, 1783; another son born Jan. 31, 1785; and another born Feb. 23, 1766. John, born Sept. 13, 1755, who died in Oct. 1781.—His Grace's father Henry, the 7th Earl of Lincoln, married Lucy, sister to Thomas Holles Pelham, late Duke of Newcastle, and dying on the 7th of Sept. 1728, in the 44th year of his age, by her, who died July 20, 1736, left two sons. George, his successor, and Henry; and three daughters, Anne, Lucy, and Caroline; whereof the latter died Dec. 19, 1728. George, who succeeded his father, dying on the 10th of April, 1730, in the 13th year of his age, was succeeded by Henry; who also succeeded to the title of Duke of Newcastle upon the death of Thomas, the late Duke.

22. HUGH PRACY, *Duke of Northumberland*, 1766; Earl of Northumberland, 1749; Lord Lovaine Baron of Alnwick, with remainder to his son Algernon, 1784 and a Baronet;

Knight of the Garter; he married, July 18, 1740, Elizabeth Seymour, only daughter of the late Duke of Somerset (Baroness Percy, &c. in her own right, to which her eldest son succeeded in 1776); by whom (who died Dec. 5, 1776) he had issue, 1. Hugh, Earl Percy, born Aug. 14, 1742, who first married, July 2, 1764, Anne Stuart, third daughter of John, Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue: from her he was divorced in 1779; and married, secondly, May 25, 1779, Miss Frances-Julia Burrell, third daughter of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, Esq; by whom he hath had issue, Charlotte Percy, born July 3, 1780, who died May 3, 1781; Elizabeth Percy, born Dec. 23, 1781; Julia, born May 6, 1783; and a son and daughter, twins, born April 20, 1785. His Lordship succeeding to his mother's Baronies, is to be seen among the English Barons (vide HUGH, Baron Percy, &c.). 2. Elizabeth-Anne-Frances Percy, born April 6, 1744, died May 27, 1761, unmarried. 3. Algernon Percy, born Jan. 21, 1749-50; married, June 8, 1775, Isabella-Susanna Burrell, second daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq; above-mentioned; by whom he has had issue, Charlotte Percy, born June 3, 1776; Elizabeth Percy, born March 31, 1777, died April 28, 1779; George Percy, born June 22, 1778; Algernon Percy, born Aug. 20, 1779; Elizabeth-Susanna, born Dec. 29, 1782; Hugh and Josceline, twins, born Jan. 30, 1784; and another son, born Sept. 23, 1785. His Lordship is heir to his father's title of Baron Lovaine.— His Grace's grandfather was Sir Hugh Smithson, who died in 1729, having had issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Marmaduke, the 2d Lord Langdale, two sons, Hugh and Langdale, and four daughters, who all died unmarried. Hugh, dying unmarried; Langdale, 2d son, espoused Philadelphia, daughter of William Revelly of Newby-Whisk, in Com. Ebor. Esq; and dying in his father's life-time, left a daughter, Dorothy, who died unmarried, and one son, Sir Hugh, who succeeded his grandfather, and is the present Duke of Northumberland; having since changed his name to Percy.

23. GEORGE MONTAGU, *Duke of Montagu*, and Marquis of Monthermer, 1766; Earl of Cardigan, 1661; Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wyvil, 1627; and Baronet; Knight of the Garter; born July 26, 1712; a widower; he married, July 7, 1730, Mary, daughter and co-heir of the late Duke of Montagu, who died 1775; by whom he had issue, John, Marquis of Monthermer, born March 18, 1735, created May 7, 1762, Baron Montagu, of Boughton, and died April 11,

1770, unmarried. Elizabeth, born May 29, 1743; married March 20, 1767, to the Duke of Buccleugh, and has issue. Mary, born Sept. 6, 1750, died June 28, 1751. Henrietta, born July 11, 1753, and died April 10, 1766. The only surviving child is the present Duchess of Buccleugh. The Duke's next brother is the present Baron Brudenell, and his youngest brother is the present Earl of Aylesbury. Upon the demise of the present Duke, as his Grace has no issue male, the Dukedom and the Marquisate will be extinct; but the Earldom of Cardigan will descend to his next brother, Baron Brudenell.—His Grace's father was George, eldest son of Francis, Lord Brudenell, in 1703, who succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Cardigan. He married Elizabeth Bruce, eldest daughter to Thomas, the last Earl of Aylesbury, and dying on the 5th of July, 1732, by her, who died in Dec. 1745, left issue, four sons and two daughters; Frances, married, July 27, 1749, to Oliver Tilson, Esq.—Mary, first to Richard Powis, Esq; by whom she had issue, Elizabeth, married May 19, 1760, the Hon. Thomas Townshend, Esq; and Mary, who married, April 19, 1762, the Earl of Courtown, in Ireland. Their mother married, 2dly, June 20, 1750, to Thomas Boulby of the Bishopric of Durham, Esq. The sons were, George, his successor.—James, who was in 1780, created Baron Brudenell.—Robert, who married in Feb. 1759, Anne, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. and died Oct. 19, 1768, leaving issue, 1. Robert, born April 26, 1769. 2. Augusta, born July 8, 1760. 3. Charlotte, born Feb. 18, 1762.—Thomas Bruce the youngest, who, in Feb. 1747, succeeded his uncle the Earl of Aylesbury, as Baron Bruce, of Tottenham, in the county of Wilts, is the present Earl of Aylesbury.—George the eldest, succeeded his father 1732, and was created Duke of Montagu.

82. **GEORGE-NUGENT-GRENVILLE TEMPLE, Marquis of Buckingham**, 1784; Earl Temple, 1749; born 1753; married 1775, Mary, daughter of Earl Nugent of Ireland, by whom (who is now living) he has issue Richard, present Earl Temple, born 1776.—His Lordship's grandfather, Richard Grenville, was born the 23d of March, 1678, and dying Feb. 17, 1727, left six sons and one daughter, by Hester, Visc. Cobham, and Countess Temple in her own right, viz. Richard, the late Earl.—George, born Oct. 1712, and died Nov. 13, 1770, having married in 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, by whom (who died Dec. 15, 1769) he had issue, 1. George, the present Marquis, 2. Char-

2. Charlotte, born Dec. 14, 1754; married Dec. 21, 1771, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. of Denbighshire, and left issue. 3. Elizabeth, born Oct. 24, 1759; and married March 10, 1781, to the present Earl Stanhope. 4. Hester, born Nov. 23, 1760; and married May 4, 1782, Mr. Fortescue, eldest son of the present Lord Fortescue. 5. Catherine, born 1761; and married, June 5, 1780, Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq; of Billingbeare, in Berkshire, by whom she has issue two sons; born March 2, 1781; and another, born Sept. 27, 1783. 6. Richard Percy, born March 12, 1752; died young. 7. Thomas, in the army, born Dec. 31, 1755. 8. Mary-Hester, born Jan. 19, 1750; died Dec. 16, 1751. 9. William-Wyndham, born Oct. 25, 1759; died 1780.—Henry, born in April 1714; died in May, 1716.—James, born Feb. 12, 1715; died 1783; married Mary, daughter of James Smyth, of Harding, in Hertfordshire, Esq; and by her, who died Dec. 14, 1757, had issue, two sons, James and Richard.—Henry, born in 1717, died 1784; married, Oct. 11, 1757, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Banks, Esq; by whom he has a daughter, Louisa, born Aug. 10, 1758.—Thomas, born in 1719, killed in an engagement with a French Squadron, May 3, 1747.—Hester, who married in Dec. 1754, William Pitt, late Earl of Chatham, by whom she had issue several children, was created *Baroness Chatham*, and is now living. And the Countess their mother dying, Oct. 7, 1752, was succeeded by her eldest son, Richard, late Earl Temple, born Sept. 26, 1711; married, May 9, 1737, Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chambers, Esq; of Hanworth, in Middlesex; and by her, who died April 8, 1777, had issue, a daughter, Elizabeth, born Sept. 1, 1738, who died 1742. His Lordship dying Sept. 8, 1779, was succeeded as an Earl by his nephew, George, the present Marquis.

161. WILLIAM PETTY, *Marquis of Lansdown*, Earl Wycombe, and Viscount Calne and Canston, Nov. 30, 1784; Lord Wycombe, 1760; (Earl of Shelburne, 1753; Viscount Fitzmaurice, and Baron Dunkerton, 1751; Irish honours); Knight of the Garter; born 1736; married 1764, Sophia, daughter of John, Earl Granville; and by her (who died 1771) he had issue, John-Henry, Viscount Fitz-Maurice, born Dec. 6, 1765; and a son, William, who died Jan. 27, 1778. His Lordship married, secondly, Louisa Fitz-Patrick, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he has issue a son, born July 1780; and a daughter, born Dec. 8, 1781.—His Lordship's father was John, second son of Thomas, Earl of Kerry, who,

who, being made heir to his uncle's large estate, took the surname and arms of Petty; was created Viscount Fitz-Maurice, and Baron of Dunkerron, Oct. 7, 1751; and Earl of Shelburne, in the county of Waterford, June 26, 1753; and was created May 17, 1760, Baron of Wycombe, in the county of Bucks; he married Mary, daughter of his uncle, Colonel William Fitz-Maurice; by whom, who died 1780, he had issue, Mary, and Anne, who died infants.—William, the present Marquis.—Thomas, born July, 1742, who takes the name of Fitz-Maurice, married Dec. 21, 1777, Mary O'Brien, only surviving daughter of Murrrough, Earl of Inchiquin, by Mary Hamilton, Countess of Orkney, and by her has issue, a son Thomas, born Oct. 9, 1778. His Lordship dying May 14, 1761, was succeeded as an Earl, &c. by his eldest son, William, the present Marquis.

78. GRANVILLE-LEVESON GOWER, *Marquis of Stafford*, 1786; Earl Gower, and Viscount Trentham, 1746; Baron Gower of Settingham, 1620; and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford; Recorder of Stafford, a Governor of the Charter-House, and Knight of the Garter; born 1717; married, first, 1744, Miss Farakerley, and by her (who died 1745) he had a son, John, born May 14, 1745, who died the same day. He married, secondly, March 31, 1748, Louisa Egerton, daughter of Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, by which Lady, who died March 14, 1761, he had issue, Louisa, born Oct. 22, 1749, married Dec. 27, 1777, Archibald Mackdonald, Esq; brother to Lord Mackdonald, of Ireland, by whom she has issue, Carolina, born Nov. 2, 1753, who married, March 22, 1770, the Earl of Carlisle, and has issue. George-Granville-Leveson, Viscount Trentham, born Jan. 9, 1758; married, Sept. 4, 1785, the Countess Sutherland. Anne, born Feb. 23, 1761, married Feb. 1784, to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Vernon. His Lordship married May 23, 1768, his third wife, Susanna, daughter of the Earl of Galloway, by whom he has issue, Georgiana, born April 23, 1769. Charlotte, born June 11, 1771. Susan, born 1772. Granville-Leveson, born in 1777.—His Lordship's father, John, the late Earl, on the 19th of March, 1712, married to his first wife, Evelyn Pierpoint, daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, and by her, who died June 27, 1727, had issue, John, who died in July 1723.—William, who died April 14, 1739.—Granville-Leveson, now Marquis of Stafford.—Richard Leveson, died Oct. 19, 1753, unmarried.—Catherine, who died an infant.—Gertrude,

trude, married to John, late Duke of Bedford, by whom she had issue.—Mary, to Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. by whom she had issue, the present Duchess of Grafton, the Lady of the Hessian Ambassador, and other children, and died, 1781.—Jane, died in May, 1737, unmarried.—Frances, married Lord John Philip Sackville, uncle to the present Duke of Dorset.—Elizabeth, married to Earl Waldegrave, and died April 28, 1784.—Evelyn, married, first, 1744, to John, the late Earl of Upper Ossory, and had issue; after whose death she married, secondly, to Richard Vernon, Esq; by whom she had issue also. The Earl married, secondly, 1733, Penelope, daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, and relict of Sir Henry Atkins, by whom (who died Aug. 19, 1735) he had a daughter, Penelope, born in June 1733, who died in March, 1734.—The Earl in 1736, married to his third wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Thanet, and relict of Anthony Grey, Earl Harold, brother to the present Marchioness Grey, and only son of the late Duke of Kent; and by her, who died Feb. 19, 1785, had issue, Mary, who died young.—Thomas, born in Aug. 1738, died in 1740.—John-Leveson, born in 1742, a Captain in the Navy, married, July 6, 1773, to Miss Boscawen, niece to the Earl of Falmouth, and daughter of Adm. Boscawen, by whom she has issue, a son, born 1774.—Thomas, born June 4, 1743, who died an infant. His Lordship dying the 25th of Dec. 1754, was succeeded as Earl Gower by his eldest surviving son, Granville-Leveson, now Marq. of Stafford.

E A R L S.

25. * **GEORGE TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury**, 1442; Earl of Wexford and Waterford in Ireland, 1446; Baron Talbot, Strange, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Gifford, Comyn, Valence, and Montcheny, by writ, 1330; born Dec. 11, 1719; married Nov. 23, 1753, Elizabeth, sister of Charles, present Lord Dormer, who is living without issue. The presumptive heir to this title, is his Lordship's brother, the Hon. Charles Talbot.—His Lordship's father, George, the late Earl, on the 11th of March, 1719, married Mary, daughter to Thomas, Viscount Fitzwilliam, in Ireland, by whom, who died Sept. 20, 1752, he had issue, seven sons and three daughters, viz. George, the present Earl.—Charles, married to Mary, daughter and co-heir of Robert Allwyn, of Trayford, in the county of Sussex, Esq; which Lady died in child

bed of a daughter, Mary, June 2, 1750; he married, secondly, April 7, 1752, Mary, daughter of Sir Pierce Mostyn, of Talacre, in Flintshire, Bart. by whom he had four sons, Charles, born March 8, 1753; George, Tracy, and John, and four daughters, and died July, 1771.—John, the Earl's 3d son died April 5, 1751, unmarried.—James.—Thomas, Francis, married to Anne, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Fauconberg; who died Sept. 13, 1768, without issue; and he married, 2dly, May 18, 1772, Margaret-Frances, only daughter of William Sheldon, of Weston, in Warwickshire, by whom he has issue, 1. George, born March 28, 1773, who died June 7th following. 2. Elizabeth-Margaret, born July 20, 1775. 3. Frances, born Dec. 1777. 4. Another daughter born Oct. 1779.—Gilbert, who died an infant.—Barbara, the eldest daughter, married June 30, 1744, to James, Lord Aston, and died at Paris in Nov. 1759.—Mary, married in July 1749, to Charles Dormer, Esq; son and heir to John, Lord Dormer.—Lucy, is unmarried. George, the eldest son succeeded and is the present Earl.

16. EDWARD-SMITH STANLEY, *Earl of Derby*, 1485; 1st and Baron Stanley, 1456; and a Baronet; born Sept. 1731; married, June 23, 1774, Elizabeth, sister to the present Duke of Hamilton, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Edward, the present Lord Stanley, born April 22, 1775; and Charlotte, born Oct. 1, 1776.—His Lordship's grandfather, Edward, was the late Earl of Derby, the title devolving on him on the death of the tenth Earl of Derby, April 13, 1736. He married, in Sept. 1714, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, in Lancashire, Esq; by her, who died Feb. 24, 1776, he had four sons and three daughters. James, born in January 1717, married, March, 1747, to Lucy, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Hugh Smithy of Weald-Hall, in Essex, Esq; and by her, who died Feb. 7, 1759, had issue, 1. Edward-Smith, the present Earl. 2. Thomas, born 1753, died 1779. 3. James, born 1754, and died 1771. 4. Elizabeth, born 1758, married July 28, 1779, Thomas Horton, Esq. 5. Lucy, born 1750, married, April 25, 1772, to Jeffrey Hornby, Esq. 6. Harriot, born 1756, married, June 3, 1778, Sir John Horton, Bart. 7. Louisa, born 1759, and died 1769. His Lordship died in his father's life-time, 1st June, 1771. The other sons of the Earl were, Thomas, born July 20, 1718, died young.—A son, who died unbaptized March, 1719. Edward, born June, 1733, and died April 20, 1745. The daughter

daughters are, Elizabeth, married in March, 1746, to Sir Peter Warburton, Bart. and died Sept. 1780.—Mary, born 1717.—Isabella-Dorothea, born Feb. 9, 1721-2.—Margaret, born 1723, who died March 9, 1776.—Jane, born April 1726.—Charlotte, married to Gen. John Burgoyne, and died without issue, June 7, 1776.—Barbara, who died an infant; and the Earl dying Feb. 22, 1776, was succeeded by his grandson Edward-Smith, the present Earl.

27. FRANCIS HASTINGS, *Earl of Huntingdon*, 1529; Baron of Hungerford, 1425; and Baron Hastings, 1461; Baron Botreaux, Molins, Newark, and Moël, by writ, 1428; born March 13, 1728-9; unmarried. Upon the decease of the Earl, the Baronies of Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moël, will devolve on his Lordship's sister, Lady Moira; and the Earldom will go to a distant collateral branch.—Theophilus, father of the late Earl, on the third of June, 1728, married Selina Shirley, 2d daughter and one of the three co-heirs of Washington, 2d Earl Ferrers; and by her had issue Francis, the present Earl, born March 13, 1729.—George, born March 29, 1730, who died in Dec. 1743.—Ferdinando, born Jan. 23, 1732, who died in May, 1743.—Henry, born Dec. 12, 1739; died Sept. 12, 1751.—Elizabeth, born March 23, 1732; married, Feb. 26, 1752, to Lord Rawdon, now Earl of Moira, of the kingdom of Ireland, and has issue the present Lord Rawdon, &c.—Selina, born June, 1733, died an infant.—Selina, born June, 1732, died May 12, 1761. His Lordship dying, Oct. 13, 1746, was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis, the present Earl of Huntingdon.

28. HENRY HERBERT, *Earl of Pembroke*, 1551; Earl of Montgomery, 1605; Baron Herbert of Cardiff, Rolle, Kendal, Parr, Fitzhugh, Marmion, and St. Quintin, 1551; Baron Herbert of Shurland, 1605; born July 3, 1734; married, March 13, 1756, Elizabeth, second daughter to Charles, the late Duke of Marlborough, by whom he has had issue, a still-born child, June 9, 1758. Henry, the present Lord Herbert, born Sept. 11, 1759. Charlotte, born Sept. 11, 1773, and died April, 1784.—His Lordship's grandfather Thomas, the 8th Earl of Pembroke, died, leaving six sons, Henry, Robert-Sawyer, Thomas, William, John, and Nicholas. Henry, the eldest succeeded his father as Earl of Pembroke, 28th of August, 1733, and married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard, Visc. Fitz-Williams, in Ireland, by whom he had one son, Henry, now Earl, born July 3, 1771.—Robert-Sawyer married Mary, daughter to John Smith, Esq.

Sir Peter, in 1705, was Speaker of the House of Commons, and
 died April 25, 1769, without issue.—Charles died unmarried.—
 Thomas was Colonel in the Foot-Guards, and died in 1739.—
 William was a Major-General, and died in April, 1757, hav-
 ing been married to Miss Catherine-Elizabeth Tewes, by
 whom he had issue; 1. William, who died young. 2. Henry,
 the present Lord Porchester. 3. Charles, born 1743; mar-
 ried, in 1775, Caroline Montague, sister to the Duke of
 Manchester. 4. Catherine, died young. 5. Georgiana,
 born 1747. 6. Caroline-Robert, in Holy Orders, born 1751.—
 John, died unmarried.—Nicholas, died in Feb. 1775, having
 married, July 19, 1737, Anne, daughter of Dudley North,
 of Glenham-hall, in Suffolk, Esq; by whom he had a daugh-
 ter, Barbara, born in April, 1738; married to Edward, pre-
 sent Earl of Aldborough, and died, 1785, without issue. Her
 mother died Dec. 27, 1755. His Lordship had five daughters,
 of whom either died without issue or unmarried, except
 Rebecca, married to Earl Abergavenny, from whom the present
 Earl is descended. His late Lordship dying on the 9th
 of Jan. 1750, was succeeded by his only son; (and the Coun-
 tess married North Ludlow Bernard, Esq; in Sept. 1757, and
 died the 13th of Feb. 1769.) Henry, now Earl of Pembroke.
 29. JOHN HOWARD, *Earl of Suffolk*, 1603, and Berk-
 shire, 1625; Viscount Andover, 1621; Baron of Charlton;
 married Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, of Penrith, in
 Cumberland, Esq; by whom he has issue, Charles-Nevinson,
 Viscount Andover, born 1775; Thomas, born 1776; Catherine.
 His Lordship's father was Philip Howard, great-grandson of
 Thomas, the first Earl of Berkshire, a descendant of the first
 Earl of Suffolk; which Philip Howard was a Captain of Ma-
 jors in Wolf's regiment, and died in Jamaica in 1741, leav-
 ing issue John, the present Earl who succeeded to the earldoms
 in 1783, on the death of Thomas the 34th and late
 Earl.—Philip, at present a Lieut. in the Navy; born 1751.
 Mary, Bed-Chamber Woman to the Princess Amelia.
 30. JAMES CECIL, *Earl of Salisbury*, 1605; Viscount
 Ambourn, 1640; Baron Cecil of Essendon, 1603; born
 Oct. 4, 1748; married, Dec. 2, 1773, Mary, daughter of
 the Earl of Hillsborough, by whom (who is now living) he
 has issue a daughter, born March 20, 1786, to whom their
 Majesties and the Princess Royal stood sponsors.—His
 Lordship's father, James, the late Earl, born Oct. 20, 1713;
 married in 1743, Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Keet, Esq; of
 Bedfordshire; and by her, who died Feb. 3, 1776, he had
 issue,

issue, James the present Earl.—Anne, born in March, 1745-6.—Bennett, born June 22, 1747, and died Nov. 18, 1769. His Lordship dying Sept. 1780, was succeeded by his only son, James, the present Earl.

21. BROWNLOW CECIL, *Earl of Exeter*, 1605; Baron of Burleigh, 1570; born Sept. 21, 1725; a widower; he married July 24, 1749, Letitia Townsend, who died without issue, 1759. The presumptive heir to these honours, is his Lordship's nephew, Henry Cecil, Esq.—His Lordship's father, Brownlow, the 8th Earl, in 1724, married Hannah-Sophia, eldest daughter to Thomas Chambers of London, merchant, and by her, who died April 30, 1765, had issue three sons and three daughters, viz. Brownlow, the present Earl.—Margaret-Sophia, who died in 1783, unmarried.—Thomas Chambers, born June 25, 1728, and died in Aug. 14, 1778, having married Miss Charlotte Gornier, and had issue, Henry, born in March 1754; married, May 23, 1776, to Miss Vernon, and had a son born, who died an infant July 1777.—David, died young in 1736.—Elizabeth, born June 22, 1729; married in May, 1757, to John Chaplyn, Esq; of Blankney, in Lincolnshire.—Anne, born in 1734, and died April, 8, 1785. His Lordship dying Nov. 3, 1754, was succeeded by his eldest son, Brownlow, now Earl.

32. SPENCER COMPTON, *Earl of Northampton*, 1618; and Baron Compton, 1572; born 1730; married, June 1, 1756, Miss Jane Lawton (who died 1767), by whom he had Charles, the present Lord Compton, born March 21, 1760, and Frances, born Sept. 10, 1758. He married, secondly, May 16, 1769, Miss Hougham, by whom he has no issue.—His Lordship's father was Charles, 4th son of George, 4th Earl of Northampton, and died Nov. 20, 1755, having married, Aug. 14, 1727, Mary, only daughter of Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart. by whom he had issue, two sons and four daughters, viz. 1. Charles, the late Earl of Northampton, who died without issue male, in May 1763, and was preceded by, 2. Spencer, the present Earl. 3. Mary, married, first, to Richard Haddock, Esq; and, secondly, to Arthur Scott, Esq; both in the sea-service, and died May 8, 1782. 4. Jane, married Feb. 2, 1753, to Sir George-Brydges Rodney, now Lord Rodney, and died Jan. 28, 1757, leaving issue. 5. Catherine, married, Jan. 26, 1756, to John, Earl of Egmont; and on May 19, 1770, was created Baroness Arden, of Lohbert Castle, in the county of Cork. She died June 11, 1784, leaving issue, the present Lord Arden, and other issue.

Elizabeth, married, in March 1761, to Henry Drummond, Esq; Banker, at Charing-Cross.

33. BASIL FIELDING, *Earl of Denbigh*, 1622; *Earl of Desmond*, Viscount Callan in Ireland, 1619; Viscount Fielding, and Baron Fielding of Newnham-Paddock, and St. Liz, 1620; and Baron Lecaghe in Ireland, 1619; born Jan. 3, 1719; married, April 12, 1757, Mary, daughter of Sir John Bruce Cotton, Bart. by whom (who died Oct. 14, 1782) he has issue, William-Robert, the present Viscount Fielding, born June 15, 1760; Charles, born Dec. 20, 1761. His Lordship married, secondly, July 21, 1783, Lady Holford, widow of Sir Charles Holford, Bart. of Wistow, in Leicester-shire;—His Lordship's father, Basil, married Isabella, daughter to Peter de Young, of Utrecht, in Holland, and sister to the Marchioness of Blandford; by which Lady, who died May 18, 1769, had an only son, Basil, the present Earl.

34. JOHN FANE, *Earl of Westmorland*, and Baron Burghersh, 1624; born Jan. 1, 1759; married, May 21, 1782, Miss Child, by whom he has issue, a son, born Feb. 2, 1784; and a daughter, born March 12, 1785; and a second daughter, March 17, 1786.—His Lordship's father, John, married, first, in March, 1758, Augusta, daughter of Montagu Bertie, son of Robert, first Duke of Ancaster; by which Lady, who died Jan. 3, 1766, he had two sons and a daughter; John, the present Earl.—Thomas, born July 6, 1760.—Augusta, born Sept. 18, 1761; married, July, 1781, the eldest son of Sir William Lowther, Bart. He married, secondly, in July, 1707, Susan, sister to the Duke of Gordon; by whom he left issue, Henry, born April 14, 1771, and died March 6, 1774.—Susan, born Oct. 3, 1768.—Elizabeth, born Jan. 7, 1770.—Mary, born Sept. 19, 1772. His Lordship deceasing on the 28th of April, 1774, was succeeded by his son. Her Ladyship married, secondly, Dec. 20, 1778, to Col. Woodford of the Guards, and had a son, born March, 1785.

35. CHARLES-HENRY MORDAUNT, *Earl of Peterborough*, 1627, and Monmouth, 1689; Viscount Mordaunt of Aralon, 1659; Baron Mordaunt of Turvey, by writ, 1532; and Baron Mordaunt of Rygate, 1659; born May 16, 1758; unmarried.—Charles, the late Earl, married, first, Mary, daughter of John Cox, Esq; and by her, (who died Nov. 18, 1755) he had issue, Frances, born April, 1736; married, Oct. 16, 1766, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Bulkeley, of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire; and Mary-Anastasia-Grace, born June 5, 1738. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1756, Robiniana,

daughter of Col. Brown, by whom he had issue, Charles-Henry, the present Earl; and Poulet, born July 12, 1759, who died young. His Lordship died Aug. 2, 1779.

30. GEORGE-HARRY GREY, *Earl of Stamford*, 1628; Baron Grey of Grosby, 1603, and Baron Bonville, and Harrington, 1628, by descent, born Oct. 1, 1737; married, May 20, 1763, Henrietta-Cavendish Bentinck, sister to the Duke of Portland, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, George-Harry, Lord Grey, born Oct. 31, 1765. Henrietta, born April 19, 1764; married, Oct. 28, 1785, to Sir John Chetwode, of Denham Massey, in Cheshire, Bart. Maria, born June 10, 1769, died young. Louisa, born May 8, 1771. William Booth, born Sept. 10, 1773; Anchitell, born Dec. 16, 1774. Sophia, born Oct. 7, 1777. Amelia — His Lordship's father, Harry, married Mary, only daughter of George Booth, Earl of Warrington, by whom (who died October 25, 1781, he had issue, George-Harry, the present Earl, born Oct. 1, 1737. — Mary, born April 17, 1739, married to George West, son of the Earl Delewar, and died March, 1783. — Booth, born Aug. 15, 1740; married, May 10, 1782, Miss Mainwaring, by whom he has a son born Feb. 12, 1783. — Anne, born Jan. 23, 1742, died in June, 1743. — John, born May 23, 1743, married June 22, 1773, Susanna, daughter of Ralph Leycester, Esq. His Lordship deceasing on the 30th of May, 1768, was succeeded by his son George-Harry, the present Earl.

37. GEORGE FINCH, *Earl of Winchelsea*, 1628, and Nottingham, 1681; Viscount Maidstone, 1623; Baron Fitzherbert of Eastwell, 1660; and Baron Finch of Daventry, 1673; and a Baronet; born Nov. 4, 1752; unmarried. — His Lordship's grandfather, Daniel, the 6th Earl of Winchelsea, and 2d Earl of Nottingham, married, 1st, Essex Rich, 2d daughter and co-heir to Robert, the 3d Earl of Warwick, by whom (who died 1684) he had an only daughter, Mary, who was first married to William Savile, Marquis of Halifax, by whom she had two daughters; Dorothy, married to the late Earl of Burlington and Corke; and Mary, first, to Sackville, the 7th Earl of Thanet; secondly, to John Kerr, Duke of Roxburgh, in Scotland, and died Sept. 19, 1718. By his 2d wife, Anne, only daughter to Christopher, Viscount Hatton, (by Cecilia his first wife, daughter to John Tuston, the second Earl of Thanet) who died Sept. 26, 1734, he had, Henage, who died young. — Daniel, the late Earl. — William, who married, Jan. 25, 1732-3, Anne Douglas, sister to Charles,

Duke

Duke of Queensbury; which Lady dying Oct. 26, 1741, without issue; he married his 2d wife, Charlotte, second daughter to Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, in Aug. 1746, by whom he had issue, 1. George, the present Earl. 2. Charlotte, born Sept. 1747, died unmarried, Nov. 1767. 3. Frances, born 1749, died unmarried. 4. Sophia, born Nov. 17, 1748, married Feb. 29, 1772, Charles Fielding, Esq; and has issue; and 5. Henrietta, born Dec. 28, 1750. Their father died Dec. 25, 1766.—John, died Feb. 12, 1763, having married Miss Elizabeth Younger, by whom he left a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Mason, Esq; of Greenwich.—Henry, died in May, 1761, unmarried.—Edward, who took the name of Hatton, pursuant to the will of his aunt Anne, youngest daughter of Viscount Hatton; and died May 16, 1771. He married in 1746, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, sister to the late Countess of Winchelsea; and by her had issue, 1. Edward, born June 30, 1747. 2. John-Emelius-Daniel-Edward, born May 19, 1775. 3. Anne, born Nov. 15, 1750. 4. Mary-Henrietta-Elizabeth, born May 12, 1753. And 5. Harriot-Frances-Charlotte, born Feb. 19, 1751. Their father died May 16, 1771.—Charles, died young.—Edgar, married, on July 20, 1703, to Sir Roger Mostyn, in the county of Flint, Bart. and died May 23, 1721, leaving issue.—Charlotte, married, Feb. 4, 1726, to Charles Seymour, late Duke of Somerset, and died Jan. 21, 1773.—Anne, died young.—Elizabeth, died young.—Isabella, died March, 1771, unmarried.—Mary, married, on Sept. 22, 1716, to Thomas Watson-Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, and died in May, 1761, without issue.—Henrietta, married, in 1731, William Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland, and died 1742, leaving no issue.—Elizabeth, in Sept. 1738, married William Murray, now Earl of Mansfield, and died April 19, 1784, aged 83.—Frances, and Margaret, both died unmarried. Besides these his Lordship had seven other children, who died infants; and seven more that were still-born. Daniel, on the 1st of Jan. 1730, succeeded his father. In Dec. 1729, his Lordship married Frances Fleckling, sister to William, Earl of Denbigh, by whom he had one daughter, Charlotte, born July 7, 1731. The Countess died in Sept. 1734. He married, secondly, the 19th of Jan. 1738, Mary, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, Bart. by whom (who died 1757) he had issue, Heneage, born in Dec. 1741, married, Aug. 1, 1778, to Sir George Osborne, Bart. of Chesham, in Bedfordshire.

Essex, born Jan. 1, 1746.—Hatton, born Feb: 23, 1747.—Augusta, born in Feb. 1751.—And Mary.—Frances.—Anne, and Georgiana, who died young. And his Lordship deceasing Aug. 2, 1769, was succeeded by his nephew, George, the present Earl.

38. PHILIP STANHOPE, *Earl of Chesterfield*, 1628; Baron Stanhope of Shelford, 1616; born Nov. 10, 1755; married Aug. 20, 1777, Miss Anne Thistlethwaite, by whom he has had no living issue.—His Lordship's father was Arthur-Charles Stanhope, grandson of Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield. Arthur-Charles, married, first, November, 1740, Mary, daughter of St. Andrew Thornhagh, of Osberton, in Nottingham, Esq; and she died without issue, in March, 1748. He married, secondly, Aug. 21, 1750, Margaret, daughter of Charles Headlam, Esq; of Kirkby, in Yorkshire, and by her, who died in Jan. 1764, had issue, 1. Philip, who died young. 2. Philip, now Earl of Chesterfield, who succeeded in 1773; his late cousin. 3. Margaret, born in June, 1754, and married, Dec. 26, 1776, William Smelt, Esq. His third wife, whom he married, March 2, 1767, was Frances, daughter to — Broade, of Derby, Esq; and the said Arthur-Charles, died in March 1770, but had no issue by this third wife, who married March, 1782, the Rev. Mr. Bigsby.

39. SACKVILLE TUFTON, *Earl of Thesau*, 1628; Baron Tufton, 1616; and a Baronet; Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland, and Lord of the Honour of Skipton in Craven, born June 30, 1769.—His Lordship's grandfather, Sackville, was born May 11, 1688; and having married, on the 11th of June, 1714, Mary, youngest of the two daughters and co-heirs to William, Marquis of Halifax; by which Lady, who died July 10, 1751, had issue two sons, John, Lord Tufton, who died in the 9th year of his age, June 3, 1734; and Sackville, the late Earl; and two daughters; Mary, born May 14, 1723; married the 5th of Sept. 1763, Sir William Duncan, Bart. and Charlotte, born in Sept. 1728. The late Earl, Sackville, born Aug. 1773; married, Aug. 30, 1767, Mary, daughter of the late Lord John Sackville, sister to the Duke of Dorset, who died Sept. 1778, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth, born May 2, 1768.—Sackville, the present Earl, born June 30, 1769.—Charles, born Sept. 10, 1770.—Caroline, born Oct. 8, 1771.—John, born Nov. 22, 1773.—Henry, born Jan. 2, 1775.—William, born Nov. 26, 1777; and his Lordship dying April 10, 1786, was succeeded by Sackville, the present Earl.

40. JOHN MONTAGU, *Earl of Sandwich*, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and Baron Montagu, 1660; born Nov. 3, 1718; married Judith, daughter of Charles, Viscount Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland, March 7, 1742; by whom he has issue, John, Viscount Hinchinbroke, born Jan. 26, 1744, and married, March 1, 1766, Elizabeth, daughter to the Earl of Halifax; by whom he has a son, John-George, born April 1, 1767; and a daughter, Caroline, born May 18, 1768. Her Ladyship died July 1, 1768; and his Lordship married, secondly, April 24, 1772, to Mary, eldest daughter to the Duke of Bolton; by whom (who died March 31, 1779) he has issue, George-John, born Feb. 1773. 2. Mary, born Feb. 27, 1773. 3. Henrietta-Susanna, born Nov. 20, 1775, who died young. 4. Francis-Charles, born Jan. 8, 1778, who died June 13, 1780.—Edward Montagu, born June 30, 1745, died Nov. 3, 1752.—William-Augustus, born in 1752, and died at Lisbon in Jan. 1776, unmarried.—Mary, born Feb. 1758, died June, 1761.—His Lordship's father, Edward-Richard, eldest son of Edward, third Earl of Sandwich, died on the 4th of Oct. 1722; he married Elizabeth, only daughter to Alexander Popham, Esq; and granddaughter of the first Duke of Montagu. By her, who outlived him, and afterwards married Francis Seymour, Esq; had two sons, John, and William; and two daughters, Mary, who died young; and Elizabeth, born 1711; married, first, in Sept. 1737, to Kel-land Courteney, Esq; by whom she had issue, one son, and two daughters; William, the son, was killed in Germany, 1761. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, is now living, unmarried; and Mary, the youngest, married to the present Earl of Cork and Orrery in Ireland, by whom she had issue, and died Jan. 1786. Their mother married, secondly, to Mr. Smith the Comedian, by whom she had no issue, and died in 1762. Of the two sons, John, the present Earl, succeeded his grandfather; and William, born 1720, an officer in the sea-service; married in Oct. 1748, Miss Charlotte Naylor, and a son, William, and died on Feb. 10, 1757.

41. WILLIAM-ANNE-HOLLES CAPEL, *Earl of Essex*, Viscount Malden, 1661; Baron Capel, of Hadam, 1641; born Oct. 7, 1732; married, Aug. 1, 1754, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by whom he had Elizabeth, born Aug. 10, 1755, and married, July 15, 1777, and Monson. George Viscount Malden, born Nov. 13, 1758. Frances, born July 14, 1759; and died with the Countess, her mother, July 19, 1759. He married, secondly, March

March 3, 1767, Harriot, daughter of Colonel Thomas Bladen, by whom (who is now living) he has had a still-born son, Jan. 5, 1768. John-Thomas, born March 2, 1769. Thomas-Edward, born March 25, 1770. William-Robert, born April 28, 1775. Bladen-Thomas, born August 25, 1776.—His Lordship's father, William, married on the 27th of Nov. 1718, to his first wife, Jane Hyde, daughter to Henry, Earl of Rochester, and by her (who died Jan. 3, 1724) had issue, four daughters. Carolina, born Sept. 20, 1719, who died young.—Jane, born Oct. 20, 1720, died young.—Charlotte, born Oct. 2, 1721, married, March 30, 1752, to Thomas Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, and has issue.—Mary, born Oct. 30, 1722, married on Aug. 6, 1758, to the late Admiral John Forbes. His Lordship on the 3d of Feb. 1726, taking to his second wife, Elizabeth Russel, youngest daughter to Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford, by her, who died June 8, 1784, had issue. Elizabeth, born Nov. 6, 1726, who died young.—George, born Jan. 1728, who died young.—Diana, born Feb. 22, 1729.—Anne, born May 13, 1730.—Amelia, born Sept. 9, 1731, and died young.—William-Anne-Holles, the present Earl. His Lordship deceasing on the 8th of Jan. 1743, was succeeded by his only son, William-Anne-Holles, the present Earl.

42. FREDERICK HOWARD, *Earl of Carlisle*, 1660; Viscount Morpeth, and Baron Dacres of Gilesland, 1661; Knight of the Thistle, born May 28, 1741; married, March 22, 1770, Carolina, daughter of Earl Gower, by whom he has issue, George, Lord Morpeth, born Sept. 17, 1773. Carolina, born Sept. 3, 1778. Charlotte, born Nov. 15, 1774. Susan, born Feb. 26, 1776, died Jan. 28, 1783. Louisa, born March 30, 1778, and died May, 1781. Another daughter, born Nov. 13, 1780. William, Dec. 25, 1781. And Gertrude, in Jan. 1783.—His Lordship's father, Henry, who was born in 1694, and succeeded his father, May 1, 1738, married Nov. 27, 1717, Frances Spencer, only daughter of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, and by her, who died in August, 1742, had two sons and two daughters. Charles, who died in Aug. 1741.—Robert, died Oct. 20, 1743, aged 19.—Arabella, married in 1741, to Jonathan Cope, Esq; and died in 1746.—Diana, married Jan. 8, 1749, to Thomas Duncombe, Esq; of Yorkshire, and died March 18, 1770, leaving issue two daughters. His Lordship married, secondly, June 8, 1743, Isabella, sister of Lord Byron, by whom he had issue, Frederick, the present Earl.—Anne, born in 1744.—

Frances,

Frances, born in 1745; married in April, 1768, to John Radcliffe, Esq; of Hitchen in Hertfordshire.—Elizabeth, born in 1746, and married, Feb. 16, 1769, Peter Delme, Esq; and has issue.—Juliana, born May 16, 1747. The Countess of Hayton Castle in Cumberland. His Lordship dying Sept. 1758, was succeeded by his son, Frederick, the present Earl.

43. HENRY SCOTT, *Duke of Buccleugh*, and Earl of Dalkeith in Scotland, 1673; *Earl of Doncaster*, in England, 1662; Earl of Buccleugh, 1618; and Lord Scott, 1605, and Baron Eskdale in Scotland, 1673, and Baron Scott of Tynemouth in England, 1662; Knight of the Thistle; born Sept. 2, 1746; married, March 20, 1763, Elizabeth, the only child of the Duke of Montagu, by whom he had issue, George, born March 25, 1768, died May 29 following. Charles-William, the present Earl of Dalkeith, born May 24, 1772. Mary, born May 19, 1769, died in 1682. Elizabeth, born Oct. 10, 1770. Caroline, born July 10, 1774. Henry-James, born Dec. 16, 1776. A son, Jan. 15, 1777. A daughter, born Dec. 1780.—His Grace's father, Francis, eldest son of the second Duke of Buccleugh, married Oct. 2, 1742, Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich; by her, (who married, secondly, in Sept. 1755, Charles Townshend, Esq; brother to Lord Townshend, and has been since created Baroness Greenwich) he had six children, Caroline, born Oct. 6, 1743; died Dec. 13, 1753.—John, Lord Eskdale, born June 14, 1745, who died in Jan. 1748.—Henry, the present Duke. Campbell, born Oct. 28, 1747, and died Oct. 1766.—James, born March 12, 1748, died in Jan. 1758. But their father dying in April, 1750, left his lady with child, which proving a daughter, in July following, was named Frances; married, May 14, 1783, to John Douglas of Douglas Castle. Francis, the late Duke, dying April 23, 1751, was succeeded in honours and estate by his grandson, Henry, now Duke of Buccleugh.

44. ANTHONY-ASHLEY COOPER, *Earl of Shaftsbury*, and Baron Cooper, 1672; Baron Ashley, 1661; and a Baronet; born Sept. 17, 1761; unmarried.—His Lordship's father, Anthony, on the 12th of March, 1725, married Susan Noel, daughter to Baptist, the third Earl of Gainsborough, by whom he had no issue. His Lady dying in June, 1758, his Lordship married, secondly, March 16, 1759, Mary, second daughter to Jacob, Viscount Falkstone, by whom he had issue, Eopley Ashley, born Dec. 21, 1768.—Mary-Anne-Ashley, born

born Dec. 31, 1766.—Anthony, His Lordship dying May 27, 1771, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Earl.

45. **FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS BERKELEY**, *Earl of Berkeley*, Viscount Dursley, 1679; Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley-Castle, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Breaus of Gower, by writ, 1225; born May 24, 1745; unmarried.—His Lordship's father, Augustus, late Earl of Berkeley, married, May 7, 1744, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Drax, Esq; and by her, (who was married, secondly, to Robert Nugent, now Earl Nugent, and died Jan. 9, 1755) he had issue, Frederick-Augustus, the present Earl.—James, born July 25, 1747, who died the year after.—Louisa, married, May 15, 1784, to Lord Hervey, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and eldest son of the Earl of Bristol.—Elizabeth.—Frances, all three born July 28, 1748, but died soon after.—Georgina-Augusta, born Sept. 28, 1749, married, April 29, 1766, to the Lord Forbes, now Earl of Granard, of Ireland, and has issue.—Elizabeth, born in Dec. 1750, and married May 10, 1767, to the present Lord Craven, and his issue.—George Cranfield, born August 10, 1753, a Lieutenant in the Navy; married Aug. 19, 1784, Amelia, daughter of Lord George Lenox, brother to the Duke of Richmond. And his Lordship dying Jan. 9, 1755, was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick-Augustus, now Earl of Berkeley.

46. **WILLOUGHBY BERTIE**, *Earl of Abingdon*, 1682; Baron Norreys of Rycote, 1572; born Jan. 16, 1740; married July 7, 1768, Charlotte, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Peter Warren, by whom he has had issue, Charlotte, born Oct. 12, 1769. Amelia, born Jan. 6, 1774. Willoughby, Lord Norreys, born Feb. 8, 1779, and died twelve days after. Another son, born April, 1781, the present Lord Norreys, born March 8, 1786. And Louisa-Anne-Maria-Bridget.—His Lordship's father, Willoughby, born Nov. 28, 1692; married at Florence, in August, 1727, Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Collins, Knt. by whom, who died Dec. 21, 1763, he had issue, James, Lord Norreys, who was burnt in his bed at Rycote, Oct. 12, 1745.—Willoughby, the present Earl.—Peregrine, born March 13, 1741, a Captain in the Navy.—Elizabeth, married to Signor Gallini, and has issue.—Jane, married to Thomas Clifton, Esq; of Lancashire.—Bridget died unmarried, 1760.—Anne.—Eleanora, married to Philip, Viscount Wenman of Ireland.—Mary, born Nov. 12, 1746, married Miles Stapleton, Esq; of Clint, in Yorkshire.

—Sophia, born Nov. 6, 1748, died in 1760 unmarried. His Lordship dying on June 10, 1760, was succeeded by his eldest son, Willoughby, now Earl of Abingdon.

47. HENRY NOEL, *Earl of Gainborough*, 1682; Viscount Campden, 1629; Baron Hicks and Noel, 1617; and a Baronet; born 1743; unmarried. — His Lordship's father, Baptist, the 4th Earl, married Miss Elizabeth Chapman; and by her, (who married, secondly, in Nov. 1756, Thomas Noel, Esq;) had the following issue, and died Dec. 15, 1771. Elizabeth, born in 1731. — Jane, born in 1733, married to Gerard-Anne Edwards, Esq; of Leicestershire. — Juliana, born in 1735, and married George, Lord Carbery of Ireland, and died 1760. — Penelope, born in 1736, and died young. — Anne, born in 1737, died 1779. — Baptist, the late Earl. — Lucy, was married April 26, 1765, to Sir Horatio Mann, Knight of the Bath, and died Feb. 2, 1778. — Henry, the present Earl. — Charles, who died young, 1745. — Mary. — Susanna, who married the present Earl of Shaftsbury, and died April 11, 1758. — Sophia, who married Christopher Neville, Esq; Colonel of the Lincolnshire Militia, and died May 5, 1780. — Baptist, born 8, 1740, succeeded his father March 21, 1751; but dying on his travels at Geneva in May, 1770, was succeeded by Henry, his brother, the present Earl.

48. OTHER-HICKMAN WINDSOR, *Earl of Plymouth*, 1682; Baron Windsor, 1529; born May 30, 1751; unmarried. — His Lordship's father, Other-Lewis, the 4th Earl, on the 11th of Aug. 1750, married Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Archer, by whom he had Other-Hickman, the present Earl. — Thomas, born May 19, 1752, an Officer in the Royal Navy. — Andrews, who died the day of his birth. — Henry, born 1760. — Andrews, born May 12, 1764. — Catherine, born 1765; married July 26, 1785, to Sir Tynley Long, Bart. — Elizabeth, born May 4, 1757, who married, March 6, 1776, George Townshend, Esq; of Honington-Hall, in Warwickshire, and has issue. — Anne, born 1762. — Sarah, born 1763; and four other children, all of whom died young. — His Lordship deceasing in April, 1771, was succeeded by his son, Other-Hickman, the present Earl.

49. GEORGE-AUGUSTUS LUMLEY-SANDERSON, *Earl of Scarborough*, 1690; Viscount Lumley in England, 1689; Viscount Lumley in Ireland) and Baron Lumley in England, 1681; born 1753; unmarried. — His Lordship's father, Richard, the late Earl, married Dec. 12, 1752, Barbara, sister of the late Sir George Saville, of Rufford, in Nottinghamshire, Bart.

Bart. by whom he had issue, George-Augustus, the present Earl.—Frances-Barbara-Ludlow, born Feb. 25, 1756, died young.—Richard, born April 3, 1757.—Thomas-Charles, born June 22, 1760, in Holy Orders.—John.—Frederick.—Mary-Arabella, born June 1, 1758.—William, born Aug. 28, 1769. Lady Scarborough, died at Bath, in Jan. 1773, and his Lordship May 14, 1782, and was succeeded by his son the present Earl.

50. WILLIAM-HENRY NASSAU DE ZULESTEIN, *Earl of Rochford*, Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron Enfield, 1695; born June 28, 1754; unmarried.—His Lordship's grandfather, Frederick, third Earl of Rochford, succeeded his brother William-Henry, the second Earl of Rochford in honours and estate, July 27, 1710; and marrying Bessy, daughter of Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, by her (who outlived his Lordship, and married, secondly, the Rev. Mr. Carter) had William-Henry, the late Earl, born Sept. 16, 1717; married in 1740, to Lucy, daughter of Edward Young, Esq; and by her (who died Jan. 9, 1773) had no issue; and dying Sept. 23, 1781, was succeeded by his nephew, the present Earl.—Richard-Savage, born June 1, 1723, who married Dec. 24, 1751, Elizabeth, Duchess-Dowager of Hamilton, daughter and heir of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, in Suffolk, Esq; and had by her Grace (who died March 9, 1771) the following issue: 1. William-Henry, the present Earl, born June 28, 1754. 2. George, born Sept. 5, 1756. 3. Lucy, born Nov. 3, 1752, who died unmarried. His Lordship died May, 1780.

51. WILLIAM-CHARLES KEPPEL, *Earl of Albemarle*, Viscount Bury and Baron Ashford, 1696; born May 13, 1722; a minor.—His Lordship's grandfather, William-Anne, the second Earl of Albemarle, born June 5, 1702; married Feb. 21, 1723, Anne, daughter of Charles Lenox, first Duke of Richmond; and by her had issue, George, late Earl of Albemarle, born April 8, 1724; who succeeded his father as Earl of Albemarle, Dec. 22, 1754; married, April 20, 1770, Anne, daughter of Sir John Miller, of Chichester, Bart. by whom he had issue, William-Charles, his successor, the present Earl. His Lordship died Oct. 13, 1772.—Augustus, born April 2, 1725, Admiral of the Navy of Great-Britain; unmarried; created Viscount Keppel and Baron Eldon, in 1782.—James, born April 29, 1726, died young.—William, born Nov. 5, 1727, Lieutenant-General in the Army, died unmarried, March 1, 1782.—Frederick, born Feb. 19, 1729, late Bishop

of Exeter; married Sept. 13, 1758, Laura, natural daughter of the late Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, and sister to the present Duchess of Gloucester; and by her had issue, 1. Anna-Maria, born June 17, 1759; 2. Laura, born March 14, 1765; married, June 26, 1784, the Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, eldest son of the Lord Southampton; 3. Frederick, born Nov. 14, 1762; and 4. Charlotte-Augusta, born June 6, 1771. Their father died Dec. 27, 1777.—Sophia, born Feb. 18, 1729, died in 1741.—Elizabeth-Mary, born May 6, 1731, died 1740.—Anne-Susanna, born Nov. 8, 1732, died 1754.—Thomas, born Feb. 1, 1734, died young.—Nassau, born Nov. 18, 1733, died an infant.—Edward, born May 4, 1736, and died 1745.—Caroline, born Aug. 20, 1737, married, 1759, Robert Adair, Esq; and died Sept. 11, 1769, leaving issue.—Elizabeth, born Nov. 15, 1739; married, June 9, 1764, Francis Russell, Marquis of Tavistock, son of John, late Duke of Bedford, by whom she had issue, the present Duke of Bedford, and his two brothers, and died Nov. 2, 1768.—Henry, born Aug. 11, 1741.—Amelia, born Nov. 2, 1745, died young.

52. GEORGE-WILLIAM COVENTRY, *Earl of Coventry*, Visc. Deerhurst, 1696; and Lord Coventry, 1628; born April 26, 1722; married, first, March 5, 1752, Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq; and (sister to the present Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll,) by which Lady, who died Sept. 30, 1760, he had issue, Elizabeth-Anne, born in 1753, died Aug. 22, 1756. Maria-Alice, born in Dec. 1754; and married June 25, 1777, Andrew Bayntun, Esq; eldest son of Sir Edward Bayntun, Bart. of Spy Park, in Wiltshire, by whom she has issue two daughters, and from whom she was divorced in 1783; and died Jan. 8, 1784. Anne-Margaret, married Oct. 30, 1778, Edward Foley, second son of Thomas, Lord Foley, by whom she has issue. George-William, Visc. Deerhurst, born May 6, 1758; married, March 18, 1777, Catherine Henley, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Northampton, which Lady died in 1779; and his Lordship married, secondly, in Jan. 1783, Miss Pitches, daughter of Sir Abraham Pitches, Knt. of Streatham, in Surry, by whom he has had a still-born child, Oct. 17, 1783. Another son, born Dec. 16, 1784; and a daughter born Sept. 12, 1785. The Earl married, secondly, Sept. 27, 1764, Barbara, sister to the late Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, by whom he has issue, John, born June 20, 1765. Barbara, born Jan. 1776, who died an infant. A son, born Dec. 1, 1778.—His Lordship's father,

William, the 5th Earl, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Allen, of the city of Westminster, by whom he had three sons, viz. Thomas-Henry, died in May, 1744.—George-William, the present Earl.—John-Bulleley. His Lady died in Nov. 1738; and his Lordship dying March 18, 1751, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, George-William, the present Earl.

53. GEORGE-BUSSY VILLIERS, *Earl of Jersey*, 1697; Viscount Villiers, 1691; Viscount Grandison in Ireland, 1623; and Baron Hoo, 1691; born June 9, 1635; married March 26, 1770, Miss Twisden of Ireland, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Charlotte, born May 2, 1771. Anne-Barbara-Frances, born March 22, 1772. Caroline-Elizabeth, born Dec. 16, 1774. Georgiana, born June 24, 1776, and died the same day. Sarah, born Nov. 17, 1779. William-Augustus, born Nov. 15, 1780. George, the present Viscount Villiers, born 1773.—His Lordship's father William, late Earl of Jersey, who married, June 23, 1733, Anne Egerton, daughter to Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, relict of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford; and by her, who died June 16, 1762, had issue as follows, and died Aug. 29, 1769: Frederick-William, born March 25, 1734, and died Oct. 1742, having married, Oct. 7, 1768, Henrietta, daughter of the Earl of Carrick, and died in Oct. 1742, without issue.—George-Bussy, the present Earl, who succeeded his father.—Thomas, created Earl of Clarendon, 1776; under which title he is treated of.—Barbara, married 1725, to Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bart. but he dying Aug. 27, 1728, she married, secondly, March 13, 1729, to Bussy Mansel, Esq; (who died Nov. 29, 1750,) uncle to Thomas, last Lord Mansel, by whom she had issue, Louisa-Barbara, married July 16, 1757, to George Venables Vernon, Esq; eldest son of Lord Vernon.

54. VERE POULETT, *Earl of Poulett*, and Viscount Poulett, 1706; and Baron Poulett of Hinton St. George, 1617; born May 18, 1710; married in 1754, Miss Mary Butt, by whom (who is now living) he has had issue two sons; John, Viscount Hinton, born April 7, 1756; married, June 8, 1782, Miss Pococke, daughter of Sir George Pococke, Knight of the Bath, by whom he has a son, born July 1783. And another son, born May 14, 1786. Vere, born May, 1761.—His Lordship's father, John, the first Earl, married Bridget, daughter of Peregrine Bertie, uncle to Robert, Duke of Ancafter, and had four sons and four daughters, Bridget.—Catherine.—Susan, born 1714.—Rebecca

born April 9, 1716, died unmarried March 4, 1765.—Bridget, born March 1, 1702, married May 21, 1724, to Polexfen Ballard, of Kittley in Devonshire, Esq; and dying 1773, had issue, William, Edmund, and Baldwin Polexfen.—Catherine, born March 23, 1706, married June 26, 1725, to John Parker, Esq; of Saltram in Devonshire, died Aug. 16, 1758, and had issue 1. Henrietta, who married to Captain Redmond Kelley 2. Catherine. 3. Bridget. 4. John, the present Lord Boringdon, who married, first, to Miss Hort, and secondly to Theresa, daughter of Lord Grantham. 5. Montague.—The sons were, John, who was called up by writ, Jan. 17, 1734.—Peregrine, died in Oct. 1752.—Vere, now Earl Poulett.—Anne, died July, 1785. His Lordship dying May 28, 1743, was succeeded by his son John, who died Nov. 1764, unmarried, and was succeeded by Vere, his brother.

55. GEORGE-JAMES CHOLMONDELEY, *Earl of Cholmondeley* and Viscount Malpas, 1706; Viscount Cholmondeley in Ireland, 1661; Baron Cholmondeley in England, 1689; Baron Newburg in Anglesey, 1716; and Baron Newborough in Ireland, 1714; born 1748; unmarried. If his Lordship dies without issue, the titles will devolve on his uncle, the Hon. Robert Cholmondeley, and his heirs.—His Lordship's grandfather, George, third Earl of Cholmondeley, born Jan. 2, 1703; married, Sept. 14, 1723, Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, the first Earl of Orford; and by her (who died in 1732) had issue, George, late Visc. Malpas, born Oct. 17, 1704, who married Jan. 19, 1747, Hester, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Edwards, Bart. of Shrewsbury, descended from Vortigern, King of Britain. His Lordship died March 15, 1764, leaving issue by his Lady, (who died March 7, 1786) George-James, the present Earl.—Hester, born 1755, who married William-Clapcott Lisle, Esq.—Robert, born Nov. 2, 1727, married Miss Mary Woffington, by whom he has had issue, 1. George-James, born Feb. 22, 1752; 2. Elizabeth, born Jan. 31, 1753, who died young; 3. Horatio, born Feb. 18, 1754, who died young; 4. Mary-Henrietta, born April 4, 1755; 5. Robert-Francis, born June 24, 1756, died 1757; 6. Jane-Elizabeth, born Oct. 22, 1758, died young; 7. Margaret, born July 8, 1761, died young; 8. Hester-Frances, born July 8, 1763; 9. Frederic, who died an infant; 10. Charlotte, born Jan. 8, 1730, who died young. George, the third Earl, dying June 10, 1770, was succeeded by his grandson, the present and fourth Earl.

56. EDWARD HARLEY, *Earl of Oxford*, and Mortimer,

and Baron Harley, 1711; born Sept. 2, 1726; married July 11, 1751, Miss Susanna Archer, who is now living, without issue. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. John Harley, Dean of Windsor, the present Earl's brother, is presumptive heir to the titles and estates.—His Lordship's father, Edward, the late Earl, married in March, 1725, Martha, eldest daughter of John Morgan, of Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, by whom, who died Jan. 4, 1774, he had Edward, the present Earl.—Robert, born Sept. 10, 1727, died, unmarried, Jan. 12, 1760.—John, D. D. present Dean of Windsor, born Sept. 29, 1728; married Roach, daughter of Gwynne Vaughan, Esq; of Trebairry in Radnorshire, by whom he has issue, Edward, born Feb. 20, 1773; John, born Dec. 31, 1774; and two daughters, Frances, and Martha.—Thomas, Alderman of London, born Aug. 24, 1730; married March 15, 1752, Anne, daughter of Edward Bangham, Esq; by whom he has had issue, 1. Thomas, born 1758, and died Jan. 17, 1763; 2. Edward, born 1762, who died July 11, 1768; 3. Henrietta, born 1755, who died July 4, 1759; 4. Martha, born May 10, 1757; married Feb. 10, 1780, George Drummond, Esq; and has issue a son, born Sept. 15, 1782; and a second son, born Nov. 21, 1783; 5. Anne, born May 13, 1759; married, April 10, 1781, Colonel Rodney of the Guards, son of Admiral Lord George Rodney, by whom she has issue three sons; 6. Sarah, born Oct. 19, 1760; married July 1781, Robert-Auriol Drummond, Esq; son of the late Archbishop of York; 7. Elizabeth, born April, 1763; married Oct. 8, 1783, David Murray, Esq; nephew to Lord Elbank; 8. Margaret, born July 4, 1765, married Feb. 26, 1784, John Boyd, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Boyd, Bart.—William, born May 30, 1733, who took Holy Orders, and died Prebend of Worcester, July 8, 1769.—Sarah, born 1731, died 1737.—Martha, born Nov. 23, 1736; married April 20, 1764, Charles Milborne, Esq; of the Priory, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire, Esq. His Lordship dying, April 11, 1755, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, now Earl of Oxford.

57. ROBERT SHIRLEY, *Earl Ferrers*, and Viscount Tamworth, 1711; and a Baronet; born July 10, 1723; married 1755, Miss Catherine Cotton, by whom (who died March 17, 1786,) he has issue, Robert, Viscount Tamworth, born Sept. 25, 1756; married March 13, 1778, Elizabeth Prentiss, by whom he has issue Robert-Sewallis, born Nov. 9, 1778. Lawrence-Rowland, born 1757, died in 1772. Walington, an Officer in the Second Regiment of Foot-guards,

born

born Nov. 13, 1760; married Sept. 9, 1781, Miss Ward, a relation of Visc. Dudley, by whom he has issue, Frances, born March 24, 1784. — His Lordship's father was Lawrence, the youngest son of Washington, first Earl of Ferrers, born Sept. 26, 1693, who married Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Walter Clarges, Bart. by whom, who died 1782, he had issue, Laurence, the 4th Earl, who suffered for the murder of his steward, and died without issue, May 6, 1760. — Washington, the late Earl, who died without issue, Oct. 1, 1778. — Robert, the present Earl. — Walter, born Sept. 28, 1725; died April 7, 1786; married, and had issue five children. — Thomas, born 1733; married March 30, 1773, the widow of Sir Stephen Anderson. — John, who died young. — Elizabeth. — Anne, who died unmarried May 18, 1754.

58. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, *Earl of Strafford*, and Viscount Wentworth, 1711; Baron Raby, Newark, and Oversley, 1640; and a Baronet; born 1712; married April 28, 1741, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the late Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, by whom (who died Feb. 7, 1785) he has no issue. Upon the demise of the present Earl, the Earldom and Viscounty will be extinct; but the Barony of Raby devolves on Frederick-Thomas-Wentworth, of Henbury, in Dorsetshire, Esq. — His Lordship's father, Thomas, the 3d Earl, on Sept. 6, 1711, married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Johnson, Knt. cousin to the present Duke of Northumberland, and by her, who died Sept. 19, 1754, he had one son, and three daughters, viz. William, the present Earl. — Anne, who in April, 1733, married William Conolly, Esq; and has issue. — Lucy, married in 1748, to General George Howard, and died April 27, 1771, leaving issue, a daughter. — Harriot married in Dec. 1743, to Henry Vernon, Esq; who died May, 1765, and his Lady on April 14, 1786, leaving issue three sons and five daughters. His Lordship dying in Nov. 1739, was succeeded by William, now Earl of Strafford.

59. WILLIAM LEGGE, *Earl of Dartmouth*, and Viscount Lewisham, 1711; Baron Dartmouth, 1682; born 1725; married Jan. 11, 1755, Miss Frances-Catherine Nicholl, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, George, Lord Visc. Lewisham, born Oct. 3, 1755; married Sept. 24, 1782, Frances, sister to the Earl of Aylesford, by whom he has a daughter, born Sept. 7, 1783. William, born Feb. 4, 1757, died Oct. 1784. Charles-Gunter, born May 18, 1759. Heneage, born May 7, 1761, died in 1782, unmarried. Henry, born Jan. 23, 1765. Arthur, born Oct. 25, 1766.

Edward, born Dec. 12, 1767. Augustus, born April 21, 1773, who died in Oct. 13, 1784. Charlotte, born Oct. 5, 1774.—His Lordship's father, George, Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of William, Earl of Dartmouth, died August 29, 1732. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, Bart. of Yorkshire, and by her (who after his decease married Francis, now Earl of Guildford) had the present Earl, and a daughter that was still-born; a son, Arthur, who died Oct. 6, 1729; Elizabeth; and Anne, married on Nov. 23, 1760, to James Brudenell, now Lord Brudenell, brother to the Duke of Montagu; and died 1785.

60. CHARLES BENNETT, *Earl of Tankerville*, 1714; Baron Ossulston, 1628; Joint Postmaster-General; born Nov. 15, 1743; married Oct. 7, 1771, Miss Emma Colebrooke, by whom (who is now living) he has Caroline, born Oct. 2, 1772. Anne, born Aug. 8, 1773. Charles-Augustus, Lord Ossulston, born April 28, 1776. Henry, born Dec. 5, 1777. John Astley, born Dec. 22, 1778. Emma, born May 15, 1774. Another daughter, born June 1780. Also a daughter, born March 23, 1783, and another daughter born May 24, 1785.—His Lordship's father, Charles, married on the 23d of Sept. 1742, Alicia, third daughter and co-heir to Sir John Astley, Bart. of Staffordshire; and by her, who died Oct. 8, 1775, had Charles, now Earl.—John Grey, born 1751, who died in the second year of his age.—Camilla-Elizabeth, born March 22, 1746-7, married in 1764, Count Donhoff, a Polish Nobleman, related to the present King of Poland, but was left a widow Sept. 4, 1764.—Frances-Alicia, born Jan. 8, 1749; married William Astlong, Esq; by whom she was left a widow with one daughter, who died Dec. 1780. She married, secondly, March 25, 1781, the Rev. Mr. Richard Sandys; and thirdly, to the Rev. Mr. Edward-Beckington Benson.—Henry Astley, born April 3, 1757, now in the army. His Lordship deceasing Oct. 23, 1767, was succeeded by his son Charles, the present Earl.

61. HENEAGE FINCH, *Earl of Aylesford*, 1714; and Baron Guernsey, 1703; born July 15, 1751; married Dec. 3, 1781, Louisa, daughter of the present Viscount Weymouth, by whom he had a still-born child, Oct. 25, 1782; a daughter, born March 1783; a son, Lord Guernsey, who died 1784; another daughter born Jan. 31, 1785, to whom their Majesty's stood sponsors, and gave the name of Charlotte Finch.—His Lordship's father, Heneage, the late Earl, born Nov 1715, married Oct. 6, 1750, Charlotte, daughter of Charles,

Charles,

Charles, Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue, Heneage, the present Earl, born July 15, 1751.—Charles, born June 4, 1752, married Dec. 28, 1778, Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Watkin Wynne, Esq; of Denbighshire, by whom he has a son born Feb. 1780.—William-Clement, born May 27, 1753, a Captain in the Navy.—Charlotte, born May 13, 1754; married Aug. 14, 1777, the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.—John, born May 22, 1755, killed in America, June 29, 1777.—Edward, born April 26, 1756.—Daniel, born April 3, 1757.—Seymour, born June 11, 1758, an Officer in the Navy.—Henry-Allington, born Feb. 26, 1760, and died Nov. 19, 1780.—Frances, born Feb. 9, 1761, married Sept. 24, 1782, Lord Viscount Lewisham.—Maria-Elizabeth, born Oct. 7, 1766.—Henrietta-Constantia, born June 3, 1769. His Lordship deceasing May 5, 1777, was succeeded by his eldest son the present Earl.

62. FREDERICK HERVEY, *Earl of Bristol*, 1714; Baron Hervey of Ickworth, 1703; Bishop of Derry in Ireland, born Aug. 1730; married Miss Elizabeth Davers, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, George, the present Lord Hervey, a Captain in the Navy, who married May 15, 1784, Louisa, sister to the Earl of Berkeley. Augustus-John. Mary, married Feb. 1776, John Erne, of Ireland. Elizabeth, married in 1776, John-Thomas Foster, Esq.—His Lordship's father, John, was the eldest son of John, the first Earl. He was born Oct. 15, 1696, and called up to the House of Peers as Lord Hervey, 1733. He married Oct. 25, 1720, Mary, daughter of General Nicholas Le Pell, and had issue, George-William, the second Earl, born the 31st of Aug. 1721, who died without issue, March, 1775.—Le Pell, born in Jan. 1723; married the 26th of Feb. 1743, to Constantine, Lord Melgrave, and died 1780.—Augustus-John, the late Earl, born May 19, 1724; married, Aug. 4, 1744, Miss Chudleigh, by whom he had no issue; and he died Dec. 1779, when the present Earl succeeded.—Mary, born in 1726, married to George Fitzgerald, Esq; who died on May 1, 1762; leaving issue.—Frederick, the present Earl.—William, born the 13th of May, 1732, a Colonel in the Army, died 1778, unmarried.—Amelia-Carolina-Nassau.—Carolina. His late Majesty in 1753, was pleased to grant to the daughters of Lord Hervey, the same precedency as daughters of an Earl of Great-Britain. His Lordship dying in Aug. 1743, was succeeded in the title of Lord Hervey by his eldest son.

63. HENRY YELVERTON, *Earl of Suffolk*, 1717; Viscount

count Longueville, 1690; Baron Grey, 1322; and a Baronet; born 1729; married 1757, Miss Hall, who died 1777, by whom he has no living issue but his daughter Barbara, who married Edward-Thoroton Gould, Esq; of Nottinghamshire, who died 1781, left issue two daughters, and a son, Henry, born in 1780. He married, secondly, 1778, Miss Vaughan, now living, by whom he has no issue. On the death of the present Earl, without issue male, the Earldom and the Viscounty will be extinct; the Barony of Grey, of Ruthyn, (being a title in fee) will go to the heirs-general of Lady Barbara Gould, his Lordship's daughter. — His Lordship's father, Talbot, as Viscount, succeeded his father, and in 1717, was created Earl of Sussex, with remainder to Henry his brother, and their issue male, and died Oct. 1731. He married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, of Lewes in Sussex, Esq; (uncle to the late Duke of Newcastle) and by her, who died in child-bed May 25, 1730, had issue three sons, viz. George, born Jan. 30, 1725-6, who died an infant. — Augustus, born July 27, 1727, the late Earl, who died unmarried in 1758, and was succeeded by his brother. — Henry, born July 7, 1728, the present Earl.

64. GEORGE-NASSAU-CLAYERING COWPER, *Earl Cowper*, Viscount Fordwich, 1717; Baron Cowper of Wingham, 1706; and a Baronet; a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, 1778; born 1738; married 1775, Miss Anne Gore, by whom he has issue, George-Augustus, the present Viscount Fordwich, born Aug. 1, 1776. Peter-Leopold-Lewis-Francis, born May 6, 1778. Another son, born July 16, 1779. — His Lordship's father, William, who was born in 1709, and took the name of Clayering in pursuance of the will of his uncle, married June 27, 1732, Henrietta, daughter and co-heir to the Earl of Grantham; and by her, who died Oct. 13, 1747, he had issue Caroline, born June 20, 1733; married July 24, 1753, to Henry Seymour, Esq; nephew to Edward, Duke of Somerset, and died June 2, 1775, leaving issue. — George, now Earl Cowper, born Aug. 26, 1738. In May, 1750, his Lordship married to his second wife Georgina-Caroline, daughter of John, Earl Granville, widow of John Spencer, Esq; and mother to the late Earl Spencer, by whom, who died Aug. 21, 1780, he had no issue. And departing this life on Sept. 18, 1764, was succeeded by the present Earl.

65. CHARLES STANHOPE, *Earl Stanhope*, 1718; Viscount Mahon, and Baron Stanhope, 1717; succeeded his father Philip, March 7, 1786; born Aug. 3, 1753; married

Dec. 19, 1774, Harriot, daughter of the late Earl, and sister to the present Earl of Chatham, by whom, who died July 18, 1780, he has issue, Hester-Lucy, born March 12, 1776. Orilda, born in 1778. Another daughter, born Feb. 1780. His Lordship married, 2dly, March 10, 1781, Elizabeth, daughter of George-Grenville-Temple, sister of the present Marquis of Buckingham, by whom he has a son born, June 4, 1785. —His Lordship's grandfather, James, in Sept. 1703, took the Island of Minorca, and was in 1717, created a Baron and Viscount, and was in 1718, created Earl Stanhope. He married Feb. 24, 1713, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pitt, Esq; by whom he had issue, Philip, late Earl, born Feb. 5, 1721, married in 1745, Grizel, daughter of Charles, Viscount Manners, son of the Earl of Haddington, by whom he had issue two sons, Philip, who was born in 1746, and died July 6, 1763; and Charles, the present Earl, who succeeded on the death of his father in 1786. —Lucy, born the 15th of Aug. 1714, who died 1785. —George, born Dec. 28, 1717, died unmarried, 1754. —James, who died April 21, 1730. —Gertrude, who died young. —Jane and Catherine, twins, born after the death of their father. Their mother died the 24th of Feb. 1723; and the Earl, Feb. 3, 1721, when the late Earl succeeded.

66. ROBERT SHERARD, *Earl of Harborough*, 1719; Baron Leitrim in Ireland, 1627; and Baron Sherard, 1714; in Holy Orders; born Oct. 21, 1719; married, first, Miss Catherine Hearst, who died without issue, 1765. He married, secondly, 1767, Miss Reaves, by whom (who died 1760) he had issue, Philip, the present Lord Sherard, born Oct. 10, 1767; and a daughter, Lucy, born in Oct. 1769. His Lordship married, thirdly, May 25, 1772, Dorothy, daughter and sole heiress of William Roberts, of Glaston, in Rutlandshire, Esq; by whom he has a daughter, Dorothy-Sophia, born April 17, 1775, and died in 1781. —His Lordship's father, Philip, married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Medley, Esq; and by her, who died Feb. 16, 1750, had issue, Bennet late Earl. —John, born in 1713, who died in May, 1746. —Robert, the present Earl. —Daniel, born in 1722, who died in June 1744. —Philip, born in 1716, died an infant. —Philip, born March 1, 1726-7, Colonel of the 69th Regiment of Foot. —Elizabeth, born Feb. 3, 1705, died young. —Dorothy, born Nov. 10, 1707, married the Rev. James Torkington, near Huntingdon, by whom she has issue, two sons, and three daughters. —Lucy, born Dec. 4, 1710, died

died unmarried, in 1781.—Anne, born April 26, 1712, died in 1714.—Susanna, born Jan. 16, 1714, died unmarried, in Dec. 1765.—Ursula, born Oct. 2, 1717, died unmarried, Sept. 1, 1745.—Anne, born Feb. 22, 1723, died unmarried, May 19, 1724.—Catherine, born May 27, 1730, died Aug. 3, following. His Lordship dying July 20, 1750, was succeeded by his eldest son, Bennet, who married 4 Ladies, but left no male issue; and dying Feb. 24, 1770, was succeeded by his brother the present Earl.

67. THOMAS PARKER, *Earl of Macclesfield*, and Viscount Parker, 1721; and Baron Parker, 1745; LL.D. born 1723; married Dec. 12, 1749, Miss Mary Heathcote, by whom he has issue, George, the present Viscount Parker, born Feb. 24, 1755; married May 24, 1780, Miss Drake, of Amersham, by whom he has a son, Thomas, who died young. Elizabeth, born June 29, 1751, married Nov. 16, 1773, John Fape, Esq; of Oxfordshire, by whom he has issue, a son, born June 24, 1780; and William, born Dec. 8, 1783, since dead; and a son born June 28, 1785. Mary, born March 16, 1752. Anne, who died in 1744.—His Lordship's father, George, the late Earl, who married the 18th of Sept. 1722, Mary, daughter of Mr. Lane, a Turkey Merchant, and by her, who died June 4, 1753, had issue, Thomas, now Earl of Macclesfield, born Oct. 12, 1723; and George-Lane Parker, born Sept. 6, 1724, a Major General in the Army, who married, May 17, 1782, Lady Cotterel Dormer. His Lordship married, secondly, in Dec. 1757, Miss Dorothy Nelbit, who died July 14, 1779. His Lordship dying without issue by her, on March 17, 1764, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, the present Earl.

68. GEORGE FERMOR, *Earl of Pomfret*, 1721; Lord Lempster, 1692; Keeper of the Lower Parks at Windsor; born Jan. 8, 1768.—His Lordship's father, George, the late Earl, succeeded his father, Thomas, July 8, 1753. He married, April 30, 1764, Anne-Maria Draycot, of Sunbury in Middlesex, by whom he had issue, George, the present Earl, born Jan. 8, 1768.—Charlotte, born Nov. 20, 1766.—William-Thomas, born Nov. 22, 1770. His Lordship died June 9, 1785, and was succeeded by his son the present Earl.

69. WILLIAM GRAHAM, *Duke of Montrose*, and Marquis Graham, 1707; Earl of Montrose, 1504; Marquis Graham, 1644; Baron Graham, Dundass, Kincarn, Mindock, and Kinaber, all Scotch Honours; and *Earl and Baron Graham* in England, 1722; married 1742, Lucy Manners, aunt to the

the present Duke of Rutland, by whom (who is now living) he has issue a son, James, Marquis of Graham, born Feb. 8, 1755; married March 1, 1785, *Jemima-Elizabeth*, daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham. And a daughter, *Lucy*, born in July 1751, married in June 1771, to *Archibald Douglas*, by whom she had issue a son, born March 2, 1773, who died 1780.—His Grace's father, *James*, soon after he came of age, was, by *Queen Anne*, made Admiral of Scotland, in 1703; and on April 24, 1707, her Majesty created him Duke of Montrose; which dignity was to descend, not only to his male issue, but also to his heirs of intail. He married *Christian Carnegy*, daughter of *David*, Earl of Northesk; and by her, who died in 1744, he had issue, one daughter, *Margaret*, who died young, and four sons; *James*, died in his infancy.—*David*.—*William*.—*George*.—And nine other children who died in their infancy.

70. *JOHN KERR*, Duke of Roxburgh, and Marquis Beaumont and Cessford, 1707; Earl of Roxburgh and Kells, 1616; and Lord Kerr of Cessford, 1703, all Scotch Honours; *Earl and Baron Ker of Wakefield*, in England, 1722; Knight of the Thistle; born 1740; unmarried.—His Grace's father in 1739, married *Essex Mostyn*, eldest daughter of *Sir John Mostyn*, in Flintshire, Bart. by whom, who died Dec. 7, 1764, he had *John*, the present Duke.—*Robert Kerr*, born Aug. 27, 1747, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons, and died March 20, 1781.—*Essex*, born March 9, 1741-2, died young.—*Essex*, born Jan. 25, 1743-4.—*Mary*, born March 17, 1746-7. His Grace dying at Bath, Aug. 1755, was succeeded by his eldest son, now Duke of Roxburgh.

71. *GEORGE WALDEGRAVE*, *Earl Waldegrave*, and Viscount Chewton, 1729; Baron Waldegrave, 1685; and a Baronet; born Nov. 23, 1751; married May 5, 1782, *Elizabeth-Laura*, daughter of his uncle, the second Earl, and the present Duchess of Gloucester, by whom he has issue a daughter, born July 14, 1783. And a son born July 13, 1784.—*James*, his Lordship's grandfather, on the 16th of Sept. 1729, was created Vis. Chewton and Earl Waldegrave. He married in 1714, *Mary*, second daughter of *Sir John Webb*, Bart. of Gloucestershire, and by her, who died Jan. 22, 1719, he had two sons and one daughter, viz. *James*, second Earl Waldegrave, born March 4, 1715.—*Henrietta*, born Jan. 2, 1717, died May 13, 1753; having married July 7, 1734, to *Lord Edward Herbert*, second son of the Marquis of Powis, who left her a

widow in Nov. following with child, and she was delivered in June, 1735, of a daughter, Barbara, married to Earl Powis. — John, late Earl Waldegrave. His Lordship died April 17, 1741, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the late Earl, married in Dec. 1754, Miss — Drax, daughter of Henry Drax, Esq; which Lady dying, he married, secondly, May 15, 1759, Maria, second daughter to the late Sir Edward Walpole, son of Robert, Earl of Orford, by whom he had Elizabeth-Laura, born March 24, 1760, married May 5, 1782, her first cousin, the present Earl. — Charlotte-Maria, born Oct. 11, 1761. — Anna-Horatia, born Nov. 8, 1762, married April 2, 1786, Captain Conway, son to the Earl of Hertford. And his Lordship dying without issue male in 1763, he was succeeded by his only brother, John, the late Earl. His Lady married, secondly, Sept. 6, 1766, his Royal Highness William-Henry, his Majesty's next brother, the present Duke of Gloucester, by whom she has issue. His Lordship's father, John, the late Earl, born 1718, married 1751, Elizabeth, daughter of John, Earl of Gower, by whom he had issue, George, the present Earl. — William, born 1755, in the Navy. — John, born May 26, 1758, died 1780. — Elizabeth and Amelia, who died in 1768, twins, born May 26, 1758. — Frances, born Oct. 6, 1761, and died June 1768. — Caroline, born March 1, 1765. His Lordship died Oct. 22, 1784, and was succeeded by the present Earl, and his Lady died April 1784.

72. JOHN ASHBURNHAM, *Earl of Ashburnham*, Viscount St. Asaph, 1730; Baron Ashburnham, 1689; LL.D. born Oct. 30, 1724; married June 28, 1756, Miss Elizabeth Crawley, by whom, who died Feb. 1781, he has had George, born Feb. 2, 1758, who died Feb. following. George, Viscount St. Asaph, born Dec. 25, 1760, married Aug. 28, 1784, Sophia, daughter of Visc. Weymouth, by whom he had a son born Sept. 9, 1785. Henrietta-Theodosia, born Nov. 8, 1759. Jemima-Elizabeth, born Jan. 1, 1762, married March 1, 1785, the present Marquis of Graham, son of the Duke of Montrose. Elizabeth-Frances, May 10, 1763. Theodosia-Mary, born June 16, 1765. — His Lordship's father, John, was born 1687; married, first, Mary Butler, daughter of James, Duke of Ormond, by whom, who died Jan. 1712, he had no surviving issue. By his second Lady, Henrietta Stanley, daughter of the 9th Earl of Derby, whom he married July 24, 1714, (who died June 26, 1718, and was widow of John Annesley, Earl of Anglesea) he had a

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daughter, Henrietta, who died in Aug. 1732, unmarried. Taking to his third wife, Jemima Grey, daughter of Henry, Duke of Kent, by her, who died July 7, 1731, had a son, John. His Lordship dying on March 10, 1737, was succeeded by his son, now Earl of Ashburnham.

73. THOMAS HOWARD, *Earl of Effingham*, 1731; Baron Howard, 1553; Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Regiment; born Jan. 13, 1746; married, Oct. 1765, Miss Catherine Proctor, by whom (who is now living) he has no issue.—His Lordship's father, Thomas, on Feb. 14, 1744-5, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, Esq; of Jamaica, (which Lady married, secondly, Sir George Howard, K. B. May 21, 1776, by whom she has a daughter, married May 20, 1780, to Lieutenant Colonel Richard Vyse.) By the Earl, she had issue, Thomas, the present Earl.—Richard, born Feb. 2, 1748; married June 14, 1785, Miss March.—Elizabeth, born Nov. 10, 1750, married Jan. 26, 1774, the Rev. Henry-Reignald Courtenay, cousin to the present Viscount Courtenay, Rector of St. George, Hanover-square; she died 1782, leaving issue, a son, William.—Anne, born in May 1752, married Lieut. Colonel Thomas Carleton, of the 29th Regiment of Foot.—Maria, born Aug. 31, 1753, married May 22, 1772, to Sir Guy Carleton.—Frances-Herring, born in May, 1755. His Lordship departed this life on Nov. 19, 1763, and was succeeded by the present Earl.

74. GEORGE WALPOLE, *Earl of Orford*, Viscount and Baron Walpole, and Baron of Houghton, 1742; born April 2, 1730; unmarried. His Lordship, by right of his mother, is Baron Clinton, 1333, and Say, 1604. Upon his Lordship's demise, the Baronies of Clinton and Say, being in fee, will devolve on the Duke of Newcastle as heir general; the other honours will devolve successively upon his Lordship's uncle, the Hon. Horatio Walpole, of Strawberry-Hill. Upon his death, the Earldom, Viscounty, and Barony of Houghton, will be extinct; but the Barony of Walpole, in Norfolk, will devolve on Lord Walpole, of Woolterton.—His Lordship's father, Robert, the second Earl, was in 1723, during his father's life-time, created Lord Walpole, with remainder to Edward and Horatio his brothers; and in failure of issue from them, to their father Sir Robert, with remainder to the heirs male of Robert Walpole, father of Sir Robert. He married on the 26th of March, 1724, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Coll, Esq; by whom (who was secondly married to Sewallis Shirley, Esq; and died Jan. 13, 1781) and who on the death

of her father became Baroness Clinton and Say, which honour on her death descended to the present Earl of Orford; he had one son, born the 2d of April, 1730. His Lordship dying April 1, 1751, was succeeded by his said son, now Earl of Orford.

75. CHARLES STANHOPE, *Earl of Harrington*, and Viscount Petersham, 1742; Baron Harrington, 1729; born March 20, 1753; married May 22, 1779, Miss Flemming, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Charles, the present Viscount Petersham, born April, 1780. Edward-Lincoln-Roberts, born Nov. 26, 1781. Anna-Maria, born Sept. 3, 1783; and a son, born Sept. 6, 1784; and a daughter, born Dec. 29, 1785.—His Lordship's father, William, the late Earl, born Dec. 18, 1719, married, Aug. 11, 1746, Caroline Fitz-Roy, eldest daughter of Charles, late Duke of Grafton, by whom (who died June 26, 1784) he had issue, Carolina, born March 11, 1747; married Oct. 7, 1765, to Kenneth, late Earl of Seaforth, and died March 24, 1767, leaving a daughter; and his Lordship died 1782, when that title became extinct.—Isabella, born April 4, 1748, married Nov. 27, 1768, to Lord Viscount Molyneux, now Earl of Shefton, in Ireland, and has issue.—Emilla, born May 24, 1749; married April 16, 1767, to Richard, Earl of Barrymore, and died 1780, leaving issue.—Henrietta, born Oct. 26, 1750, married March 15, 1776, to Thomas, Lord Foley, and left issue.—Charles, the present Earl.—Henry, born May 29, 1754, now an Officer in the Guards.—Anna-Maria, born March 31, 1760, married Jan. 25, 1782, the present Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle. His Lordship dying April, 2, 1779, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the present Earl.

76. JOHN WALLOP, *Earl of Portsmouth*, 1743; Viscount Lymington and Baron Wallop, 1720; born June 29, 1742; married 1763, Miss Urania Fellows, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, John-Charles, Viscount Lymington, born Dec. 18, 1767. Uriana-Annabella, born June, 1769. Camilla-Mary, born Nov. 8, 1770, and died Sept. 10, 1780. Newton, born June 26, 1772. Coulson, born Sept. 19, 1774. Henrietta-Dorothea, born May 6, 1780. Emma-Maria, born Aug. 13, 1781.—His Lordship's grandfather, John, the late Earl, born 1689, 26th of May, 1716, married Bridget, eldest daughter of Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, by which Lady, who died October 12, 1738, he had issue, John, Viscount Lymington, born August 3, 1718,

married July 12, 1740, Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Conduit, of Cranbery, in Hampshire, by Catherine his wife, niece and co-heiress to the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton; and dying in 1749, left issue by his Lady, who died April 15, 1750. 1. John, the present Earl. 2. Henry, born Aug. 29, 1743, in the Army. 3. Barton, born Jan. 30, 1744, who took Holy Orders, and in 1774, was Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He married 1771, Camilla-Powlett Smyth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Smyth, of Crux Eaton in Hampshire, and died Sept. 1, 1781, leaving issue, one daughter, Urania-Catherine-Camilla, born Nov. 23, 1774; and a posthumous son, born Dec. 24, 1781, named Barton-William Powlet. 4. Bennet, born Jan. 29, 1745. 5. Catherine, born Jan. 3, 1746; married Oct. 3, 1770, Lockhart Gordon, Esq; a younger brother of the Earl of Aboyne in Scotland, and has several sons and daughters.—Bridget, born Feb. 20, 1716-17, who died in June, 1736.—Borlase, born June 3, 1720, died in April, 1741.—Mary, born 1721, died young.—Charles, born Dec. 12, 1722, died 1771.—Anne, who died March 3, 1759.—Bluet, born April 27, 1726, died in 1749.—Elizabeth, died June, 1727.—Henry, and Bennet, died young. His Lordship, July 4, 1739, married, secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James, Lord Griffin, and relict of Henry Grey, Esq; of Billingbear in Berkshire, co-heiress with the mother of Lord Howard of Walden, but died July, 1762, without issue. His Lordship died Nov. 23, 1762, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Earl.

77. GEORGE GREVILLE, *Earl of Brooke*, 1746, and *Warwick*, 1759; and Baron Brooke, 1620; born 1746; married, first, April 1, 1771, Miss Georgiana Peachy, and by her (who died 1772) he had George, Lord Brooke, born March 24, 1772, died May 5, 1786. He married, secondly, July 9, 1776, Henrietta, daughter of Richard Vernon, Esq; and widow of John Fitzpatrick, late Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he has two sons; one born April 4, 1779; and another born April 1780.—His Lordship's father, Francis, born 1719; on May 16, 1742, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Archibald Hamilton, son of the Duke of Hamilton, by whom (who outlived his Lordship, and married, secondly, General Clarke) he had George, the present Earl.—Charles-Francis, born May 12, 1749.—Robert Fulke, born Feb. 3, 1751, a Captain in the first Regiment of Foot Guards.—Louisa-Augusta, born April 4, 1743; married to William Churchill, of Henbury, Esq; and has issue.—Frances-Elizabeth, born May 11, 1744; married

ried July 17, 1764, to Sir Harry Harpur, Bart. and has issue.—Charlotte-Mary, born July 6, 1745; married Aug. 14, 1762, to the present Earl of Galloway, and died in 1763.—Isabella, born March 1, 1748, who died the same day.—Anne, born Aug. 28, 1760; died May 22, 1783. His Lordship deceasing July 6, 1773, was succeeded by his son, the present Earl.

79. JOHN HOBART, *Earl of Buckinghamsire*, 1746; Baron Hobart, 1728; and a Baronet; born 1722; married 1761, Miss Mary-Anne Drury, and by her, who died Dec. 30, 1769, he has issue, Henrietta, born April 7, 1762; married March, 1780, Almar-Lowry Corry, Baron Eelmore of Ireland. Caroline, born Feb. 24, 1767. Sophia, born April 5, 1768. His Lordship married, secondly, Sept. 24, 1774, Caroline, daughter of William Conolly, Esq; by whom he has had issue, John, born March 1773; died Dec. 20, 1777. Henry-Philip, born Feb. 11, 1775, and died Feb. 15, 1776. George, born April 7, 1777, died Oct. 30, 1780. Amelia.—His Lordship's father, John, the late Earl, married, first, Judith, daughter of Robert Britiffe, Esq; and by her (who died the 7th of Feb. 1727) had three sons; Henry, who died an infant.—John, the present Earl.—Robert, who died in May, 1733. Also five daughters; of whom Dorothy only is living, and was married on the 21st of Oct. 1752, to Sir Charles Hotham, who has taken the name of Thompson, by whom she has issue. Feb. 10, 1728, his Lordship married, secondly, Elizabeth, sister to Robert Bristow, Esq; by whom, who died 1762, he had two sons; George, married in May, 1757, to Albina, daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, son of Robert, the first Duke of Ancaster, by whom he has had issue, 1. George, who died young. 2. Robert, born 1760. 3. George Vere, born 1761. 4. Albina, born 1759. 5. Henrietta Maria, married July 14, 1781, Mr. Cumberland; and, 6. John, born 1777.—His other son, Henry, married July, 1764, Anne Margaret daughter of John Bristow, Esq; by whom he has issue, Anne-Catherine; married Sept. 23, 1784, Montagu Wilkinson, Esq. and Maria-Anne. Her Ladyship deceased after the Earl in Sept. 1762; and his Lordship dying Sept. 22, 1756, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, now Earl of Buckinghamsire.

80. WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, *Earl Fitzwilliam*, Viscount Milton, 1746; Lord Fitzwilliam, Baron Milton, 1745; also Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Miltown, 1716; and Baron Fitzwilliam of Lifford, 1620, Irish Honours; born May 1748; married 1770, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the

of Besborough in Ireland, by whom (who is now living) has a son, born May 4, 1786.—His Lordship's father, William, the late Earl, on June 22, 1744, married Anne, daughter of Thomas, Marquis of Rockingham, by which he had William, the present Earl, who died Aug. 27, 1759, he had William, the present Earl.—George, born Feb. 28, 1756, who died May 8, 1786.—Charlotte, born March 24, 1745.—Charlotte, born July 14, 1746, and married, May 24, 1764, to Thomas Dundas, Esq; eldest son of Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. by whom she has two sons, Lawrence, born April 10, 1776, and William, born in May, 1777.—Frances, born Oct. 22, 1750.—Melissa-Maria, born Dec. 12, 1751, died Aug. 8, 1752.—Henrietta, born March 20, 1753, died unmarried.—Dorothy, born May 22, 1754. His Lordship dying Aug. 9, 1756, was succeeded by his son, William, now Earl Fitz-William.

1. GEORGE-EDWARD-HENRY-ARTHUR HERBERT, *Earl of Powys*, and Viscount Ludlow, 1749; Lord Herbert Cheshbury, 1743; Baron Powys, 1749; born 1755; unmarried. If his Lordship dies issueless, the honours will be extinct.—His Lordship's father, Henry-Arthur, the late Earl, married Barbara, only daughter of Edward Herbert, father to William, the last Marquis of Powys, by whom he had George-Edward-Henry-Arthur, the present Earl.—Margina-Amelia, born Jan. 10, 1752, died young.—Augusta, born Sept. 18, 1753, died young.—Barbara, born Oct. 1757, died young.—Henrietta-Antonia, born Sept. 3, 1758; married May 7, 1784, the present Lord Clive. His Lordship deceasing Sept. 4, 1772, was succeeded by his son, the present Earl.

2. GEORGE WYNDHAM, *Earl of Egremont*, and Baron of Egremont, 1749; and a Baronet; born 1751; unmarried.—His Lordship's father, Charles, late Earl of Egremont, died Aug. 10, 1710. On Feb. 22, 1751, married Alicia-Maria, daughter of George, Lord Carpenter of Ireland, by whom he had George, the present Earl.—Percy-Charles, born Sept. 23, 1757.—Charles-William, born Oct. 8, 1760, in the army.—William-Frederick, born April 7, 1763; married July 21, 1784, Miss Harford, late Mrs. Morris, natural daughter of the late Lord Baltimore.—Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria, born Nov. 29, 1752; married in July 1771, to the late Henry Herbert of Hampshire, and has issue.—Frances, born July, 1755; married Aug. 16, 1776, to Charles, eldest son of Lord Romney, and has issue.—Charlotte, born 1756, died young. The Countess their mother was married, secondly,

secondly, July 8, 1767, to Count Bruhl. His Lordship died Aug. 21, 1763, and was succeeded by his eldest son, now Earl of Egremont.

83. GEORGE-SIMON HARCOURT, *Earl Harcourt*, 1749; Viscount Harcourt, 1721; Viscount Nuneham, 1749; and Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt, 1711; born 1736; married in 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Vernon, by whom (who is now living) he has no issue.—His Lordship's father, Simon, the late Earl, married Rebecca, daughter and heiress of Charles Le Bas, of Pipewell-Abbey, in Northamptonshire, Esq; by which Lady, who died Jan. 16, 1765, he had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz. George-Simon, the present Earl.—William, born March 20, 1742-3, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army; married Sept. 3, 1778, Mary, daughter of William Danby, D.D. and widow of Thomas Lockhart, Esq.—Elizabeth, born Jan. 18, 1739, and married June 20, 1763, to Sir William Lee, Bart. and has issue.—Anne, born in June, 1741, who is since dead. The Earl being unfortunately drowned in a well in his own park, Sept. 1777, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Earl.

84. FRANCIS-SEYMOUR CONWAY, *Earl of Hertford*, and Visc. Beauchamp, 1750; Lord Conway, Baron Ragley, 1732, also Baron Conway of Ireland; and a Knight of the Garter; born 1719; married 1741, Isabella, youngest daughter of Charles Duke of Grafton, and by whom, who died Nov. 1782, he has issue, Francis, Lord Viscount Beauchamp, born Feb. 12, 1742-3, married, first, Feb. 4, 1768, to Alicia, daughter of the late Lord Windsor, (which Lady died Feb. 12, 1772) by whom he had issue, one daughter, Alicia, born July 30, 1771, who died soon after. He married, secondly, May 19, 1776, Isabella-Anne, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Irwin, born June 10, 1759, by whom he has issue, a son, Francis-Charles, born March 10, 1777. Anne, born August 1, 1744, married 1766, Charles, Earl of Drogheda, and has issue. Henry, born Dec. 15, 1746, a Captain in the Royal Navy; married April 2, 1786, Horatio-Anne, daughter of the Duchess of Gloucester, by James, Earl Waldegrave. Sarah-Frances, born Sept. 27, 1747; married June 3, 1766, to Robert Stewart, Esq; and died July 30, 1770, leaving a son. Robert, born Dec. 20, 1748, an Officer in the Army; married June 15, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Delme, Esq; and has issue, Elizabeth, Henry, and Frances. Gertrude, born Oct. 9, 1750; married to Viscount Villiers, now Earl of Grandison in Ireland, and died in 1782, leaving issue. Frances, born Dec.

Dec. 4, 1751, married May 22, 1775, Henry, late Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, who died, leaving issue by his Lady, a son, that died soon after. Elizabeth, March 3, 1754. Isabella-Rachael, born Dec. 25, 1755; married Oct. 19, 1785, to George Hatton, Esq; of Wexford in Ireland. Edward, born May 18, 1757. Hugh, born April 29, 1759. William, born Oct. 3, 1760. George, born July 21, 1763.—His Lordship's father, Francis, the late Earl, was born May 28, 1679; married, first, Feb. 17, 1701, Mary Hyde, daughter of Laurence, Earl of Rochester, and by her, who died in 1708, had four daughters; Letitia, born in 1704, who died in 1723.—Mary, who died in 1708, married to Nicholas Price, Esq; by whom she left issue.—Henrietta, born 1706, who died in 1771.—Catherine, born 1708, who died in 1737. Jane, his second wife, was daughter of Mr. Bowden, by whom (who died Feb. 13, 1715-16) he had issue, a son, Edward, who died an infant in 1710; and a daughter, Jane, who died unmarried, May 5, 1749; but taking to his third wife, Charlotte, daughter to Sir John Shorter, of London, Merchant, by her had issue, four sons and two daughters; Francis, now Earl of Hertford.—Henry-Seymour-Conway, who married Carolina, daughter of John, Duke of Argyll, widow of Charles, the late Earl of Aylesbury, by whom he had a daughter, Anne, born Nov. 8, 1748, who married, June 14, 1764, John Damer, eldest son of Lord Milton, who died in 1778.—The two other sons died infants.—Anne, married March 10, 1755, John Harris, Esq; and died March 24, 1774.—Arabella died young. His Lady surviving him, died the 12th of Feb. 1734. His Lordship died in Ireland, Feb. 4, 1732, and was succeeded by the present Earl.

85. FRANCIS NORTH, *Earl of Guildford*, 1752; Baron North, 1553, and Guildford, 1683; born April 13, 1704; married, 1782, Lucy, daughter of George Earl of Halifax, by which Lady, who died May 7, 1734, he has issue one son, Frederick, the present Lord North, born April 13, 1732; who, on the 10th of May, 1756, was married to Miss Speke, of Dillington, in Somerset, by whom he has issue, 1. George-Augustus, born Sept. 11, 1757; married Sept. 30, 1785, Miss Hobart; 2. Francis, born Dec. 25, 1761, died June 8, 1780; 3. Catherine-Anne, born Feb. 16, 1760; 4. Anne, born Jan. 1764; 5. Frederick, born Feb. 7, 1766; 6. Charlotte, born Dec. 1770; 7. Dudley, born May 31, 1777, died 1779. The Earl married, secondly, Jan. 1736, Elizabeth, daughter of

of Sir Arthur-Kaye, and relict of George, Lord Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of William, Earl of Dartmouth, by whom, who died April 21, 1745, he had issue, Louisa, born March 13, 1737, married Oct. 8, 1761, John Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke, by whom she has issue. Francis, born Feb. 14, 1739, died June 24, 1745. Augustus-Francis, born Feb. 1, 1740, died Aug. 24, 1745. Brownlow, D. D. born July 17, 1741, the present Bishop of Winchester, who married Jan. 17, 1771, Henrietta, daughter and co-heiress of — Bannister, Esq; by whom he has issue, 1. Henrietta, born Nov. 20, 1771; 2. Francis, born Dec. 19, 1772; 3. Frances, born in 1774; 4. Louisa, born in 1776; 7. Brownlow, born 1778. Charlotte, born Dec. 28, 1743, died March 2, 1748. And his second Lady dying April 21, 1745, his Lordship married, thirdly, June 13, 1751, Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Furness, and relict of Lewis-Watson, Earl of Rockingham, which Lady died without issue, Dec. 17, 1776. — His Lordship's father, Francis, the 2d Lord Guildford, married, first, Elizabeth, third daughter of Fulk Greville, the fifth Lord Brooke, but by her had no issue; 2dly, Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Brownlow, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter; Francis, now Earl.—Brownlow and Peregrine, who both died infants; and Alice, who died unmarried. His Lordship died Oct. 17, 1729, and was succeeded by the present Earl.

86. CHARLES CORNWALLIS, *Earl Cornwallis*, and Viscount Brome, 1753; Baron Cornwallis, 1661; and a Baronet; Knight of the Garter; born Dec. 31, 1738; married, July 1768, Miss Jemima-Tulekins Jones, by whom (who died 1779) he has issue, Mary, born July 18, 1769; married Dec. 5, 1785, to Captain Singleton in the Guards; and Charles, present Viscount Broome, born 1774.—Charles, the fourth Lord Cornwallis, and grandfather of the present Earl, married June 1, 1699, Charlotte, daughter of Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, son of the Duke of Ormond; and by her had issue, Charles, born March 29, 1700, succeeded his father, (who died Jan. 19, 1722) and married Nov. 1722, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles, Viscount Townshend, by whom he had the following issue (and died June 23, 1762): 1. Charles, the present Earl. 2. Henry, born Sept. 10, 1740, and died 1761. 3. James, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, born Feb. 25, 1743; married April 30, 1721, Catherine, daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq; of Kent, and has issue, a son, born March 2780. 4. William, a Captain in the Navy, born Feb. 10,

744. 5. Elizabeth, married in July 1753, to Bowen Southwell, Esq; of Ireland. 6. Charlotte, married April 8, 1756, to the Rev. Spencer Madan, Clerk, by whom she has issue. Mary, married Aug. 13, 1769, to Samuel Whitbread, Esq; Bedfordshire, and died Dec. 27, 1770.—James, born Sept. 6, 1701, died May 28, 1727, in the Navy, unmarried.—Stephen, born Dec. 23, 1703; died 1743, in the Army, having married Miss Pearson.—John, born Dec. 23, 1706; died June 9, 1768, having had issue by his wife Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Dale, 1. John, who died young. 2. Sarah, married to the Rev. Walter Earle. 3. Charlotte, who died young. 4. Mary, who died young.—Richard, born Sept. 7, 1708, died Feb. 1741, unmarried.—Edward, born Feb. 2, 1713; married March 17, 1753, Mary, daughter of Charles, late Viscount Townshend, who died without issue, December 29, 1776; and he died January 14, 1776, Governor of Gibraltar, and a General in the Army.—Frederick, D. D. (twin brother to Edward) the late Archbishop of Canterbury; married Feb. 8, 1759, Caroline, granddaughter of Charles, late Viscount Townshend, and died March 19, 1783.—William, born May 12, 1714, died unmarried.—Henry, born May 22, 1715, died unmarried.—Charlotte, died young.—Elizabeth, born March 24, 1709, died an infant.—Mary, born June 23, 1711, died unmarried July 1756.

87. PHILIP YORKE, *Earl of Hardwicke*, and Viscount Royston, 1754; Baron Hardwicke, 1733; born 1722; married 1740, Jemima, present Marchioness Grey, only daughter of John, late Earl of Breadalbane, and grand-daughter of the late Duke of Kent, by whom (who is now living) he has two daughters, Amabel, the eldest, born in 1751, married, 1772, the late Lord Polwarth, son of the Earl of Marchmont of Scotland, who was created Baron Hume, but died without issue, 1781, and the title became extinct. Jemima, the youngest daughter, born 1756, married 1780, Lord Grantham, and has issue.—His Lordship's father, Philip, the late Earl, married Margaret, daughter of Charles Cocks of Worcester, Esq; and Mary his wife, eldest sister to the Lord Chancellor Somers, by whom he had issue, Philip, now Earl of Hardwicke.—Charles, appointed Lord Chancellor, on Jan. 17, 1770, and created a peer, by the title of Baron Morden; but dying suddenly on the 22d of the same month, before his Patent passed the Seal, did not take effect: he married May 19, 1755, Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Freeman, of Hertfordshire,

fordshire, and by her, who died July 10, 1759, had Philip, born May 29, 1757; married July 24, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Earl of Balcarras of Scotland, by whom he had a son, born April 7, 1784. 2. Margaret, who died young; as did, 3. Catherine. He married, secondly, Dec. 25, 1762, Agnetta, daughter of ——— Johnson, Esq; of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue, Charles-Philip, born March 14, 1764; and 5. Caroline, born Aug. 29, 1765.—Sir Joseph, a Knight of the Bath, General in the Army, and lately Ambassador at the Hague, married, June 22, 1783, the Dowager Baroness de Boetzelaer, widow of the late Baron de Boetzelaer, formerly first Noble of the Province of Holland.—John, born Aug. 27, 1728, married Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Lygon, Esq; of Worcesterhire, by whom he has issue, a daughter, Jemima, born June 5, 1763; married, Nov. 8, 1784, to Reginald Pitt-Carew, Esq; of Antony in Cornwall.—James, D. D. the present Bishop of Ely, married June 29, 1762, Mary, daughter of Dr. Isaac Madox, Bishop of Worcester, by whom he has issue, 1. Charles, born May, 14, 1764. 2. Joseph, born in 1765. 3. James, born July 27, 1766. 4. Margaret, born June 11, 1763.—Elizabeth, married to George, late Lord Anson, died June 1, 1760.—Margaret, married in Jan. 1749, to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. of Rutlandshire, and died Aug. 19, 1769. His Lordship departed this life March 6, 1764, and was succeeded by Philip, now Earl of Hardwicke.

88. HENRY VANE, *Earl of Darlington*, and Viscount Barnard, 1754; Baron Barnard, 1699; born 1726; married 1752, Margaret, sister of the Earl of Lonsdale, and by whom he had two daughters, Grace, born Dec. 3, 1757; and Elizabeth, born April 28, 1759, both of whom died young, and a son, Viscount Barnard, born July 27, 1766.—His Lordship's father, Henry, the first Earl, married in 1724, Grace, daughter of Charles, Duke of Cleveland; and by her, who died Sept. 29, 1763, had three sons; Henry, who succeeded him.—Frederick, born June 26, 1732, married Harriet, sister to Sir William Meredith.—Raby, born Jan. 2, 1734, married in April, 1763, to Miss Eyres, and died Oct. 27, 1769. Also three daughters; Anne, married, first, to Charles Hope Weir, Esq; 2dly, to George Monson, who died in 1777, and his Lady in 1776, in the East Indies.—Mary, married in Nov. 1752, to Ralph Carr, Esq; and died April 11, 1781.—Henrietta, who died unmarried on Dec. 26, 1772.

was succeeded on March 6, 1758, by his eldest son the present Earl.

9. HENRY BELLASYSZ, *Earl Fauconberg*, 1756; Viscount Bellasysse, 1684; Baron Fauconberg, 1627; and a knight; born April 13, 1742, married May 29, 1766, Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Matthew Lamb, and sister to Melbourne in Ireland, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Charlotte, born Jan. 20, 1767. Anne, born Dec. 1767. Elizabeth, born Jan. 1769. Harriet, born April 21, 1766. Upon the death of his Lordship, without male; the Earldom will be extinct; but the Viscounty and Barony will go to Henry Bellasysse, Esq; and his heirs, a collateral branch.—His Lordship's father, Thomas, late Earl, born April 27, 1699, on Aug. 5, 1726, married Catherine, daughter of John Beetham, of Rowington, in county of Warwick, and by her (who died May 30, 1760) had issue, Thomas, who died an infant.—Another Thomas, born June 29, 1740, died in 1750.—Henry, the present Earl, has four daughters. Catherine.—Barbara, married in April 1762, to George Barnewell, Esq; brother to Viscount Kingfisher, and died 1761.—Mary, married July 23, 1776, to Thomas Eyre, of Haslop, of Derby, Esq.—Anne, married on April 20, 1761, to Francis Talbot, brother to the Earl of Newbury, and died in 1768, leaving issue. And his Lordship deceasing in Feb. 1774, was succeeded by his third and surviving son, Henry, the present Earl.

10. HENRY-THOMAS FOX-STRANGWAYS, *Earl of Strangways*, 1756; Baron Stavordale, 1756; Ilchester, Strangways, and Red Lynch, 1741; born 1747; married 1772, Miss Maria-Theresa Grady, by whom (who is now living) he has two daughters, Elizabeth-Theresa, born Nov. 23, 1773; Mary-Lucy; and one son, the late Lord Stavordale, who died April 7, 1777.—His Lordship's father, Stephen, the present Earl, married in March 1736, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Strangeways Horner, of Wells, in the county of Somerset, Esq; and took the name of Strangeways. He had issue three sons and six daughters, viz. Henry-Thomas, the present Earl.—Stephen-Strangeways-Digby, born Dec. 3, 1747, in the army.—Charles-Redlynch, born April 27, 1748.—Susannah-Sarah-Louisa, born Feb. 1, 1743, and died March 7, 1764, to William O'Brien, Esq.—Charlotte-Elizabeth, died young.—Juliana-Judith, died young.—Lucy, born Dec. 15, 1748; married Oct. 1, 1771, to Stephen Digby, son of Lord Digby, by whom she has three sons.—Chris-

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tian-Harriot-Carolina, born Jan. 3, 1750; married to Dyke Acland, Esq; eldest son of Sir Thomas-Dyke Bart. who died before his father, Nov. 15, 1778, having three daughters; and a son, John, born at New-York, 1778, who succeeded his grandfather, and died 1783. Frances-Muriel, born Aug. 1755; married Aug. 24, 1778, to Sir Valentine-Richard Quin, Bart. of Ireland. His Lordship deceasing Sept. 29, 1776, was succeeded by his son, Henry-Thomas, the present Earl.

91. WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS WEST, *Earl Delaware*, Viscount Cantalupe, 1761; Baron Delawar, 1794; Baron West, 1842; born 1757; married April 22, 1778, Miss Lyell. — His Lordship's father, John, the 2d Earl, born in 1729; married Aug. 8, 1756, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-General John Whynyard, by whom (who died Oct. 27, 1784) he had issue, William-Augustus, the present Earl, born in 1757, who died 1783. — John-Richard, the 3d Earl, born July 28, 1758, an Officer in the Army, died 1783. — Frances, born Sept. 24, 1759, and died unmarried, June 1777. — Thomas Holles, born Sept. 27, 1760. — Charles, born Dec. 13, 1761. — George, born Dec. 31, 1761, died in 1777. — Augustus, born 1764, died young. — Septimus-Henry, born Nov. 11, 1765. — Amelia, born March 1770. — Georgina, married Nov. 23, 1782, to Sir Parry Buckley, Esq. His Lordship died Nov. 22, 1777, and was succeeded by his son, William-Augustus, born April 1757, who dying unmarried in Jan. 1783, was succeeded by his next brother, John-Richard, the present Earl.

92. ROBERT HENLEY, *Earl of Northampton*, Viscount Henley, 1764; Baron Henley, 1760; and Knight of the Bath, 1760; born 1747; unmarried. Upon the demise of the present Earl, without issue male, the honours will be extinct. — His Lordship's father, Robert, the late Earl, died Dec. 1743, Jane, daughter of Sir John Husband, Bart. of Warwickshire, by whom he had issue, Robert and Henry, both died young. — Robert, the present Earl. — Bridget, born June 2, 1744; married June 29, 1761, Robert, only son of the Earl of Bingley, who died without issue; and she married, secondly, Dec. 4, 1773, John Tollemache, son of the Earl of Dysart, of Ireland, who died in 1777, without issue. — Jane, born Dec. 12, 1750; married Dec. 16, 1772, Sir Willoughby Pitt, Bart. — Mary, born Sept. 20, 1751, married Dec. 23, 1773, to the late Earl Ligonier, by whom she had no issue. — Catherine, born Nov. 11, 1757; married March 17, 1777, to the Viscount Deerehurst, eldest son of the Earl of Coventry.

Jan. 9, 1779.—Elizabeth, born June 10, 1759; married Aug. 7, 1783, to Morton Eden, Esq. His Lordship died 14, 1772, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the present Earl.

JACOB PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, *Earl of Radnor*, Viscount Folkestone, Lord Longford, Baron Longford; and Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765; and a Baronet; March 4, 1750; married 1777, Anne, daughter and heiress of Lord Feversham, by whom (who is now living) is issue, Mary-Anne, born April 23, 1778. William, Count Folkestone, born May 11, 1779. Duncombe, born 28, 1780. Laurence, born Aug. 6, 1781. Harriot, Sept. 1, 1782; and a son, born Nov. 17, 1785.—Lordship's father, William Pleydell-Bouverie, born Feb. 1761, married, first, Jan. 14, 1748, Henrietta, the only daughter of Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, of Colehill in Berks, who left his estate to his Lordship, directing each person using the same to use the name of Pleydell-Bouverie. By his second Lady, who died May 29, 1750, he had issue, Jacob, the present Earl. He married, secondly, Sept. 5, 1751, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, of Barbadoes, Esq; by his third Lady, who died May 4, 1764, he had issue, William, born Oct. 30, 1752, married Aug. 14, 1777, Bridget, daughter of James, Earl of Morton, and has issue, William-John, born Nov. 23, 1778. 2. Elizabeth, born 1, 1780. 3. Charles-James, and a daughter, born 1, 1786.—Bartholomew, born Oct. 29, 1753; married March 9, 1779, Mary Wyndham, daughter of James Arundell, brother to Lord Arundell of Wardour, and has issue, 1. Anne-Maria, born Dec. 9, 1779. 2. Henry, born April 17, 1781.—Younge, died an infant.—Edward, born Sept. 20, 1760; married May 24, 1781, Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, by whom, who died July 7, 1783, he has a son, George-Edward, born Feb. 1783.—Mary-Henrietta, and Henrietta-Mary, twins, born June 20, 1755, died infants. He married, July 22, 1756, his third wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, and widow of Anthony, Lord Feversham, mother of the present Earl's Lady, and by her had issue, Mary-Elizabeth, born May 25, 1766, and died July 5, following.—Caroline, born 1776, was succeeded by his son, Jacob, the present Earl.

GEORGE-JOHN SPENCER, *Earl Spencer*, and Viscount Althorp, 1765; Viscount Spencer, Baron Spencer, 1761;

1761; born Sept. 1, 1758; married, March 5, 1781, Miss Livinia Bingham, daughter of Lord Lucan of Ireland, by whom he has issue, a son, born May, 1782. — His Lordship's father, John, was born Dec. 18, 1734; married Dec. 27, 1755, Georgiana, daughter of Stephen Poyntz, Esq; of Berkshire, by whom he had the following issue: Georgiana, born June 9, 1757; married June 6, 1774, William, the present Duke of Devonshire, and has issue — George-John, the present Earl. — Henrietta-Frances, born June 16, 1761; married Nov. 23, 1780, Lord Duncannon, son of the Earl of Beshorough of Ireland, and has issue. — Charlotte, born Aug. 26, 1765, died Oct. 9, 1766. — Louisa, born April 4, 1769, died April 24 following. His Lordship dying Oct. 31, 1783, was succeeded by his only son, the present and second Earl.

95. JOHN PITT, *Earl of Chatham*, Viscount Pitt, 1766; born Oct. 9, 1756; married July 9, 1783, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of the present Lord Sydney. — His Lordship's father, William, the late and first Earl, was born Nov. 15, 1708; married Oct. 16, 1754, Hester, only daughter of Richard Grenville, Esq; sister to the late Earl Temple, and by her Ladyship (who is *Baroness Chatham* in her own right) had issue, John, the present Earl. — William, born May 28, 1759. — James-Charles, born April 24, 1761, died 1780. — Hester, born Oct. 18, 1755; married Dec. 19, 1774, Charles, Viscount Mahon, eldest son of Philip, Earl Stanhope, and died without issue, July 18, 1780. — Harriot, born April 13, 1758; married Sept. 23, 1785, Mr. Elliot, eldest son of Lord Elliot. His Lordship died May 11, 1778, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, at the Public's expence; and the Parliament, as a tribute due to his merit, settled 4000l. per ann. on the male heir as annexed to the title. He was succeeded by John, the present Earl.

96. HENRY BATHURST, *Earl Bathurst*, 1772; Lord Bathurst, 1711; Lord Apsley, 1771, and a Governor of the Charter-House; born May 2, 1714; married, first, Sept. 1754, Anne-James, widow of Charles Philips, who died 1753, without issue. He married, secondly, 1759, Tryphena Scawen (now living) by whom he has issue, Henry, Lord Apsley, born May 22, 1762. Tryphena, born Oct. 23, 1760. Catherine, born June 1764. Selina-Lætitia, born June 3, 1766. Susan, born Feb. 3, 1768. Apsley, born Oct. 14, 1769. — His Lordship's father, Allen, the late Earl, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter Apsley, Knt. by which Lady, who died June 9, 1768,

had issue four sons and five daughters, viz. Benjamin, born Aug. 12, 1711, and married Nov. 26, 1732, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles, Earl of Aylesbury, who died Nov. 12, 1771, and his Lordship died Jan. 1767, without issue.—Henry, the present Earl.—John, born in 1728, died unmarried May 6, 1777.—Allen, born Oct. 1729, took Holy Orders, and died in Aug. 1767.—Frances, born 1708, married Aug. 5, 1731, to William Woodhouse, Esq, who died in March 1715. She married, secondly, to James Whitshed, Esq.—Catherine, born Nov. 12, 1709, married in 1737, to Henry-Reginald Courtenay, Esq; brother to the late Viscount Courtenay, and died Jan. 1783, leaving issue.—Jane, born in 1717; married in April 1744, James Buller, Esq; of Cornwall, by whom she had the present Judge Buller, and other children.—Leonora, born 1718; married in 1752, to Edward Urnston, Esq;—Anne, born 1722, married in 1752, the Rev. Dr. Benson. His Lordship died Sept. 20, 1775, and was succeeded by his son, the present Earl.

97. WILLS HILL, *Earl of Hillsborough*, Viscount Fairford, 1776; and Baron Harwich, 1756; also Earl of Hillsborough, and Viscount Kilwarling, 1751; Viscount Hillsborough and Baron Kilwarling, 1717, Irish Honours; born 1716; married, first, 1749, Margaret, sister of the late Duke of Leinster, and by her (who died 1776) had issue, Marcus, Viscount Kilwarling, born Feb. 21, 1752, and died in 1756. Arthur, Viscount Fairford, born Feb. 25, 1753. Mary-Anne, born May 28, 1749, and died December following. Mary-Artelia, born Aug. 16, 1750, married Dec. 2, 1773, to the present Earl of Salisbury. Charlotte, born March 15, 1754, and married May 7, 1756, the present Earl Talbot. The Countess died at Naples, Jan. 15, 1766; and his Lordship married, secondly, in Sept. 1768, the Baroness Stawell, widow of the Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, who died in 1780; and was succeeded in her Barony by her son by her first marriage.—His Lordship's father, Trevor, the late Earl, married Mary, daughter and co-heir to Anthony Rowe, of North-Aston, in the county of Oxford, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Board of Green-Cloth (and widow of Sir Edmund Denton of Hillesden, in the county of Bucks, Bart.) by her had four sons, three of which, Charles, Arthur, and Anthony, died young; and a daughter, Anne, married Dec. 23, 1746, to the Earl of Moira, and died Aug. 1, 1751. And his Lordship dying May 3, 1742, was succeeded by his second, but only surviving son, Wills, the present Earl.

98. THOMAS BRUCE-BRUDENELL, *Earl of Aylesbury*, 1776; Lord Bruce, 1746; born 1720; married 1761, Hannah, widow of the Viscount Dungarvon, eldest son of the Earl of Cork, in Ireland, by whom (who died Feb. 4, 1771) he has had issue, George, Lord Bruce, born March 23, 1767, and died April 1783. Carolina-Anne, born May 1, 1765. Frances-Elizabeth, born May 31, 1765. Charles, born March 7, 1767, died an infant. Charles, now Lord Bruce, born Feb. 14, 1773. His Lordship, who was created Earl of Aylesbury, June 8, 1776, is second brother of the present Duke of Montagu, and next brother to Lord Brudenell, being the fourth son of the late Earl of Cardigan, by a sister. Charles, late Earl of Aylesbury, who was created Lord Bruce April 17, 1746, with remainder of that Barony to the present Earl; and dying without male issue, Feb. 10, 1747, succeeded in that title by the present Earl, his nephew, by act of parliament, Dec. 29, 1767, took the name and arms of Bruce. The late Earl of Aylesbury left two daughters, one of whom was mother to the present Duke of Chandos, and the other is wife of the present Duke of Richmond. The present Princess of Stolberg, wife of the Pretender, grand-daughter to Thomas Bruce, second Earl of Aylesbury, father of Charles Bruce, the last Earl of Aylesbury above mentioned, in whose person that title became extinct. The said Thomas, being a Roman Catholic, settled at Brussels, in the Low Countries, where he married to his second Lady, Charlotte, Countess of Sannu, of the noble house of Argenteau; by whom he had an only daughter, Charlotte Maria, who married in 1722 to the Prince of Horne, one of the Princes of the Empire, by whom she had five children, the youngest of whom is the above-mentioned Princess of Stolberg, who is first-cousin to her Grace the present Duchess of Richmond (her Grace's father and the Princess's mother being brother and sister); second cousin to his Grace the Duke of Chandos, and allied to the principal nobility in this kingdom.

99. THOMAS VILLIERS, *Earl of Clarendon*, 1777; Lord Hyde, 1756; born 1709; married 1752, Charlotte, daughter of the Earl of Essex, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Thomas, Lord Hyde, born Dec. 26, 1753. John Charles, born Nov. 13, 1757. George, born Nov. 23, 1757. Charlotte-Barbara, born March 27, 1761.—His Lordship's father, &c. are given under the head of Earl of Jersey.

100. WILLIAM MURRAY, *Earl of Mansfield*, 1777; Baron

Aylesham on Mansfield, 1756; born March 2, 1708; married, Elizabeth, aunt to the present Earl of Winchelsea, who died April 10, 1784, without issue. Upon the death of his Lordship issueless, the baronial honour will be extinct; but the Earldom will devolve on his nephew Lord Viscount Stormont, as heir general to David, the father of Earl Mansfield, who had six sons, of whom his Lordship was the fourth; and these connexions will be found under the article *Viscount Stormont*, of Scotland.

101. HENRY NEVILL, *Earl of Abergavenny, and Viscount Neville*, 1784; Lord Abergavenny, 1295; born Feb. 1755; married Oct. 3, 1781, Miss Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, of Sion-Hall, in Middlesex, Esq; by whom he had a daughter, born Feb. 27, 1783.—His Lordship's father, George, the late Earl, was born June 24, 1727, and died Sept. 10, 1785; married Feb. 5, 1753, Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham, late of Stanmer, in the county of Sussex, Esq; and widow of the Hon. Richard Temple; by which Lady, who died in 1768, he had issue, Henry, the present Earl, who succeeded Sept. 10, 1785.—George, born Dec. 1760.—Henrietta, born May, 1756; married Sept. 9, 1779, Sir John Berney, Bart. of Kerby-Bedon, in Norfolk.

102. GEORGE TOWNSHEND-FERRARS, *Earl of Leicester*, 1784; Lord de Ferrars of Chartley, Lord Bouchier, Lovaine, &c, and Compton, 1298; born 1753; married 1777, Miss Charlotte Ellirker, by whom (who is now living) he has issue. George, Lord de Ferrars, born Dec. 13, 1778. Thomas-Compton, born March 29, 1780. Charlotte-Barbara, born Dec. 22, 1781. Harriot-Anne, born May 23, 1782. Elizabeth-Margaret, born May 16, 1784.—His Lordship is eldest son of the present Viscount, where an account of his Lordship's connexions are shewn. He annexed the name of Ferrars to that of Townshend by his Majesty's permission, May 1786.

103. HENRY BAYLEY-PAGET, *Earl of Uxbridge*, 1784; Lord Paget of Beau Desert, 1550; born 1744; married 1767, Miss Jane Champagne, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, Henry-William, born March 17, 1768. William, born Dec. 22, 1769. Arthur, born Jan. 15, 1771. Caroline, born Feb. 6, 1773. Jane, born Sept. 1, 1774. Edward, born Nov. 3, 1775. Louisa, born March 26, 1777. Charles, born Oct. 7, 1778. Charlotte, born Oct. 27, 1781. Mary, born April 10, 1783. Berkeley, born 1780.—Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart. his Lordship's father, married the daughter of

Gen. Thomas Paget, grandson of William, 5th Lord Paget, which Lady died Feb. 15, 1741, and Sir Nicholas Bayley, Feb. 7, 1766, leaving issue Henry Bayley-Paget, the present Earl, who on his acceding to the Barony of Paget, on the death of his cousin, assumed the name and arms of Paget, in addition to his own; and, on May 19, 1784, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Uxbridge.—Edward, who died unmarried in 1756.—Nicholas, born in 1749, now a Captain in the First Regiment of Foot Guards.—Thomas and Browning died infants.—Paget, born 1753, now a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—Mary, married July 3, 1766, to Stephen Maccall, Esq; of Sereby, in Lincolnshire.—Dorothy, married 1760, to George, Earl of Granard, and died Feb. 19, 1766.—Caroline, now living unmarried.—Gertrude, died unmarried 1761.—Louisa-Augusta, born Dec. 4, 1750, now married.

104. JAMES LOWTHER, *Earl of Lonsdale*, created March 11, 1784; Baron Lowther, of Lowther, in the county of Westmoreland, Baron of the Barony of Kendal, in the county of Cumberland, and Baron of the Barony of Burgh, in the county of Cumberland; Viscount Lonsdale, and Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale, and a Baronet; married Sept. 7, 1716, Mary, daughter of the Earl of Bute, by whom he has issue.—His Lordship's grandfather, Richard Lowther, Esq; (uncle to the first Lord Viscount Lonsdale, in whose family the title became extinct 1750) married Barbara, daughter of Robert Prickett, of Wresal Castle, in the county of York, Esq; by whom he had issue Robert, Captain-general and Governor of Barbadoes in 1716, who married Catherine, only daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. and aunt to the present Lord Muncaster, by whom, who died Dec. 7, 1745, he had the following issue, and died Sept. 1745; 1. James, heir to his father, and to Lord Viscount Lonsdale, in the title of Baronet and estate; and heir to Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven, and is the present Earl, who was advanced to the peerage, May 24, 1784, as above. 2. Robert. 3. Margaret, married March 10, 1757, to the present Earl of Dartmouth, by whom he has issue. 4. Catherine, married April 8, 1765, to the present Duke of Bolton, and has issue. 5. Barbara.—Christopher, who married Anne, only daughter of Sir John Cowper.—Richard, a Captain in the army.—Eleanor, who married Dr. Bernard, a Physician at York.

105. ALEXANDER GORDON, *Duke of Gordon*, &c. in Scotland; *Earl of Norwiech*, and Baron Gordon in England.

4; Knight of the Thistle; married 1767, Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. by whom he has issue. George, Marquis of Huntley. Charlotte. Madelaine. Susanna, and a son, born Dec. 1776.—His Grace's father, Cosmo-George, the 3d Duke (whose grandmother was daughter to Henry, Duke of Norfolk) in 1741, married Catherine Gordon, daughter of William, Earl of Aberdeen, by whom, who died 1779, he had three sons and three daughters. Alexander, the present Duke.—William, married March 1, 1781, Francis Irwin, second daughter of the late Viscount Irwin, who was born July 12, 1761, by whom he has a daughter, born March 6, 1782, named Frances.—George.—Susan, married 1767, to John, late Earl of Westmoreland, to whom she was second wife; and after his death, she married, secondly, Dec. 1, 1778, Col. John Woodford of the Foot Guards, and died Nov. 1782.—Anne.—Catherine.—The Duchesse's mother married, secondly, to Colonel Morris, and died Dec. 10, 1779. His Grace dying in France, in Aug. 1752, was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, now Duke of Gordon.

106. JOHN-CHETWYND TALBOT-CHETWYND, *Earl Talbot*, of Hensol, and Viscount of Ingestrie, 1784; and Baron Talbot of Hensol, 1733; took the name of Chetwynd by the King's permission, April 32, 1786; born 1750; married 1776, Charlotte, daughter of the Earl of Hillsborough, by whom, who is now living, he has issue; Charles-Chetwynd, Lord Talbot, born April 25, 1777. John, born April 1779.—His Lordship's father, John, was brother to the late Earl Talbot, who died without male issue, in May, 1782, when the present Lord succeeded to the Barony of Talbot, and was advanced to the Earldom and Viscounty in 1784. John his father, married in May 1737, first, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, who dying in Sept. 1747, he married, secondly, in Aug. 1748, Catherine, eldest daughter of John, Lord Chetwynd; and died Sept. 22, 1756, leaving issue, 1. John Chetwynd, the present Earl. 2. Charles, in the Navy, born June 30, 1752. 3. George, in the Army, born June 6, 1756. 4. William-Henry, in Holy Orders, born 1754, and died at New York.

107. RICHARD GROSVENOR, *Earl Grosvenor*, and Viscount Belgrave, 1784; Baron Grosvenor, 1761; and a Baronet; born 1731; married 1764, Miss Henrietta Vernon, by whom, who is now living, he had issue, Richard, born June 6, 1765, who died an infant. Robert, born March 22, 1767. Thomas, born May 13, 1768, died June 10, 1768. Richard, born

born June 7, 1769, died June 16, 1770.—His Lordship's father, Sir Robert Grosvenor, who married in May, 1771, Jane, only surviving daughter of Thomas Warre, Esq; of Swell-Court, in Somersetshire, by whom, who died April 1773, he had issue Richard, now Lord Grosvenor.—Thomas, who married Sept. 21, 1758, Deborah, daughter of Stephen Skynner, Esq; of Walthamstow in Essex, by whom, who died 1771, he has issue, Richard, born Oct. 5, 1761. Stephen, born Dec. 8, 1762, died young. Thomas, born May 1763. Maria-Deborah, born Aug. 30, 1760. Emma, born Sept. 26, 1765. Robert, born June 9, 1767.—Mary, who died unmarried, 1774.—Elizabeth.—Jane, died in 1774, unmarried.—Dorothy, married Feb. 6, 1766, to Arthur Curzon, brother to Lord Scarsdale, and died 1774, leaving issue. He died in 1755, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son and heir, the present Lord, who was advanced to the Earldom, &c. 1784.

108. EDWARD HUSSEY-MONTAGU, *Earl Beaulieu*, 1784; Baron Beaulieu, 1762; Knight of the Bath; born 1710; married 1743, Isabella, daughter of the late Duke of Montagu, and widow of the Duke of Manchester, by whom, who is now living, he has had issue, John, Lord Beaulieu, born Jan. 18, 1747; and Isabella, born Aug. 27, 1750, who died unmarried Sept. 3, 1772.—His Lordship's father, James Hussey, of Westown, in the county of Dublin, Esq; who died in 1759; married Catherine, daughter of Richard Parsons, Viscount Ross (which Lady deceased March 1, 1766) by whom he had issue, Edward-Hussey, now Earl Beaulieu, to which honour he was advanced in 1784.—Richard.—James.—Frances.—Elizabeth.—Mabel.—Mary, wife of James Hussey of Galtrim, Esq.

108*. CHARLES PRATT, *Earl Camden, Viscount Bayham*, 1786; and Lord Camden, 1765; born 1730; married 1754, Miss Elizabeth Jefferies, by whom (who died 1780) he has issue, John-Jefferies, Viscount Bayham, born 1759. Frances, who married June 3, 1775, Robert Stuart, Esq; of Down in Ireland, and has issue. Elizabeth. Sarah, who married Dec. 1779, — Price, Esq; of Ireland. Jane, who married April, 1780, James-Walter Head, Esq; only son of Sir Thomas Head, Knt.—Sir John Pratt, father of the present Lord, who died Feb. 24, 1724, was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 5 George I. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Gregory, third son of Francis Gregory, Esq; of Hordley, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had

issue

Elizabeth, died unmarried.—Grace, married to John, Lord Fortescue of Ireland.—Anne, married Edward Gee, and died 1761.—Jane, married to Thomas Taylor, Esq; of Hertfordshire.—John, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffry Jeffries, of Brecknock-Priory, by whom he had issue, John, married to Sarah, daughter of Sir Joseph Eyles; and Elizabeth. He married, secondly, April 1725, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Tracy, of Coscomb, Gloucestershire, youngest son of Robert, Viscount Tracey, of Ireland, and by her, who died in 1726, had issue, a son, Robert, one of the Masters in Chancery.—Edward, Sir John Pratt married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, youngest son of John Wilson, Esq; of Montgomeryshire, and by her, who died 1728, he had issue, Caroline, married to Herbert, Baron de Munster, of Westphalia.—Jane, married to Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; of Salisbury, in Surry, and had issue.—Anna-Maria, married to Thomas, Lord Dacre.—Frances, died unmarried.—Thomas, William, an Officer in the South Sea Company's service, was cast away at sea.—Charles, now Lord Camden.—Robert was in the Army, and died unmarried.

VISCOUNTS.

109. GEORGE DEVEREUX, *Viscount Hereford*, 1549; 1st Premier Viscount of England, and a Baronet; born Feb. 19, 1641. His Lordship married, Nov. 30, 1765, Mary, daughter of George Devereux, Esq; of Tregoyd, in Brecknockshire, by whom he has issue, a son, born May 16, 1772; also a daughter; and a second daughter, born June 6, 1785.—His Lordship's father, Edward, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Wyton, Esq; which Lady died Feb. 2, 1749; by whom he had issue, Bridget, born May 9, 1739; married Price Jones, Esq; and died in May, 1781.—Arthur, born March 25, 1740, died Sept. 17, 1743.—Edward, late Viscount, born Feb. 19, 1741.—Arthur, born Feb. 10, 1742, and died in July following.—Catherine, born Feb. 7, 1743.—George, born April 25, 1744, the present Viscount. His Lordship, during this life, on Aug. 21, 1760, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Edward, the late Viscount, born Feb. 5, 1741, who married in May, 1774, Henrietta-Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Keck, Esq; by whom he had no issue; and dying Aug. 1, 1783, was succeeded by his only surviving brother, George, the present Viscount.

110. ANTHONY BROWN, *Viscount Montague*, 1727, born 1728; married, 1765, Frances, widow of the late Lord Halkerton of Scotland, by whom (who is now living) he has a daughter, Elizabeth-Mary, born Feb. 5, 1767; and George Samuel, born June 26, 1769. — His Lordship's father, Anthony, marrying 1720, Barbara, third daughter of John Webb, Bart. by her, who died April 6, 1770, left Anthony, the present Viscount. — Mary, born in 1735, married on Sept. 24, 1761, to Sir Richard Bedingsfield, Bart. and died Sept. 23, 1767, leaving issue.

111. GEORGE TOWNSHEND, *Viscount Townshend*, 1681, Baron Townshend, 1661; and a Baronet; born 1724; married, first, 1751, Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars of Chatterton, only daughter of the Earl of Northampton; by whom (who died 1770) he had issue, George, born April 18, 1753, now Earl of Leicestershire. John, born Jan. 1757. Frederick Patrick, born Dec. 20, 1767, who died Dec. 1773. Charlotte, born Oct. 15, 1754, and died March 12, 1766. Caroline, died an infant. Frances, born March 28, 1761, and died May 11 following. Charles, born Jan. 6, 1766. Elizabeth, born 1766. His Lordship married, secondly, May 19, 1773, Miss Montgomery, by whom he has issue, Anne, born Feb. 1, 1775. Charlotte, born March 19, 1776. Honora-Maria, born July 6, 1777. William, born Sept. 1, 1778. And another son, born Sept. 13, 1785. — His Lordship's father, Charles, married May, 1723, Audrey, daughter of Edward Harrison, of Balls, in the county of Hertford, Esq; and by her had issue, four sons and a daughter. George, the present Viscount. — Charles, who married Sept. 15, 1755, to Caroline, eldest daughter of John, late Duke of Argyll, widow of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, now Baroness Greenwich, and died Sept. 4, 1767, leaving issue. See *Baroness Greenwich*. — Edward, died June 25, 1731. — Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; who was killed July 29, 1759, aged 28, at Ticonderago. — Audrey, married Robert Orme, Esq; of Devonshire, and died Feb. 1781. His Lordship succeeded his father in June, 1738, departed this life March 12, 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present Viscount.

112. THOMAS THYNNE, *Viscount Weymouth*, and Baron Thynne, 1682; a Baronet, and Knight of the Garter; born 1734; married 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of William, late Duke of Portland, by whom (who is living) he has had issue; Louisa, born March 25, 1760, married Dec. 3, 1784, the

present Earl of Aylesford. Charlotte, born Nov. 7, 1761, May 19, 1764. Henrietta, born Nov. 17, 1762. Maria, born Dec. 18, 1763; married Aug. 28, 1784, Lord Asaph, son of Lord Ashburnham. Thomas, born Jan. 1765. Two sons, twins, still-born, June 25, 1766. Maria, born Aug. 1, 1767, died March 30, 1768. Isabella, Oct. 11, 1768. George, born Jan. 25, 1770. Frances, March 20, 1771, died 1782. John, born Dec. 25, 1771. Elizabeth, born August 19, 1775, died three days. Mary, born May 17, 1778. Caroline, born August 1781.—His Lordship's father, Thomas, on the 6th of 1726; married Elizabeth Sackville, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Dorset, who died before cohabitation, on the 29th of 1729, whilst his Lordship was on his travels. But his Lordship marrying in July 1733, to his second wife, Louisa, second daughter of John, late Earl of Granville, had issue, Thomas, the present Viscount.—Henry-Frederick, born Nov. 1735, who was heir to the late Earl Granville, and thereon took the name of Carteret, and in 1784 was created *Baron Carteret*.—James, born December 25, 1736, when she died in child-bed; and her son James, died on March 19, 1751. His Lordship dying Jan. 12, 1751, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, now Viscount Weymouth.

1713. *FREDERICK ST. JOHN, Viscount Bolingbroke, 1712; St. John, 1716; Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, 1712; and Baron St. John of Battersea, 1716; and a Bachelor; born 1734; married 1757, Diana, daughter of his Grace the late Duke of Marlborough, from whom he was divorced in 1768; and she married, secondly, to the late Thomas Beauclerk, Esq; uncle to the Duke of St. Alban's, by whom she was left a widow in 1780. He has issue, George, born March 5, 1761; married 1783, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Collins. Frederick, born Dec. 20, 1763. Charlotte, who died young.—His Lordship's father, John, the late Viscount, married on the 17th of April 1729, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Furness, Bart. of Kent; and by her, who died July 11, 1747, had issue, Elizabeth, married in 1760, the present Lord Bagot, by whom she has issue.—Anne, who died an infant.—Louisa, who died young.—Frederick, the present Viscount.—Henry, now a General in the Army, married Aug. 31, 1771, Elizabeth, sister to the Countess of Essex, and daughter of Thomas Bladen, Esq; in Somersetshire.—John. His Lordship married, secondly, Hester, daughter of James Clarke, Esq; of Hertfordshire, by whom, who died March*

March 8, 1752, he had no issue; and dying Feb. 1749, succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick, who succeeded uncle the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke in Oct. 1761.

114. GEORGE-EVELYN BOSCAWEN, *Viscount Falmouth* and Baron Boscawen of Rose, 1720; born 1758; married June 26, 1784, Miss Crew, by whom he has a daughter, born May 19, 1785.—Hugh, grandfather of the present Lord, married, April 23, 1700, Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Godfrey, Esq; by a sister of John, Duke of Marlborough; and by her, who died March 22, 1754, had the following eight sons and ten daughters. His Lordship dying Oct. 25, 1734, was succeeded by Hugh, the late Viscount, born Aug. 5, 1702, married Henry, Earl of Darnley, and died without issue, April 3, 1735.—Anne, born Feb. 17, 1704, married Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. of Suffolk, died May 6, 1747, leaving issue.—Diana, born Dec. 1704, died young.—Mary, born March 12, 1705, married Aug. 1732, John Evelyn, Esq; of Surrey, and died, leaving issue.—Hugh, the late Viscount, who died without issue Oct. 4, 1782.—Henrietta, born April 15, 1708, died young.—Elizabeth, born April 20, 1709, died young.—Charles, born June 12, 1710, died young.—Edward, Admiral of the Fleet, born Aug. 19, 1711, married Dec. 1742, Frances, daughter of William Evelyn-Glanville, Esq; of Kent, and died Oct. 10, 1761, leaving issue, 1. Edward-Hugh, born Sept. 1744, died unmarried, July 17, 1774. 2. Frances, born March 7, 1746, married July 6, 1773, John Leveson Gower, brother of Granville, present Marquis of Stafford, and leaving issue. 3. Elizabeth, born May 28, 1747, married Jan. 1776, Henry, present Duke of Beaufort, and has issue.—William-Glanville, born Aug. 11, 1751, since dead.—George-Evelyn, the present Viscount.—George, a General in the Army, born Dec. 1, 1712, married Feb. 1743, Anne, daughter of John Morley-Trevor, Esq; of Suffolk, and died May 3, 1775, leaving issue; 1. Anne, born Oct. 10, 1744, died young. 2. George, born Sept. 4, 1745. 3. Charlotte, born May 1747. 4. William, born Aug. 17, 1752, married April 1786, Miss Ibbetson.—John, a Major-General in the Army, born Jan. 2, 1714, and died 1767; married Dec. 1740, Thomasina, daughter of Robert Surman, Esq; of Essex; and by her, who died Jan. 17, 1749, had issue, William-Augustus Spencer, born Jan. 7, 1749.—Eleanor, born Feb. 18, 1715, died young.—Arabella, born Feb. 13, 1716, died young.—William-Frederick, born Sept. 18, 1717, died unmarried.

1749, succeeded by his son, born May 6, 1719, married Sir Charles Frederick, knight of the Bath, and died Jan. 17, 1784.—Catherine, born Dec. 11, 1720, and died unmarried, June 5, 1736.—Henry, born April 18, 1722, died unmarried.—Nicholas, D. born Aug. 16, 1723, married Jane, daughter of ——— Woodward, Esq; and widow of ——— Hatton, Esq; of Strat-upon-Avon, and by her had issue, 1. Hugh, born March 1755, died April 21, 1756. 2. Nicholas, born March 1756, in the Army, who married 1784, Miss Browne.

15. GEORGE BYNG, *Viscount Torrington*, Baron Byng, and a Baronet; born 1739; married 1765, Lucy, daughter of the late Earl of Cork and Orrery in Ireland, by whom he has had issue; Lucy-Elizabeth, born Oct. 27, 1766. Georgiana-Elizabeth, born Feb. 1768; married, March 20, 1786, Lord John Russell, next brother to the Duke of Bedford. William-Henry, born May 26, 1769, died Nov. 23, 1770. Isabella-Elizabeth, born Sept. 21, 1773. William-Henry, born May 7, 1775.—His Lordship's father, George, born 1701, a General in the Army, who married in 1736, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Daniel, Esq; son of Sir Peter Daniel, Knt. by which Lady, who died March 1759, he had two sons; George, the present Viscount. John, born Oct. 11, 1740, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, married March 3, 1767, Bridget, daughter of Arthur West, Esq; by whom he has issue, 1. Elizabeth, born Jan. 1768. 2. Cecilia-Anne, born Aug. 15, 1770. 3. Maria, born Aug. 18, 1771. 4. Frances. 5. George. 6. Edward. A seventh son born Sept. 22, 1781; and another born Nov. 27, 1784. His Lordship dying April 7, 1750, succeeded by his eldest son, George, now Viscount Torrington.

16. WILLIAM-ROBERT FITZGERALD, *Viscount Leinster* of Taplow, in England, 1746; (Duke of Leinster, 1766; Marquis of Kildare, and Earl of Offaley, in 1761; Earl of Kildare and Baron Offaley, 1736; all Irish honours); born March 3, 1749; married 1775, Emilia-Olivia, only daughter of the late Lord St. George of Ireland, by whom (who is now dead) he has issue; a daughter, born May 7, 1777. Another, Aug. 1779. Another, Nov. 6, 1780. A son, born Dec. 20, 1783. And another daughter, born in 1784.—His father, James, the late Duke, was born May 29, 1722, succeeded his father as Earl of Kildare, Feb. 20, 1744; created a Peer of Great-Britain, Feb. 28, 1746, by the title of Viscount Leinster of Taplow; on March 3, 1761, was raised

raised to the dignity of Marquis of Kildare, and on Nov. 1766, was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Leinster. married Feb. 7, 1742, Emilia, daughter of Charles the Duke of Richmond, and had issue, George, Earl of Offord, born 1748, who died 1765.—William-Robert, the present Duke.—Charles, born June, 1756.—Henry, born July 1761.—Edward, born October, 1763.—Robert, born Jan. 1764.—Gerald, born March, 1766.—George, born Dec. 1767, died unmarried 1783.—Emilia, born March 15, 1754, married in Aug. 1774, to the Earl of Bellamont.—Charles.—Sophia.—Fanny, died in 1775.—Lucy.—Louisa. Besides several other children, who died young. Her Grace afterwards married to Charles Ogilby, Esq; by whom she has 5 children. William-Robert, the present Duke, succeeded upon the death of his father, Nov. 19, 1773.

117. THOMAS NOEL, *Viscount Wentworth*, 1762; son of John Wentworth, 1529; and a Baronet; born 1745; married. If his Lordship dies issueless, the Viscounty will be extinct; the Barony being a title in fee, will be in abeyance between his Lordship's two aunts, the Ladies of Ralph Milbank, Esq; and of the Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, eldest son of Lord Scarfdale; and the Baronetcy will devolve on the Hon. Dr. John Noel, Dean of Salisbury.—His Lordship's father, Sir Edward Noel, who succeeded in July 18, 1745, at the death of Margaret, Baroness Wentworth, to that Barony; on May 4, 1762, was created a Viscount; married 1740, Judith, daughter and heir of William Lambe, Esq; of Northamptonshire, and by her, who died Dec. 10, 1761, had issue, Thomas, the present Viscount.—Judith, born Nov. 3, 1740, married Jan. 9, 1777, Ralph Milbank, Esq; eldest son of Ralph Milbank, Bart. of Yorkshire.—Elizabeth, born Dec. 10, 1755; married June 19, 1777, James Bland Burges, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, and died Jan. 25, 1779.—Sophia-Susan, born March 24, 1758; married Aug. 18, 1777, Honours Nathaniel Curzon, eldest son of Lord Scarfdale, and died 1779, leaving issue. His Lordship died Oct. 31, 1774, and was succeeded by his son, the present Viscount.

118. WILLIAM COURTENAY, *Viscount Courtenay*, 1762; and a Baronet; born 1742; married 1762, Miss Frances Clack, by whom (who died 1782) he has issue; Frances, born Jan. 6, 1763; married Dec. 13, 1779, the present John Honeywood, Bart. her first cousin by the mother's side, by whom she has had a daughter, born June 1781, named Frances; a still-born son in 1782; and another daughter

in 1784. Charlotte, born Feb. 14, 1764. Isabella, June 20, 1765, and died March 4, 1783. Elizabeth, Sept. 2, 1766. William, born July 30, 1768. Lucy, June 13, 1770. Harriot, born Sept. 7, 1771. Elea- born Nov. 23, 1772. Anne, born Feb. 2, 1774. line, born March 26, 1775. Amelia, born June 6, 1777. Matilda-Jane, born July 6, 1778. Sophia, born Jan. 1780. Louisa-Augusta, born Jan. 1, 1782. The House of Courtenay is justly esteemed the most ancient of any of the kingdom.—His Lordship's father, Sir William Courtenay, born 1710, married to Frances Finch, daughter of George, late Earl of Aylesford, April 2, 1741, by whom he died Dec. 19, 1761, he had issue, William, the present Viscount.—Elizabeth-Anne, who died young.—Mary, born 1744, died 1783.—Frances, born March 16, 1746; married Oct. 7, 1770, to Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. by whom she has issue.—Lucy, born June 6, 1748; married Oct. 19, 1777, to John Coates, Esq; of Shropshire.—Charlotte, born Jan. 21, 1751; married Sept. 12, 1782, to Lord Loughborough. He was created Viscount Courtenay, May 4, 1762, and deceased May 16, 1762, when he was succeeded by his only son, the present Viscount.

19. JOHN WARD, *Viscount Dudley and Ward*, 1763; son of Ward of Birmingham, 1644; born 1724, unmarried.—His Lordship's father, John, the first Viscount, married Annabella, daughter of Charles Bouchier, Esq; by whom he had issue, John, the present Viscount; and she dying on the 10th of Dec. 1725, he married, on the 4th of Jan. 1745, to his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Carver, Esq; by whom he had issue, Humble, born March 11, 1747, who died an infant.—William, born Jan. 21, 1750; married July 21, 1780, to Miss Boswell, and died 1785. On April 25, 1763, he was created Viscount Dudley and Ward; and dying on June 30, 1765, and was succeeded by his son, the present Viscount.

20. CHARLES MAYNARD, *Viscount Maynard*, 1766; son of Maynard, Baron of Much-haddon, 1682; born 1751; died 1776, Miss Anne Horton, but has no issue.—His Lordship's grandfather, Sir Henry Maynard, Bart. married Catherine, daughter of George Gunter, of Racton, in Sussex, Esq; which Lady died Nov. 6, 1744, and Sir Henry died Nov. 16, 1738, was succeeded by his only son, Sir William, born April 19, 1721; married Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, of Parham, in Sussex, Bart. which Lady died May 16, 1762, and Sir Henry died Jan.

1773, leaving issue, Charles, the present Viscount, who succeeded to the Peerage on the death of Charles, the late Viscount, his cousin, Aug. 21, 1783.

121. THOMAS HAMPDEN, *Viscount Hampden*, 1776; Baron Trevor, 1711; was born Sept. 11, 1746; married June 1768, Catherine, only daughter of General Darnley, of Ormeau. — His Lordship's father, Robert, the late Viscount, was born in 1710. His Lordship was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Hampden, of Great and Little Hampden, June 8, 1766, having, in 1754, taken the name of Hampden, on the death of John Hampden, Esq; of Buckinghamshire, to whom his Lordship was heir. He married, in 1749, Constantia, daughter of Peter-Anthony De Hubert, Lord of Krünigen in Zealand, by which Lady, who died June 1761, he had issue, Thomas. — John, born Feb. 24, 1744, married Aug. 5, 1773, Harriet, only daughter of Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. — Maria-Constantia, born Feb. 22, 1744; married May 25, 1764, to Henry, late Esq; of Suffolk, and died Feb. 8, 1767, leaving issue an only daughter. — Anne, died in 1760, unmarried. His Lordship dying Aug. 21, 1783, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, the present Viscount.

122. GEORGE EDGECUMBE, *Viscount Mount Edgecumbe and Vullertort*, 1781; Baron Edgecumbe, 1742; born 1730; married 1761, Emma, daughter of the late Dr. Gilbert, Archbishop of York, by whom (who is now living) he has issue one son. Richard, born Sept. 14, 1764. — His Lordship's father, Sir Richard, was created Lord Edgecumbe. He married Matilda, daughter of Sir Henry Furness, Bart. by whom, who died March 1721, he had a son, Henry, who died an infant. — Richard. — George. His Lordship dying Nov. 24, 1758, was succeeded by his son, Richard, who deceasing May 10, 1761, unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, George, the present Lord.

123. CHARLES SACKVILLE GERMAINE, *Viscount Sackville*, Baron Bolébroke, 1782; born Aug. 27, 1767. — His Lordship's father, George, the late Viscount, was brother to the late, and uncle to the present Duke of Dorset, born Jan. 26, 1716; married Sept. 3, 1754, Miss Diana Sambrooke, second daughter and co-heir of John Sambrooke, Esq; brother to Sir Jeremy Sambrooke of Gubbins, Bart. by whom, who died Jan. 15, 1778, he had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. Charles, born Aug. 27, 1767. — George, born Dec. 7, 1770. — Diana, born July 8, 1756, married Nov. 24,

7, to John Crosbie, present Earl of Glandore in Ireland, whom she has had issue a son and a daughter, who both in a short time after their birth.—Elizabeth, born July 1762; married Oct. 28, 1781, Henry-Arthur Herbert of Kruess in Ireland, Esq; by whom she has issue a daughter, July 25, 1782.—Caroline, born June 30, 1764. His Lordship assumed the name of Germaine, Feb. 16, 1770, pursuant to the will of the late Lady Elizabeth Germaine, died Dec. 26, 1785, and was succeeded by the present Viscount.

24. RICHARD HOWE, *Viscount Howe*, 1782; (Viscount Howe, and Baron Clonawly, 1701, Irish honours), and a knight; married Miss Mary Hartop, by whom (who is now living) he has issue; Sophia-Charlotte. Mary. Louisa. General Sir William Howe, his Lordship's brother, is pre-emptive heir to the Irish honours: the English titles, on his Lordship's demise, without issue male, will be extinct.—His Lordship's father, Scrope, on Jan. 26, 1713, succeeded his father in his honours; and in May 1732, was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, where he died March 29, 1735. On April 8, 1719, his Lordship married Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Baron Kilmansegg (who was Master of the Horse to King George I. as Elector of Hanover, and died in 1717) by Sophia-Charlotte, his wife, daughter to Count Platen, of the Empire of Germany (which Sophia-Charlotte, on Sept. 3, 1721, was created Countess of the province of Leinster, in Ireland; on April 10, 1722, she was likewise created Baroness of Brentford, and Countess of Darlington, in England; and was Countess of Platen, and Baroness Kilmansegg, in Germany; and died on April 20, 1725), and by her had six sons, and four daughters, viz. George-Augustus, the late Viscount.—Richard the present Viscount.—William, married to Miss Frances Conolly.—Thomas, died in 1771.—Scrope.—John, died young.—Catholina, married to John Howe, of Hanslop, in Bucks, Esq.—Charlotte, married to Robert Fettiplace, Esq; of Swinbrook, in Oxfordshire.—Mary, married to William-Augustus Pitt, of Heckfield, in Berkshire, Esq.—Juliana. George-Augustus, the eldest son, died, March 29, 1735, and was killed at the attack upon Conderago, July 5, 1758, and was succeeded by his brother, Richard, the present Viscount.

25. AUGUSTUS KEPPEL, *Viscount Keppel*, Baron Elveland, 1782; born 1725; unmarried. If his Lordship dies without issue his honours will be extinct.—His Lordship being next to the Earl of Albemarle, his connexions are there given.

B A R O N S.

126. EDWARD SOUTHWELL, *Lord Clifford of Appin* Westmorland, and Vesci, 1269; born 1767; unmarried.—His Lordship's father, Edward Southwell, succeeded in this Barony in right of his mother, 1775; married Sophia, third daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Mount Campbell, in the county of Letrim, in Ireland, by whom he had Edward, born June 23, 1767, the present Lord.—Robert Campbell, born April 20, 1770, died 1777.—Henry, born March 1773.—John, born Oct. 19, 1774, died 1778.—Mary, born Sept. 15, 1766.—Catherine, born Sept. 19, 1768.—Sophia, born June 10, 1771.—Elizabeth, born June 11, 1776.—Henrietta, born May 19, 1777. His Lordship deceasing Nov. 1, 1777, was succeeded by his son, the present Lord.

127. GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK OSBORNE, *Baron Conyers*, 1280; Earl of Danby, eldest son of Baron Osborne, Marquis of Caermarthen, and the late Baroness Conyers, only daughter and heiress of the late Earl of Holderness: His Lordship is a minor, and was born July 25, 1775, and in case of his death, without issue, the Barony will descend to Francis Godolphin, his Lordship's brother.—Amelia D'Arcy, the late Baroness Conyers, who was born Oct. 12, 1754; married July 31, 1773, the present Marquis of Caermarthen, and Baron Osborne, from whom she was divorced in May 1779; and June 9, the same year, married secondly, John Byron, Esq; eldest son of Admiral Byron, and nephew of Lord Byron, by whom she had issue Sophia-Georgiana, who died an infant.—Two dead-born children.—Augusta-Mary, born Jan. 26, 1783. Her Ladyship dying Jan. 26, 1784, was succeeded in the Barony by her son the present Lord.

128. GEORGE-THICKNESSE TUCHET, *Lord Audley*, 1296; born 1755; married Elizabeth, daughter of the present Lord Delaval, by whom (who died Feb. 11, 1785) he had issue, Elizabeth-Susanna, born April 3, 1782. George-John, born March 17, 1783.—His Lordship's grandfather, James, the 6th of Castlehaven and 12 Baron Audley, married 1722 Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Arundel of Wardour, by whom (who died 1743) he had James; and John, the last Earl, who died without issue 1777; and Elizabeth, married to Philip Thicknesse, Esq; and died 1762, by whom she had issue George.

ge, the present Lord.—Philip, born June 23, 1760.
 James, born Jan. 14, 1751, died an infant.—Elizabeth,
 August 4, 1750, a Nun in France.—Joice, born March
 1753, a Nun also.—Charlotte, who died in 1748, un-
 married. His Lordship died in Oct. 1740, and was succeed-
 ed by his eldest son, James, the late Earl, who died May 6,
 1760, unmarried, and was succeeded in all his honours by
 his brother, who married 1776, Mrs. Cracraft, and died
 without issue, April 28, 1777, when the Earldom and Irish
 honours became extinct, and he was succeeded in his English
 honours by his nephew, the present Lord Audley.
 30. TREVOR-CHARLES ROPER, *Lord Dacre*, 1307;
 born June 14, 1745, married March 2, 1773, Mary, sole
 daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt.—His
 father's grandfather, Henry, the 10th Lord Teynham,
 died, first, Catherine, daughter of Philip, Viscount
 of Oxford, and by her, who died the 16th of April, 1711,
 two sons, Philip, who succeeded to his father's honours
 1723.—Henry, his successor, the late Lord.—Anne, mar-
 ried to John Webb, Esq; son and heir apparent of Sir John
 Webb, Bart. of Odstock in Wiltshire, and died without issue,
 May 6, 1772. He married, secondly, Mary, a daughter of
 John Gage, Bart. of Firlie in Suffex, by whom he had no
 issue. But by Anne, his third wife, second daughter and at
 last heiress to Thomas, Earl of Suffex, and widow of
 Richard Barret-Lennard, Esq; by whom she had the late Lord
 Dacre, and by her, (who afterwards succeeded to the Barony
 of Dacre) he had issue, Anne, born Aug. 20, 1719, married
 Peter Taylor, Esq; of Ireland.—Charles, born May 28, 1721,
 died Feb. 4, 1754, leaving issue by his wife, Gertrude,
 daughter and co-heiress of John Trevor, Esq; of Glynd in Suffex.
 Trevor-Charles, the present Lord Dacre, who succeeded to
 the Barony on the death of the late Lord Dacre, Jan. 12,
 1785. 2. Henry, born Oct. 29, 1747. 3. Gertrude, born
 Aug. 25, 1750, married April 20, 1771, Thomas Brand
 of Hoo, in Hertfordshire, and has issue.—
 George, born Sept. 3, 1722, died young.—Richard-Henry,
 of Holy Orders, who married, first, Mary, daughter of Wil-
 liam Chetwynd, Esq; and by her, who died in Jan. 1758, had
 issue, Mary, who died young. He married, secondly, Mary,
 daughter of Thomas Tenison, Esq; of Ireland, and by her
 had issue, 1. Alice, born in 1760. 2. Henry, born March
 1761. 3. Jane, born in 1763. 4. Thomas, who died
 Aug. 5. Blaney, born April 6, 1765. Her Ladyship was

in her own right Baroness Dacre, and surviving Lord Teyham, married thirdly, to Robert Moore, Esq; sixth son Henry, Earl of Drogheda, and died June 26, 1755, when was succeeded in the Barony by her son, the late Lord Dacre.

131. CHARLES-PHILIP STOURTON, *Baron Stourton* 1448; born 1752; married 1775, Mary, daughter of late Lord Langdale, by whom (who is now living) he had issue; William, born June 6, 1776. Constantia, born June 30, 1777. Marmaduke-Charles, born and died 1778. A daughter, born June 28, 1783; and another born 1784; and a third in Jan. 4, 1785.—William, late Lord Stourton, married Oct. 11, 1749, Winifred, daughter Philip Howard, Esq; youngest son of Lord Thomas, father the two last Dukes of Norfolk; and by her, who died Jan. 15, 1754, had issue, Catherine, born Aug. 16, 1750.—Charlotte, born Sept. 16, 1751; and one son. He died Oct. 1781, and was succeeded by his son, Charles-Philip, the present Lord.

132. JOHN-PEYTO VERNY, *Lord Willoughby de Broke* 1492; born 1738; married 1761, Lady Louisa Norton, daughter of Francis, Earl of Guildford, by whom (who is now living) he has issue; John-Peyto, born June 28, 1762. George-Peyto, born June 25, 1763, died June 11, 1777. Louisa, born Jan. 25, 1765, died April 28, 1768. Sarah, born May 31, 1767, died Dec. following. Louisa, born June 20, 1769. Maria, born July 24, 1771, died March 22, 1772. Henry, born April 5, 1773, who died Nov. 1783. William, born Sept. 16, 1774, died Nov. 6, 1778. Frances, born May 22, 1777, died in Dec. 1778. Henrietta, born June 16, 1778.—His Lordship's father was John, the 5th son of George, Lord Willoughby de Broke, and died Aug. 5, 1741, having married Abigail, daughter of Edward Harley, Esq; by which Lady (who died June 10, 1760) he had a son born in Aug. 1738, John-Peyto, the present Lord, who succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle Richard, Aug. 2, 1752; and two daughters. Margaret, who died 1735, unmarried; and Sarah, died unmarried May 27, 1760. Thomas, the eldest son, married Eleanor, youngest daughter of Thomas, Lord Leigh, and dying in May, 1710, by which who died Jan. 8, 1756, had a daughter Eleanor, married George Bowes, Esq; of Gilsde, Durham.

133. HENRY-BEAUCHAMP ST. JOHN, *Lord St. John of Blessee*, 1558; born 1758; married 1780, Miss Emma Whitbread, by whom he has issue; a daughter, born Jan.

ary; another born Dec. 3, 1782; and another daughter Oct. 31, 1785.—His Lordship's father, John, who born Nov. 15, 1725, and succeeded his father John, June 1757; married Dec. 13, 1755, Susanna-Louisa, daughter of Peter Simond, Esq; Merchant, of London, by whom he had issue, John-Peter, who died an infant, 1760.—Susannah, Sept. 18, 1757.—Henry Beauchamp, the present Lord. Andrew, born Aug. 22, 1759.—Matilda, born Jan. 30, —Elizabeth-Barbara, born Feb. 22, 1762.—Charlotte, March 15, 1763.—George, born Oct. 19, 1764, in army, married March 14, 1785, Miss Charlotte Collins.—Theodosia, born Oct. 5, 1765, who died an infant. His Lordship dying in June, 1767, was succeeded by his son Henry Beauchamp, the present Lord.

4. *JOHN-GRIFFIN GRIFFIN, *Lord Howard*, of Wal-
1597, and Knight of the Bath; born 1733; married
Miss Clayton, daughter of William Clayton, Esq; by
whom he has no issue. This being a Barony in fee, if his
Lordship dies without issue, the Barony will descend to the
next Earl of Bristol, as heir-general to Lord Howard.—

His Lordship's father, William Whitwell, Esq; married, 1730,
Elizabeth Griffin, (only surviving sister and heir of Edward, the
second and last Lord Griffin of Braybrook, who died in 1742,
leaving no issue); by whom, who died in 1770, he had issue
the present Lordship, who changed his name to Griffin in 1772.

4. *ROBERT-EDWARD PETRE, *Lord Petre*, 1603;
1733; married 1762, Anne Howard, niece of the late
Duke of Norfolk, (who is now living) by whom he has issue;
Robert-Edward, born Sept. 2, 1763. George-William, born
1766; married Oct. 13, 1785, Miss Howard. Anne-
Gertrude, born March 8, 1769. Philip-Hugh, born Dec.
1773.—His Lordship's father, Robert-James, Lord
Petre, who was born June 3, 1713, and married on the 2d of
1732, Mary, daughter of James, late Earl of Derwent-
water, by which Lady, who died March 31, 1760, he had issue,
Robert-James, married to George Heneage, Esq; of Hainton, in
Lincolnshire, and died in 1783.—Barbara, married to Thomas
Petre, Esq; of Chillington, Staffordshire.—Julia, married
to Edward Weld, of Lulworth-Castle, in Dorsetshire, Esq;
died June 16, 1772. And his Lordship dying in July,
1773, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert-Edward, now
Lord Petre.

5. THOMAS TWISLETON, *Lord Saye and Sele*, 1603;
1769, and has issue; George-William, born April 14,
1769.

1769. Thomas-James, born Sept. 28, 1770. Julia-Jane, born Oct. 21, 1771. Cassandra, born June 11, 1744.—His Lordship's father, John Twissleton, was grandson Elizabeth, Baroness Saye and Sele, which John, was born 1698, and died 1763, having married Anne, daughter William Gardner, by whom, who died 1767, he had issue John, a Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, slain in Germany, in 1762, unmarried.—Francis, the second son, was born in 1736; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Thompson, of Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, and took the name of Thompson.—Thomas, the second son, was born 1735, and was summoned by writ, June 29, 1763, and is the present Baron Saye and Sele.

136. *HENRY ARUNDEL, Lord Arundel of Wardour, born 1605; Count of the Sacred Roman Empire, 1595; married 1740; married 1763, Miss Mary Conquest, and by her (who is now living) has issue, Mary-Christiana, born Aug. 1764; married Feb. 3, 1785, her cousin James-Everard Scoundell Arundel. Eleanor-Mary, born March 23, 1770. Anna-Maria, born March 22, 1770, who died 1771. Upon the demise of his Lordship without issue male, the barony will devolve on his great uncle, James-Everard Arundel, and his heirs male.—His Lordship's grandfather, Henry, the 6th Lord, was born Oct. 4, 1694, and on the 29th of June, 1726, succeeded his father. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Baron Everard of Liege, by whom, who died 1728, he had issue, Henry, born Oct. 4, 1711; Thomas, who married May 19, 1760, Mary, eldest daughter of John Porter, Esq; of Lincolnshire, and died May 17, 1778, and his Lady, Oct. 1, 1778.—James-Everard Arundel, married on the 24th of June, 1751, Anne, daughter of John Wyndham, Esq; of Ashcombe in Wiltshire, by which he had issue, 1. James-Everard, who died young. 2. Anne-Anne, born Nov. 2, 1752, died unmarried. 3. John Wyndham, born Dec. 2, 1757, married March 9, 1779, Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, third son of William, Earl Radnor. 4. Catherine-Elizabeth, born Jan. 2, 1759. James-Everard, born March 4, 1763, married to Mary-Christiana, daughter of the present Lord. 6. Thomas-James, born March 9, 1765. His Lordship married, secondly, Anne Herbert, daughter of William, the 1st Marquis of Powis, but by her, who died Oct. 2, 1757, he had issue; and his Lordship dying in July, 1746, was succeeded by Henry, the late Lord, who married Jan. 27, 1739, Mary

ter of Richard Arundel Beeling, Esq; by which Lady, died 1769, he re-united the two chief branches of this family, which had been separated 200 years. By her he had Henry.—Thomas, born Oct. 4, 1742, died 1781. His ship dying Sept. 13, 1756, was succeeded by his eldest Henry, the present Lord.

7. JOHN BUGH, *Lord Clifton*, 1608; (Earl and Viscount Darnley, 1723, and Baron Clifton of Rathmore, 1721; honours); born 1767; unmarried.—His Lordship's father, John, the late Earl, who was born in Oct. 1719, and Sept. 1766, married Mary, daughter and heir of John Beeling, Esq; of Westmeath, by whom he had issue, John the present Earl.—Edward-William.—Mary, born July 20, 1768.

Theodora, born Feb. 21, 1771.—Sarah, born Feb. 10, 1771.—Catherine, born May 6, 1774. His Lordship died Sept. 1, 1731, and was succeeded by John, the present Earl.

8. *CHARLES DORMER, *Lord Dormer*, 1615; and a knight; who married Aug. 9, 1749, Mary, sister to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom (who died May 15, 1753) he had issue, Charles, born Jan. 12, 1748, who died young; John, born May 21, 1750, died in June 1770; and Charles, born Jan. 10, 1752.—His Lordship's father, John Dormer, Lord Dormer, who was born in 1692, and succeeded his brother, March 7, 1761, married Mary, daughter of Cecil Bishopp, Bart. by which Lady, who died Nov. 1739, he had issue, Charles, the present Lord.—Robert, born May 17, 1726.—John, born Feb. 18, 1730, an Officer in the Hungarian Service.—James, born May 27, 1733, married Mary, daughter of Patrick Purrel, Esq; of Cadiz in Spain, by whom he has issue, 1. James, born Feb. 16, 1765. 2. John, who died young. 3. Elizabeth, who died an infant. 4. Anne, born Jan. 22, 1767.—Elizabeth, born May 15, 1768, married 1753 to the present Earl of Shrewsbury.—Catherine, born July 16, 1727.—Barbara, who died unmarried.

His Lordship died Oct. 8, 1785, and was succeeded by Charles, the present Lord.

9. HENRY ROPER, *Lord Teynham*, 1616; born 1733; married, first, 1753, Miss Mary Wilhelmina Head, who died without issue; and married, secondly, the widow of John Beeling, Esq; by whom he has had issue, Betty-Maria, born Aug. 1761. Catherine, born Aug. 22, 1762. Philip, died an infant. Henry, born May 3, 1764. Anne, born in 1765. John, born March 28, 1767.—His Lordship's grandfather, John, by his third marriage, was grandfather to the present Lord.

Lord *Dacre*, and by his first Lady had Philip, who lost him in 1723, but dying without issue in 1727, was succeeded by Henry, his brother, the late Lord, who married, Jan. 7, 1732, Catherine, daughter of John Powell, Esq; of Sandford in Oxfordshire, by which Lady, who died Sept. 1765, he had issue, Henry, the present Lord.—John, Jan. 20, 1734, married Gabriella, second daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Head, Bart. (sister to the present Teynham's first Lady) and by her, who died Nov. 1771, issue, and died Aug. 1780.—Christopher, died young. Francis, born Jan. 25, 1738, who married Miss Littleton, whom he had issue, Catherine-Flavia, who died young. Philip, born Oct. 13, 1739, married Miss Barbara Littleton.—Anthony, died young.—Mary-Catherine, born Dec. 1743, married April 27, 1773, Thomas Mostyn, Esq; son of Sir Geo. Mostyn, Bart. of Talacre in Flintshire. Winifred, born Dec. 5, 1744.—Thomas, born Feb. 2, 1745. His Lordship married, secondly, March 1766, Anne, daughter of John Brinkhurst, Esq; of the Moor in Buckinghamshire, which Lady died without issue, Jan. 2, 1771. His Lordship married, thirdly, Sept. 7, 1772, —, widow of John Dacre, Esq; who survived his Lordship and re-married, Nov. 1774, Evan-John Gerrard, Esq; of Highton in Lancashire; and his Lordship, who died April 29, 1781, was succeeded by his son Henry, the present Lord.

141. WILLIAM BYRON, *Lord Byron*, 1643; born 1643, married 1747, Miss Elizabeth Shaw, by whom (who is living) he has had issue; William, born June 7, 1747, died May 1749. William, born Oct. 27, 1749, married Juliana-Elizabeth, second daughter of his uncle, Ashurst John Byron, and died June 22, 1776, leaving issue one daughter, Henrietta-Diana, born July 24, 1751, and died June 1, 1776. Caroline, born Jan. 17, 1755.—His Lordship's father William, the late Lord, who in 1695 succeeded his father and married first, Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Essex, who dying April 12, 1703, he took to his second wife Frances-Wilhelmina, daughter of William, Earl of Portland, and by her, who died March 31, 1712, had three sons and one daughter, viz. George, William, William-Henry, Frances, who all died young; but his Lordship taking to his third wife, Frances, daughter of William, Lord Berkeley Stratton, by her (who, in August 1740, married Sir Thomas Hay, of East-Lothain, Scotland) had five sons, William, Lord Byron, born Nov. 5, 1722.—John, born Nov. 8, 1723.

Admiral in the Navy, married in Aug. 1748, to Miss
 annion, daughter of John Trevannion, Esq; of Carhays
 Cornwall, died May, 1786, and had issue, 1. John, an
 in the Army, born Feb. 7, 1756, married June 1779,
 D'Arcy, only daughter of the late Earl of Holderness,
 late Lady to the Marquis of Caermarthen, from whom
 had been divorced the same year, and succeeded to the
 of Conyers, but died in 1784, when her Barony de-
 to her son by the Marquis of Caermarthen, who is
 present Lord Conyers; but by this second marriage with
 John Byron, she had issue Sophia-Georgiana, since dead;
 still-born; and a third, Augusta-Maria, born Jan.
 1783. 2. George-Anson, in the Royal Navy, born
 30, 1758. 3. Frances, married to Charles Leigh, Esq;
 enant Colonel of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.
 liana-Elizabeth, married to her cousin, William Byron,
 son of the present Lord Byron. 5. Sophia-Maria, was
 and Sept. 23, 1783, to Sir Robert Wilmot, Baronet.
 Charlotte-Augusta.—Richard, in Holy Orders, was born
 18, 1724, married in 1768, to Miss Farmer.—Charles,
 April 6, 1726, and died May 16, 1731.—George, born
 22, 1730, married Miss Frances Levett, daughter and
 fess of Elton Levett, Esq; of Nottingham, and has issue,
 Isabella, born Oct. 20, 1754. 2. William; and, 3.
 ge, twins, both of whom died young. 4. John, born
 14, 1758. 5. Frederick-George, born Nov. 21, 1764.
 a daughter, Isabella, born Nov. 10, 1721, married,
 in 1743, to Henry, Earl of Carlisle, by whom she had
 and after his death, to Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton
 in Cumberland. And their father dying Aug. 8,
 was succeeded by William, his eldest son, now Lord

1. WILLIAM CRAVEN, *Lord Craven*, 1665; born
 married 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of the late, and
 of the present Earl Berkeley, by whom (who is now liv-
 he has had issue; Elizabeth, born April 20, 1768.
 Margaretta, born April 26, 1769. William, born
 1, 1770. Georgiana. Henry-Augustus, born Dec.
 1776. And another son, born June 1, 1779.—His
 ship's grandfather, John, was brother to William, the
 Craven, was born on Nov. 23, 1673, and died on
 1727, having had issue by his wife, Maria-Rebecca,
 of Henry Green, of Warwickshire, Esq; six sons and
 daughters, viz. William, late Lord Craven.—John,
 who

who married Miss Hickey, and by her had one son, William, the present Lord, and two daughters; Jane, born April 1743, married to the Rev. Mr. Lidiard; and Anna-Rebecca, born Aug. 17, 1745, married, first, to Ludford Taylor, and after his death, she married, Jan. 21, 1773, Robert Augustus Johnston, Esq. — Henry, now living. — Robert, who died unmarried. — Thomas, an Admiral in the Navy, who died 1772. — Dorothy, who died unmarried. — And Maria-Rebecca, married to Thomas, Lord Leigh, and died 1746, leaving issue, the late Lord Leigh.

143. *HUGH-EDWARD-HENRY CLIFFORD, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, 1672; married, May, 1780, Apollonia, daughter of the late Lord Langdale. — His Lordship's grandfather, Hugh, succeeded his father, 1730. He married, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Blunt, Esq; sister to the Duchess of Norfolk, by Arabella, daughter of Sir John Gell of Rendcomb in Gloucestershire, by whom he had issue, two daughters and four sons, viz. Elizabeth, who died an infant. — Mary, born April 27, 1731, married to Sir Edward Smyth of Aston Burnell, in Shropshire. — Hugh, the late Lord Clifford, born Sept. 29, 1736. — Edward, born Dec. 1727. — Henry, who died an infant. — And Thomas, born after his decease, Aug. 22, 1732, who on Feb. 2, 1734, married Barbara, daughter and co-heir of James, Lord Albemarle, and by her has, 1. Thomas-Hugh, born Dec. 4, 1761. 2. Edward-James, born June 14, 1766, died an infant. 3. Henry, born March 2, 1768. 4. Walter, born March 1773. 5. James-Francis, born Aug. 16, 1774. 6. Barbara-Elizabeth, born Nov. 11, 1763. 7. Mary, born March 31, 1765. 8. Anne, born April 28, 1770. 9. Lucy-Bridget, born July 19, 1771. 10. Constantia, born Feb. 1776. His Lordship dying March 26, 1732, was succeeded by Hugh, his eldest son, the late Lord, married Dec. 1749, Anne, daughter of the late Earl of Litchfield, by whom he had issue, Hugh-Edward-Henry, the present Lord Charles, born Nov. 28, 1759. — Robert, born Oct. 16, 1755. — Thomas, born Dec. 5, 1774. — Frances, born Oct. 7, 1775. — Anne-Elizabeth-Maria, born May 17, 1754. — Mary-Anne, born May 24, 1755, who died 1767. — Charles, born Feb. 1, 1773. His Lordship dying Sept. 1, 1733, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh-Edward-Henry, the present Lord.

144. FRANCIS-GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, Lord Osborne, 1673 (called up by writ 1776); only son of the Duke of

(and as such styled Marquis of Carmarthen). See
 marriage, &c. under Duke of Leeds.
 45. EDMUND BOYLE, *Lord Boyle*, 1711; (Earl of Cork,
 1660; Earl of Orrery, 1660; Viscount Dungarvon, 1620;
 Baron Broghill, 1628; Irish honours); born 1745;
 married 1764, Anne, daughter of Kelland Courtenay, and
 to the present Earl of Sandwich, who died Dec. 1785;
 having had issue, John-Richard, Viscount Dungarvon, born
 May 27, 1765. Louisa-Isabella, born Aug. 10, 1766;
 Charles-Henry, born Nov. 1, 1773. And several others.
 Charles, his Lordship's grandfather, was born August,
 1666, became Earl of Orrery, &c. and on Sept. 10, 1711,
 created Baron Boyle of Marston in England. In 1706,
 married Elizabeth, daughter to John, Earl of Exeter, and
 to William, Duke of Devonshire; which Lady died in
 the 11th year of her age, and left one son, John, born in 1708,
 who succeeded him August 28, 1737. He also succeeded to
 the Earldom of Cork, &c. Dec. 3, 1753, on the death of the
 Earl of Burlington. He married, on the 9th of May,
 1718, Henrietta, youngest daughter to George, Earl of Ork-
 ny; by which Lady, who died August 12, 1732, he had issue,
 Charles, Viscount Dungarvon, born Jan. 27, 1729, married
 Susanna, daughter of Henry Hoare of Stourhead, in the
 county of Wilts, Esq; by which Lady (who on Feb. 17, 1761,
 married, secondly, Thomas, Lord Bruce, of Tottenham, since
 created Earl of Aylesbury) his Lordship (who died in July,
 1731) had a son born in 1754, but died in 1756; and a daugh-
 ter, Henrietta, who married, Oct. 18, 1777, John O'Neill,
 Esq; of Skanes in Ireland.—Hamilton Boyle, the late Earl.—
 Elizabeth, born May 7, 1731, married to Thomas Worsley,
 Esq; His Lordship married for his second wife, June 30,
 1738, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Hamilton,
 Esq; of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone in Ireland; by which
 Lady, who died Nov. 24, 1762, he had issue, Edmund Boyle,
 the present Earl.—Lucy, born May 27, 1744, and married,
 1765, to George, Viscount Torrington.—Catherine-Agnes,
 deceased. Hamilton, born Feb. 3, 1730, succeeded his fa-
 ther, Nov. 22, 1763; died unmarried Jan. 17, 1764, and was
 succeeded by his brother, Edmund, the present Earl.
 46. THOMAS HAY, *Lord Hay*, of Pedwardin, 1712;
 Earl of Kinnoul, 1633; Viscount Dupplin, 1627; and
 Baron of Kinfauns; Scotch Honours); born 1710; married
 1744, Miss Constantia Erskine, and by her (who died 1753)
 had issue, Thomas-John-Erskine, born Aug. 22, 1748, who
 died

died an infant. Upon the death of the present Lord, the honours will devolve on his nephew Robert-Auriol Drummond Esq; the eldest surviving son of the late Archbishop of York. — His Lordship's father, George-Henry, was created a Duke of Great-Britain. In 1718 he succeeded his father as Duke of Kinnoul; and in 1709 married Abigail Harley, young daughter of Robert, Earl of Oxford; and by her, who died July 15, 1750, had four sons and six daughters; Thomas the present Earl. — Robert, late Archbishop of York, died December, 1776, who took the name of Drummond, as Duke of intail to his great-grandfather, William Drummond, Count Strathallan. He married, in 1748, Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol, Merchant in London, who died April 1775, and had issue, 1. Robert-Auriol, born March 1751; married April 19, 1779, to Miss Eyre, daughter of Anthony Eyre of Grove, in the county of Nottingham, &c. 2. Thomas Auriol, born Aug. 7, 1752; died 1773. 3. Peter Auriol, born Jan. 21, 1754; married Dec. 18, 1779, to Miss Milnes of Wakefield. 4. John Auriol, born July 4, 1756; married Dec. 1782, to Miss De Visme, by whom he has issue. 5. Edward Auriol, born April 10, 1758. 6. George-William Auriol, born March 13, 1761; and several others who died young. — John, third son of the Earl, was born 1719, died unmarried in 1751. — Edward, born in 1720, made Consul at Portugal in May 1754, and married 1755, Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, Merchant in London, by whom he had issue, Edward. Thomas. William-Robert. Henrietta. Mary; and Margaret. — Margaret, born 1721, died young. — Elizabeth, born 1711. — Anne, born 1715, died 1778. — Abigail, born 1716. — Harriot, born 1717; married in 1754, to Robert Roper Esq. — Mary, married to Dr. John Hume, late Bishop of Salisbury, by whom she had issue. The Lordship dying the 29th of June, 1758, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, the present Earl.

147. HENRY WILLOUGHBY, *Lord Middleton*, 1711, succeeded his cousin by a writ of summons, 1781; died Dec. 19, 1746; married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Geo. Cartwright, Esq; by whom he has issue; Henry born April 24, 1761. Dorothy, born July 13, 1758, married Nov. 24, 1784, Richard Langley, Esq. Henrietta, born July 30, 1766. — His Lordship's grandfather, Thomas Willoughby, was created Lord Middleton. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Rothwell, Bart. of Stapleford in Leicestershire, by whom he had four sons.

his successor.—Thomas, born in 1695, died Dec. 2, 1752, having married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Southby, Esq; of Birdsal, Yorkshire, and by her, died April 25, 1752, had issue; 1. Elizabeth, who married to the Rev. Edmond Garforth of Ascham in York-shire. 2. Emma, married to the Rev. Nathaniel Hodgson. 3. Cassandra, died unmarried 1750. 4. Antonina, married to the Rev. Henry Hewgill, of Smeaton. 5. Thomas, who died unmarried. 6. Henry, who married Dorothy, second daughter and co-heiress of George Cartwright, Esq; of Oulton in Northamptonshire, by whom she had issue, Henry, born April 24, 1761, (who succeeded to the Barony on the death of his cousin, the late Lord Middleton, and was called into the House of Lords by a writ of summons in March, 1771) and two daughters, Dorothy, born July 13, 1758; and Henrietta, born July 30, 1766. 7. Francis, who married Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Fisher, Esq; of Wetherby, at Grantham, Lincolnshire. 8. Rothwell, died unmarried in 1764. 9. James.—Rothwell, born 1696, died unmarried, 1752.—Henry, died on the 2d of April, 1729, unmarried. Francis, the eldest brother, succeeded his father, April 2, 1729, and the 25th of July, 1723, he was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas Edwards, Esq; of Filkins in Northamptonshire, by which Lady, who died March 12, 1762, he had issue, Francis, the third Lord.—Thomas, the late Lord.—Thomas, who died young. And his Lordship dying August 4, 1773, was succeeded by his son, Francis, who died without issue, in December, 1774, and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, the late Lord, who died without issue, Jan. 19, 1781, being married 1770, Miss Chadwick, who survived his Lordship. He was succeeded by his cousin, the present Lord.

48. GEORGE ONSLOW, *Lord Onslow*, 1716; Baron Onslow, 1776; and a Baronet; married 1753, Miss Henrietta Shelby, by whom (who is now living) he has had issue, Thomas, born March 15, 1754, married, first, Dec. 20, 1776, Henrietta, daughter and co-heiress of Eaton Manwaring Ellerker, Esq; of Risby Park, Yorkshire, by whom, who died April 1782, he had issue, 1. Arthur-George, born Oct. 25, 1777. 2. Thomas Cranley, born in Sept. 1778. 3. Manwaring. 4. Harriot. He married, secondly, Feb. 1783, Henrietta Duncumbe, widow of the late Thomas Duncumbe, of Duncumbe Park, in Yorkshire. John, who died young. Henry, who died an infant. Edward, born April 9, 1758. Henrietta.—His Lordship's grandfather, Arthur Onslow,

married Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Foot, and had four sons; Richard, his heir. Foot, second Arthur; and Henry, both of whom died unmarried. died May 11, 1710, having married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Anlaby, widow of Arnold Colwell, Esq; by whom he had issue, Arthur, Speaker of the House of Commons, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Parliaments, who married Anne, niece of Henry Bridges, of Ember-Court, in Essex; (which Lady died in June, 1766) by whom he had a son, George, the present Lord; and a daughter who died young.—Richard, brother to the said Arthur, died in 1760, having married Rose Bridges, sister to the aforesaid Arthur, but she dying without issue, he married, secondly, Miss Walton, niece of Sir George Walton, by whom he had three sons, 1. George, married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thorpe, by whom he had two sons, Richard, born Jan. 1754; and George, born April 7, 1764, but died an infant, and a daughter, Pooley, born March 3, 1758. 2. Richard, Captain in the Navy, married June 1, 1773, to Miss Mischell. 3. Arthur; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married the Rev. George Hamilton, brother to the Earl of Abercorn. We now return to Richard, eldest son of Arthur, who, Richard, was Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1711, and on June 25, 1716, he was created Lord Onslow, with a limitation, for want of issue of his body, to his uncle Daniel, and the issue male of his body, and in default to the issue male of Sir Arthur, father of the said Sir Richard; and on the 5th of Dec. 1717, having married the daughter of Henry Tulse, and by her had two sons and two daughters, whereof Elizabeth, was first married to Thomas Mordaunt, by whom he left five daughters, his co-heirs, of whom Elizabeth, married John, the second Viscount Moleworth, secondly, to Samuel Baldwin, Esq; and died in June, 1740, and Mary, his other daughter, married Sir John Williams. And of the sons, who were, Thomas, and Richard; the latter died young, and the eldest succeeded his father, and dying Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Knight, by her (who died in April, 1731) had a son, Richard, born in the year 1718. His Lordship dying in June, 1740, was succeeded by his son, Richard, who May 16, 1741, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Elwell, Bart. of Exeter, and dying without issue, Oct. 8, 1776, was succeeded by his cousin, the present Lord.

149. ROBERT MARSHAM, *Lord Romney*, 1716;

et; LL. D. born 1712; married 1742, Miss Priscilla
and by her, who died 1771, had issue; Robert Pym,
April 27, 1743, and died Nov. 28, 1762. Charles,
Sept. 28, 1744, married August 30, 1776, to Frances,
sister of the late Earl of Egremont; by whom he has is-
sue, Charles, born Nov. 22, 1777; 2. Frances, born in
1778; 3. Harriot; and 4. Amelia-Charlotte. John, born
1750, died young. Shovell, born 1757, died young. Jacob,
Feb. 28, 1759, married June 28, 1784, Miss Bullock.
Isabella, born Dec. 20, 1745. Elizabeth, born Feb. 9, 1751.
Isabella, born April 2, 1755. Harriot, born 1760, died
1765. Charlotte, born Nov. 12, 1761, died young.—
Lordship's father, Robert Marsham, by King George I.
created a Peer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir
Isaac Shovell, and by her (who in Sept. 1732, married
the Earl of Hyndford, and died in Nov. 1750) had issue;
Isaac, born Oct. 15, 1709, who died young.—Robert, his
son, married in May, 1741, to Jacob Bouverie,
Folkestone, grandfather of the present Earl of Radnor,
died Sept. 25, 1782.—Margaret, born March 2, 1713,
died young.—John, born Nov. 14, 1715, died young.—Hen-
ry, born May 11, 1721.—Thomas, born April 5, 1722,
died young. And his Lordship dying Nov. 28, 1724, was
succeeded by his only son, Robert, now Lord Romney.

CHARLES-SLOANE CADOGAN, *Lord Cadogan*,
a Trustee of the British Museum; born 1728; mar-
ried 1747, Frances, sister to the present Lord Montfort, and
by her (who died 1768) had issue, Charles-Henry, born
1749, 1749. William-Bromley, born Jan. 22, 1751,
by Orders, married Dec. 4, 1782, the widow of —
Law, Esq. Thomas, born Feb. 7, 1752, and died 1779.
Isabella, born Dec. 1, 1754. Edward, born Dec. 12, 1758.
Isabella-William, born March 25, 1761, died August 4, 1774.
Lordship married, secondly, August 10, 1777, Miss
Chill, eldest daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq; (by Mary
Cole, daughter of Robert, late Earl of Orford) by whom he
had issue; Emily, born May 31, 1778; and another
daughter, born July 12, 1781.—His Lordship's uncle
Samuel Cadogan, by George I. was created Baron of Read-
ing and April 17, 1718, was advanced to the dignity of Baron
Buckley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl of Cadogan. He
married Margaretta, Cecilia, daughter of William Munter,
Merchant of Holland, and by her (who died at the Hague in
1750) had two daughters; Sarah, married to Charles,
Duke

Duke of Richmond; and Margaret, to Charles-John Bentinck, Esq; second son of the Duke of Portland; but the first Earl their father having no issue male, the titles of Baron of Reading, Viscount Caversham, and Earl of Cadogan, became extinct, and the Barony of Oakley descended to Charles, his brother, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and by her, who died 1768, had an only son, Charles-Sloane Cadogan. And his Lordship deceasing Sept. 24, 1776, aged 85, was succeeded by his only son, Charles-Sloane, the present Lord.

151. **PETER KING, Lord King**, 1723; born 1711, married 1774, Miss Charlotte Fedcroft, by whom he has no issue. If the present Lord dies without issue male, the title will be extinct.—His Lordship's grandfather, Peter King, Esq; on June 1, 1725, was made Lord Chancellor, having on May 20th preceding being created Lord King, Baron of Ocham. He died July 22, 1734, having married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, Esq; by whom he had four sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, who died in 1749, and Anne, who died in 1751. The sons, all of whom succeeded to the title, were John, Peter, William, and Thomas. The eldest married in May, 1726, Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Fry, Esq; but she died Jan. 28, 1732, without issue; and his Lordship dying also on the 19th of Feb. 1740, the honour and estate descended to Peter, his brother, who dying unmarried in March 1754, was succeeded by his brother William, who likewise died unmarried, April 15, 1767, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, the late and 5th Lord, born March 19, 1712, and married Aug. 17, 1735, Wilhelmina Catherine, daughter of John Troye, Esq; of Brabant, by whom (who died June 3, 1784) he had issue, Peter, the present Lord.—Anne, born Jan. 10, 1715.—Wilhelmina, born March 1, 1758.—Thomas, born April 11, 1740, died June 27, 1779. Thomas, the late Lord, dying April 4, 1779, was succeeded by his son Peter, the present and 6th Lord.

152. **JOHN MONSON, Lord Monson**, 1728; and a Baronet; born 1753; married 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Essex, by whom he had a son born, Sept. 8, 1785.—His Lordship's grandfather, John, the fourth Baronet, succeeded his uncle in that title, and on May 28, 1728, was by George II. created Lord Monson, Baron Monson of Borne, in Lincolnshire. He married Margaret Watton, daughter of Lewis, first Earl of Rockingham; and by her, who died in Feb. 1752, had three sons; John, second Lord Monson, born July

by 23, 1727.—Lewis, created Lord Sondes.—George, born April 16, 1730, married Anne Vane, daughter of Henry, Earl of Darlington; which Lady died without issue Sept. 14, 1766, as did also her husband, who was a Brigadier-General, in the East Indies, in 1777. John, the first Lord Monson, born in July 1748, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who married June 23, 1752, Theodosia, daughter of John Addison, Esq; by whom he had issue, John, the present Lord.—George-Henry, born Oct. 17, 1755, in the Army, married March 15, 1784, Mrs. Smith, of Hawkesworth, in Essex.—Evelyn-Tyrwhit died young.—Charles, born March 15, 1758.—William, born Dec. 15, 1760.—Thomas, born May 10, 1764.—Catherine, born Sept. 12, 1754, married, March 1782, Sir John Shaw, Bart. of Eltham in Kent.—Charlotte-Grace, born March 29, 1759, married Aug. 16, 1777, Henry Peirse, Esq; of Bedale, in Yorkshire.—Theodosia-Margaret, born Sept. 20, 1762.—Harriot-Anne, died infant. And his Lordship deceasing July 20, 1774, was succeeded by his son, the present and third Lord.

154. THOMAS BROMLEY, *Lord Montfort*, 1741; born 1733; married 1772, Miss Mary-Anne Blake, by whom (who now living) he has issue one son, Henry, born 1773.—His Lordship's father, Henry Bromley, was born Aug. 20, 1705, and was created Lord Montfort, married the sister and heir of Sir Francis Wyndham, of Somerset, and had issue one son, Thomas, of whom she died in child-bed, Feb. 11, 1733; and a daughter, Frances, (who died in May, 1768) married to Charles-Sloane, now Lord Cadogan; and his Lordship dying Jan. 1, 1755, was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, now Lord Montfort.

155. JOHN HOWE, *Lord Chedworth*, 1741; born 1754, and is unmarried. If his Lordship dies without male issue, the title will be extinct.—His Lordship's grandfather, John Howe, was created Lord Chedworth, Baron Chedworth of Gloucestershire, May 12, 1741; and on the decease of Sir Richard Howe, Bart. of Compton in Gloucestershire, and Withford in Wiltshire, in 1730, without issue, succeeded to his estate. His Lordship married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, Esq; grandfather of Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth and Lord Carteret (which Lady died, aged 90, on Feb. 17, 1777), and by her had issue, John-Thynne, second Lord.—Frederick-Henry, third Lord.—Thomas, who was Rector of Great Withford, and Kingston Averell, in Wilts, died in 1776, having married, in 1746, Frances,

Frances, daughter of Thomas White, Esq; of Tatting Place in Suffolk, and by whom (who died Feb. 17, 1777) he had issue, John, the present Lord, and another son, who died an infant.—Charles, who died unmarried.—James, married July 5, 1755, to Miss Howarth, daughter of Sir Humphry Howarth, who died without issue, 1758, and her husband soon after.—William, who died in Dec. 1781.—Married, 1751, to Alexander Wright, Esq; and is dead, leaving issue, 1. Alexander, now in the Army. 2. John, who was in the Navy, and killed under Lord Howe. 3. William, Rector of Cowberley, in Gloucestershire. 4. Mary.—Anne married to Roderick Gwynne, Esq; of Bran, in Caermarthenshire, who is now dead, but has left issue, Sackville, and Thynne-Howe, both of whom are married and have issue. Dorothy, who died Oct. 27, 1785.—Anne who died young.—Scrope, who died young.—Richard, who died young.—Lucy, now living, unmarried. His Lordship dying in Aug. 1742, was succeeded by his eldest son, John-Thynne, who married Sept. 23, 1751, Martha, daughter of Sir Philip Parker Long, of Suffolk, Bart. who died 1775. His Lordship deceasing without issue, on May 10, 1762, was succeeded by his next brother, Frederick-Henry, late Lord Chedworth, who died Oct. 6, 1781, unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present Lord.

156. EDWIN SANDYS, *Lord Sandys*, 1743; a Trustee of the British Museum; born 1726; married 1769, Anne-Maria, widow of William-Paine King, Esq; and sister of George Colebrooke, by whom his Lordship has no issue. His Lordship dies without male issue, the title will descend to his nephew, Edwin, son of Col. Martin Sandys.—His Lordship's father, Samuel Sandys, Dec. 20, 1743, was created Lord Sandys. He married in 1724, Letitia, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart. of Wheatfield, in Oxfordshire, which Lady died May 26, 1779. By her he had seven sons and three daughters; Edwin, the present Lord.—Cheek, born 1727, who died in 1737.—Thomas, who died in 1740.—Martin, a Colonel in the Army, married June 17, 1750, Mary, daughter of William Trumball, Esq; of East Hampstead Park, in Berkshire, by whom he had issue, William, born 1761, who died Nov. 23, 1785; Edwin, and Mary. He died Dec. 26, 1768.—Letitia, who died unmarried Jan. 10, 1784, aged 52.—William, born 1732, who died Oct. 10, 1742.—Anne, born Jan. 10, 1733, married July 28, 1750, Christopher Bethell, Esq.—John, died in 1758.—Catherine

died in 1736.—Henry, who died in 1737. His Lordship dying April 21, 1770, was succeeded by his son, Edwin, present Lord.

57. HUGH FORTESCUE, Lord Fortescue, 1746; High ward of Barnstable; born March 12, 1753, married 4, 1781, Hester Grenville, sister to the present Marquis Buckingham, by whom he has a son, born Feb. 13, 1785. His Lordship's grandfather, Hugh Fortescue, Esq; married Bridget, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Margaret, his wife, daughter, and at length co-heir of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, and Baron Clinton and Saye, whom he had Hugh, and Theophilus; and by a second wife, second daughter to Matthew, Lord Aylmer, he had Matthew, now Lord Fortescue; and a daughter, Lucy, married in 1742 to Sir George Lyttleton, and who died Jan. 19, 1766. The eldest sister of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, and Baron Clinton and Saye, was married to Robert Rolle, Esq; Heanton-Sackville-Court, in Devon, who dying in 1717, had issue by her, Samuel Rolle, Esq; whose sole daughter and heir, Margaret, married in 1724, to Robert, second Earl of Orford, and was mother to the present Earl.—The Barony of Clinton and Saye being therefore in abeyance, George I. conferred it on Hugh Fortescue, son and heir of the before-mentioned Hugh, and Bridget, who, having demanded a writ of summons to Parliament, was, on the 16th March, 1731, called up to the House of Lords, and took his seat as the ancient Barons, Clinton and Saye, who by several summons had enjoyed that honour from the 6th of Edward I. 1298, the 26th of Edward I. On the 5th of July, 1746, his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Earl Clinton, and Baron Fortescue of Castle-hill; and, in default of issue male, the said title of Baron Fortescue was to descend to Matthew Fortescue, his Lordship's youngest and half-brother, and the heirs male of his body. Theophilus, his Lordship's own brother, died unmarried in March, 1746; and his Lordship dying unmarried May 2, 1751, the title of Earl Clinton became extinct, and the Barony of Clinton and Saye reverted to Margaret Countess-Dowager of Orford, before-mentioned; but the Barony of Fortescue descended to his half brother, Matthew, the late Lord, who married June 1732, Anne, second daughter of John Campbell, of Calder, Scotland, and of Stackpole-Court, in the county of Pembrokeshire, Esq; by whom he hath issue; Hugh, born March 12, 1753, the present Lord.—Matthew, born April 12, 1754.—

John,

John, born March 6, 1755.—Lucy, born July 20, married in Sept. 1778, the Rev. Mr. Harrington. Lordship died July 10, 1758, and was succeeded by the sent Lord.

158. WILLIAM PONSONBY, *Lord Ponsonby*, 1749; of Besborough, 1739; Viscount Duncannon, 1721; Baron Besborough, 1721; Irish honours); born 1710; married June 29, Lucy-Caroline, daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire; and by her (who died 1760) had issue, Frederick, Viscount Duncannon, born Jan. 24, 1758, died Nov. 23, 1780, Henrietta-Frances Spencer, second daughter of the late Earl Spencer, by whom he has issue, Francis Cavendish, born July 5, 1783, and a daughter, born Nov. 1785. Catherine, born Oct. 25, 1742, married March 1763, to the present Lord Vere. Charlotte, born Dec. 1747, married July 11, 1770, to the Earl Fitz-William. Besides these, his Lordship has had six other children, died in their infancy.—His Lordship's father, Brian, succeeding his father, Nov. 17, 1724, was the second count, &c. and was created Earl of Besborough, Oct. 6, 1749; he was also created Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby in England, June 12, 1749. He married Sarah, daughter to John Margetson, Esq; widow of Hugh Colvill, Esq; and by whom who died May 21, 1733, he had issue four sons; Margaret, born in 1709, and died young.—William, the present Earl John, born in 1713, who, Sept. 20, 1743, married Elizabeth, second daughter to William, Duke of Devonshire, and had issue, nine daughters, four of whom died young; Catherine married to Richard, Earl of Shannon. Frances, Countess of Charlotte, and Henrietta, are now living; also five sons. 1. William-Brabazon, born Sept. 15, 1744. 2. John, died young. 3. George, born March 15, 1755. 4. Richard, who died young. 5. Frederick, born March 18, 1761. 6. Richard, born July 2, 1722. His Lordship had also three daughters; Mary, married to Edward, Earl of Drogheda, died in 1737.—Dorothy, born March 2, 1707.—Sarah, born 1706, died young.—Anne, married 1734, to Benjamin Burton, of Burton-Hall, in the county of Carlow, Esq; has issue.—Elizabeth, married 1739, to Sir William Fortescue Bart. of Woodstock in the county of Kilkenny, and died 1778.—Letitia, married to Harvey Morres, Lord Morres, and died leaving issue. His Lordship married his second wife, Nov. 28, 1733, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Sankey, of Tethelick, in the county of L.

Esq; widow of Sir John King, and of John, Lord Tullaghan, but by her, who died in 1738, had no issue, and his Lordship deceasing in July, 1758, was succeeded by William, the present Earl.

AUBREY BEAUCLERK, *Lord Vere*, 1750; cousin to the Duke of St. Alban's; born 1740; married 1763, Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Besborough, by whom (who is living) he has issue; Aubrey, born August 21, 1763; John, born Dec. 18, 1766. Catherine-Elizabeth, born Dec. 10, 1764. Amelius. Frederick. Caroline. George.

His Lordship's father, Vere Beauclerk, was third son of Charles, first Duke of St. Alban's. He was born July 29, 1699, and was created Lord Vere of Hanworth in Middlesex, March 28, 1750, and died Oct. 2, 1781. His Lordship married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Thibault, of Hanworth, by whom (who died 1783) he had issue Aubrey, who succeeded him. Mary, born Dec. 4, 1762, married Oct. 2, 1762, to Lord Charles Spencer, brother of George, the present Duke of Marlborough, and has issue. Besides those he had three sons and a daughter who died in their infancy.

HORATIO WALPOLE, *Lord Walpole*, 1756; born 1748, married 1748, Rachael, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, and aunt to the present Duke; by which Lady (who is now living) he has had issue; Horatio, born June 1, 1751, married July 7, 1781, Miss Churchill, daughter of John Churchill, Esq; by a daughter of the late Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, by whom he had a son, John, born June 14, 1783. William, born 1756, died Dec. 1759. George, born June 20, 1758, in the Army. Robert, born June 4, 1750. Catherine, born June 4, 1750. Mary, born Oct. 1754, and married Aug. 4, 1777, Thomas Hussey, Esq.

His Lordship's father, Horatio, Lord Walpole, was second son of Robert, the father of Sir Robert Walpole, who was created Earl of Orford. He married on the 21st of July, 1717, Mary Magdalen, daughter of Peter Lambard, Esq; by whom (who died March 9, 1783) he had Horatio, the present Lord, Thomas, who married Nov. 14, 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joshua Van-Neck, Bart. (which Lady died Nov. 1760) by whom he had Thomas, born May 23, 1755. Anne-Mary, born July 8, 1756. Lambert-Theodore, born Dec. 28, 1757. And Elizabeth, born March 8, 1759. John, a Banker in London, who married Margaret, daughter of the said Sir Joshua Van-Neck, and by her has issue. S Mary.

Mary-Rachel, born July 16, 1760. Richard, born 15, 1762. And Caroline, born July 23, 1765.—*He* married May, 1780, Miss Diana Grossett, who died July 1784, leaving two sons. *He* married, secondly, May 1785, Sophia, daughter of Richard Stert, Esq.—*Mar*ried to Maurice Suckling, Esq; who deceased June 21, 1785.—*Henrietta-Louisa*.—*Anne*. His Lordship dying Feb. 1757, was succeeded by his son, Horace, the present Lord.

162. HENRY-STAWELL BILSON LEGGE, *Lord Stawell*, born 1760; born 1757; married 1779, Mary, niece of Scarfdale, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, a son, born Aug. 18, 1780; and a son, born Jan. 10, 1785. His Lordship dies without male issue, the title will be extinct.—His Lordship's father, Henry-Bilson Legge, was created to the Earl of Dartmouth, and married Sept. 3, 1750, the late Baroness Stawell, born Jan. 27, 1728, by whom he had the present Lord, and died Aug. 23, 1764; when his Ladyship married, secondly, in Sept. 1768, Willis Hill, the present Earl of Hillsborough in Ireland, by whom she has issue; and dying Aug. 6, 1780, was succeeded in her title (which had been conferred on her May 20, 1760, with limitation to her heirs by her first marriage) by the present Lord.

163. LEWIS-MONSON WATSON, *Lord Sondes*, born 1728; married 1752, Grace, daughter of Henry Ham, brother to the late Duke of Newcastle; and by whom (who died 1777) had issue, Lewis-Thomas, born April 1754; married Nov. 15, 1785, Miss Milles, daughter of Richard Milles, Esq; of North Elmhorn in Norfolk. George Henry, born Oct. 18, 1755. Charles, born March 1761, died April 1769. Catherine, born Jan. 12, 1761, is young. George, born July 20, 1769. His Lordship is the second son of the first Lord Monson, and uncle of the present Lord, and was advanced to the Peerage May 20, 1760.

164. THOMAS ROBINSON, *Lord Grantbam*, 1761, was a Baronet; Secretary of State; born 1738; married Mary-Jemima, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke, by whom (who is now living) he has Thomas, born Dec. 8, 1779, Frederick, born Oct. 30, 1782. Philip, born Oct. 18, 1781.—His Lordship's father, Thomas, fourth son of Sir William the first Baronet, was created a Peer April 7, 1761, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Worsley, of Ham, in Yorkshire, Esq; by which Lady, who died in 1761, he had issue, Thomas, the present Lord.—Frances, died Feb. 14, 1739, died unmarried Aug. 1758.—*Anne*, born

and died an infant.—Anne, born March 19, 1742.—
born July 24, 1743, died Jan. 14, 1751.—Theresa,
Jan. 1, 1744, married May 18, 1769, John Parker,
of Saltram in Devonshire, father of Lord Boringdon,
died Dec. 21, 1775, leaving issue.—Frederick, born Oct.
1746, married June, 1785, Miss Harris, sister to Sir
Harris.—Elizabeth, born April 3, 1748, died Feb.
His Lordship dying Sept. 30, 1770, was succeeded by
Thomas, the present Lord.

NATHANIEL CURZON, *Lord Scarfsdale*, 1761; and
Baronet; LL.D. born 1727; married Caroline, daughter
Charles, late Earl of Portmore, by whom he has issue, Na-
thaniel, born Nov. 27, 1752, married 1777, Sophia Su-
nd, daughter of Edward, Viscount Wentworth, by whom
died June 28, 1782) he has issue; Sophia-Caroline, born
13, 1779. Charles-William, born March 22, 1758.
born Oct. 27, 1760. David-Francis, born July 18,
Henry, born May 24, 1765. Caroline, born May 6,
Juliana, born Aug. 11, 1773. A son, born Nov.
1780.—His Lordship's grandfather, Sir Nathaniel
Curzon, the second Baronet, who died March 4, 1719, mar-
ried Sarah, daughter of William Penn, of Penn in Bucking-
shire, Esq; and by her, who died Jan. 4, 1728, had issue,
John, his successor, who died without issue, Aug. 6, 1727.
Nathaniel, who succeeded his brother, and was father
of the present Lord.—Francis, who died unmarried.—Wil-
liam, who died unmarried.—Charles, LL.D. who died with-
out issue.—Sarah, who died unmarried.—Jane, married to
John Pye, of Farringdon in Berks, Esq.—Elizabeth, and
John, who both died unmarried. His Lordship's father,
Nathaniel Curzon, the fourth Baronet, married Mary,
daughter of Sir Ralph Asheton, by whom, who died March
1776, he had issue three sons, John, who died an infant.
Nathaniel, now Lord Scarfsdale.—Asheton, who married,
Elizabeth, daughter of William Hanmer, Esq; by whom, (who
died July 21, 1764) he had, 1. Penn-Asheton, born Jan.
1757. 2. Esther, born Dec. 24, 1758, married to Sir
John Smyth, of Stoke in Northamptonshire, Bart. 1.
born Feb. 11, 1760; married July 1, 1779, the pre-
sent Lord Stawell. He married, secondly, Feb. 6, 1766,
Elizabeth, sister to Earl Grosvenor, who died Feb. 24, 1774,
and had issue, 1. Jane, born Oct. 21, 1766, and died at
1782. 2. Dorothy, born Sept. 3, 1767. And, 3. An-
other daughter, born July 25, 1768. He married, thirdly,

April 17, 1777, Anna-Margaretta, daughter of Anna Meredith, Esq; sister to Sir William Meredith, of Henbury, and widow of Barlow Trecothick, Esq; Alderman of London. Sir Nathaniel died in 1758, and was succeeded by his son Nathaniel, who was created a Baron June 9, 1761.

166. FREDERICK IRBY, *Lord Boston*, 1762; and a Baron 1749; married 1775, Miss Christian Mathews, whom (who is now living) he has issue; Charlotte, March 11, 1776. George, born Dec. 24, 1777. Frederick Paul, born April 18, 1779. William-Augustus, born March 28, 1780. Albinia, born March 8, 1782. A son, Aug. 1783.—His Lordship's father, Sir William, who created Lord Boston, and married Aug. 26, 1746, to Alice, eldest daughter of Henry Selwyn, Esq; and Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, by which Lady, who died Aug. 1769, he had issue; Augusta-Georgiana-Elizabeth, born Feb. 26, 1747, married April 30, 1772, to Thomas de Grey, present Baron Walsingham, and has issue.—Frederick, present Lord.—William-Henry, born August 9, 1750, married Oct. 25, 1781, Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Rowland Blackman, Esq; of Barbadoes, who died Jan. 1781. His Lordship deceasing March 30, 1775, was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick, the present Lord.

167. THOMAS PELHAM, *Lord Pelham*, 1762; and a Baron 1728; married 1754, Miss Anne Frankland, and by her (who is now living) he has issue; Thomas, born April 8, 1754. Henrietta-Anne, born Sept. 13, 1757. Henry, born July 1759. Frances, born Dec. 1760, married Dec. 4, 1776. George Brodrick, Viscount Middleton, of Ireland, and a Baron June 28, 1783. Lucy, born Feb. 22, 1763. Amelia, born July 19, 1764. George, born Oct. 13, 1766. Frederick John, who died an infant.—Henry Pelham, his Lordship's grandfather, married Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Bine, of Rowdell, in Sussex, Esq; by whom, who died in 1711, he had issue; Henry, who died unmarried.—John, who died also unmarried.—Thomas, father of the present Lord Pelham.—Elizabeth, married to Thomas Pelham, of Catton Place, Esq.—Grace, married to William Poole, of Hook, in Sussex, Esq.—Frances, married to Sir Francis Poole, Bart. Poole, in Cheshire, and has issue.—Lucy, married to Thomas East of Sussex, and died May 25, 1730, leaving issue. Thomas, resided many years at Constantinople: he married Anne, daughter of Thomas Brydges, Esq; and dying in 1731, left issue by her, who died in 1733, Harriot, born August 1731.

married, 1st, May, 1748, to Richard Temple, third Henry, Viscount Palmerston, of Ireland, who died in 1753, and 2dly, Feb. 5, 1753, to George Earl Abergavenny, who died in 1768, leaving issue.—Thomas, now Lord Pelham, succeeded to the title, on the death of Thomas, late Duke of Newcastle, 1768.

8. HENRY-RICHARD FOX, *Lord Holland*, 1762; and of Foxley, 1763; born 1773. Charles-James Fox, 1st Viscount, is the presumptive heir.—His Lordship's grandfather, Henry, was brother to the Earl of Ilchester, and second youngest son of Sir Stephen Fox, Bart. He married May 14, Georgiana-Carolina, eldest daughter of Charles, late Earl of Richmond, by whom he had four sons; Stephen, the 2d Lord.—Henry, who died an infant.—Charles-James, Jan. 13, 1749.—Henry-Edward, born March 4, 1755, in the army. Her Ladyship was created Baroness of Holland, in Lincolnshire, and to her heirs by Henry Fox, May 6, 1762; and Henry, her husband, was created Earl of Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, April 16, 1774; and dying July 1, 1774, was succeeded by his son Stephen, who was born Feb. 20, 1745, who succeeded also as Earl of Holland in Lincolnshire, on the death of his mother, April 24, 1774. He married April 20, 1766, Mary, daughter of John, late Earl of Upper-Ossory, by whom (who died Oct. 1778) he had Caroline, born Nov. 3, 1767.—Mary, born 1769, died young.—Emily also died young.—Henry-Edward. His Lordship deceasing Dec. 26, 1774, was succeeded by his only son Henry-Richard, the present Lord.

9. JOHN-JAMES PERCIVAL, *Lord Lovel and Holland*, of Enmore, 1762; Lord of Enmore, Anderfield, and Sparrowfield, Toxwell, Radlet, Currypole, Charlinch, Asholt, Aley, Overstowey, and Triron, Quantoch, Weekstitch, and Windates, the Borough and Honour of Stoke-Newington, and the Hundreds of Anderfeld, Williton, and Freeborough, Somersetshire; (Earl of Egmont, 1773; Viscount Baron Percival, &c. 1715; Irish honours); and a Baron; born 1738; married 1765, Isabella, daughter of John Paulett, son of Charles, Duke of Bolton, by whom (who is now living) he has had issue, John, Lord Perceval, Aug. 13, 1769. Isabella, born April 13, 1769.—His Lordship's grandfather, Sir John Perceval, who was born 1683, on the accession of George I. 1714, was created Viscount Percival of Burton, and in 1722 advanced to Viscount of Kanturk, and in 1733 further advanced to be

Earl of Egmont. On the 20th of June, 1710, his Lordship married Catherine, eldest daughter to Sir Philip Parker Morley, of Erwarton in Suffolk, Bart. and sister to Sir Philip Parker a Morley Long, Bart. who died on the 20th of Jan. 1740, and was the last heir male of the Lords Morley. The Barony of Morley came to this family by the marriage of William Parker, Knt. (Standard Bearer to Richard III. with Alice Lovell, Baroness of Morley, daughter of William Lovell, Lord Morley, second son of William, Lord Lovell of Tichmarch, Baron of Lovell and Holland, &c. which centered in the family of Parker by this alliance; but was not reclaimed by reason of the attainder of Francis, Viscount Lovell, on account of his adherence to King Richard III. (that attainder having never yet been reversed.) His Lordship departed this life on May 1, 1748, having had issue by his wife (who died August 22, 1749) three sons and four daughters, viz. John, his successor, the late Earl.—Philip Cecil, born June 21, 1714, and died an infant.—George, born Jan. 28, 1717, and died in July 1726.—Catherine, born Jan. 1712, and married April 14, 1733, to Thomas Hammer, Esq. (who died without issue on April 1, 1737) and she died Feb. 16, 1748.—Mary, born May 12, 1713, and died an infant.—Mary, born Dec. 28, 1716, died young.—Helena, born Feb. 14, 1717, married Nov. 3, 1741, to Sir John Ramsden, Bart. and died on June 21, 1746, by whom she left two daughters, Catherine and Helena. John, the second Earl, was born at Westminster on Feb. 24, 1711; and on Feb. 17, 1737, he married Catherine Cecil, second daughter to John, late Earl of Salisbury (by Anne Tuston, second daughter and co-heir to Thomas, late Earl of Thanet, by Catherine Compton, daughter and co-heir to Henry, Duke of Newcastle.) Her Ladyship died in 1751, having had issue five sons and two daughters. John-James, the present Earl.—Cecil-Parker, born Oct. 19, 1739, died March 4, 1753.—Philip-Townsend, born March 10, 1742, in the Navy.—Edward, born April 19, 1744, in the Army; married July 27, 1775, Miss H. Worth, of Manchester.—Frederick-Augustus, died 1758.—Catherine, born Feb. 20, 1746, married to Sir Thomas Wyndham, Bart.—Margaret, born Oct. 10, 1748, died 1750. His Lordship married, secondly, Jan. 26, 1756, Catherine, daughter of Charles Compton, Esq; and sister to the present Earl of Northampton, by whom (who was the late Baroness Arden in her own right, having been so created May 19, 1771) who died June 11, 1784, and was succeeded in that

son) he had issue, Charles-George, the present Lord
 —Mary, born Dec. 15, 1759, married April 10, 1781,
 Andrew Drummond, Esq.—Anne, born Dec. 15, 1759.—
 Charlotte, who died young.—Spencer, born Nov. 1, 1762.—
 Abeth, born Dec. 12, 1763.—Henry, born June 26, 1765,
 July 27, 1772.—Margaret, born May 17, 1769. His
 ship was created a Peer of Great-Britain, by the title of
 Lovell and Holland, Baron of Enmore, in the county of
 Dorset, May 7, 1762, and dying Dec. 15, 1770, was suc-
 ceded by John-James, the present Earl.

170. JOSEPH DAMER, *Lord Miltan*, 1762; (and Lord
 Milton in Ireland. 1753); born 1718; married 1742, Caro-
 line, daughter of the Duke of Dorset; and by her (who
 died 1775) had issue, John, born June 26, 1744, and mar-
 ried June 14, 1767, Anne, only daughter of Henry Sey-
 mour Conway, brother to the Earl of Hertford, and he died
 1776, without issue. George, born March 28, 1746.
 Mel, born Sept. 16, 1748, married April 4, 1778, Miss
 Juliana Janssen, only daughter and heir of William Janssen,
 Carolina, born April 23, 1752, married to Mr. Baron
 of Scotland, and died in 1775.—His Lordship's
 grandfather, John Damer, who died 1768, married, in 1724,
 Margaret, daughter of Andrew Roe of Roeborough, in the
 county of Tipperary, Esq; by whom he had no issue. Joseph
 Damer of Came, in Dorsetshire, his brother, married, Dec.
 1714, Mary, daughter of John Churchill of Henbury, in
 the county of Dorset; and dying in March 1737, left issue
 Joseph, the present Lord Milton.—John Damer of Came,
 born Oct. 27, 1720, married Martha, daughter of Sa-
 muel Rush of Benhall, in Suffolk, Esq.—George, born Aug.
 1727, died unmarried; March 14, 1752.—Mary, born in
 1715, married Oct. 23, 1737, to William-Henry Daw-
 son of Dawson's-Court, in Queen's County, Ireland, Esq.—
 Martha, born April 25, 1719, married, June 17, 1741, to Sir
 Edward Crofton of the Moat, in Roscommon, Ireland, Bart.

171. GEORGE-VERMABLE VERNON, *Lord Vernon*,
 1762; born 1735; married 1757, Louisa-Barbara, daughter
 of Lord Mansell, by whom (who is now living) he has had
 a son, born 1761, who died an infant; and a daughter,
 Miss, born June 18, 1765, who died Jan. 1786. Upon the
 death of his Lordship without issue male, the title will de-
 volve on his brother, the Honourable Henry Sedley, who took
 over his name and arms of that family, having married
 the heiress of the late Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.—

His

His Lordship's father, George Venables, born Feb. 9, 1701, and was created a Peer, May 12, 1762, by the title of Lord Vernon, of Kinderton in Cheshire. He married, first, 21, 1733, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Howard, Lord Effingham, and by her, who died Feb. 1740, had issue George Venables, now Lord Vernon.—Henry, who died young.—Howard, who died young.—Mary, who died young.—Mary, born Dec. 19, 1739, married Jan. 5, 1760, George Anson, Esq; of Staffordshire, nephew of Lord Anson, and has issue ten children. His Lordship married, secondly, in December 1741, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, in Bucks, and by her, who died Sept. 22, 1744, had no issue. He married, thirdly, April 10, 1744, Mary, sister to the late Simon, Earl of Harcourt, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth, born Jan. 21, 1746, married Sept. 26, 1764, to George-Simon, the present Earl of Harcourt.—He married, fourthly, born Sept. 17, 1747, married Feb. 14, 1779, Miss Sedley, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. of Nottinghamshire, and has taken the name of Sedley, whom he has issue George-Charles-Sedley, born Dec. 17, 1779.—William, who died young.—Catherine, born August 1749, died unmarried June 8, 1775.—Martha, born Dec. 1751.—Anne, born 1754.—Edward, born Oct. 10, 1755, married Feb. 5, 1784, Anne Leveson Gower, sister to the Marquis of Stafford. His Lordship died Aug. 2, 1780, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Venables, the present Lord.

172. FRANCIS-REYNOLDS-MORTON, *Lord Ducie*, born March 28, 1736, married Oct. 10, 1774, Mary, daughter of Thomas Purvis, Esq; of Shepton Mallet, in Devonshire, by whom he has issue, Thomas, born Aug. 31, 1776, and Augustus-Francis, born July 10, 1778.—His Lordship's grandfather, Matthew, was created a Peer by King George II. June 9, 1720, and his Lordship marrying Arabella, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Prestwich, Bart. by her, who died March 14, 1750, had issue, Mary, Arabella, and Penelope, who all died unmarried.—Elizabeth, married, 1st. to Richard Symms, Esq; and, secondly, Jan. 17, 1729, to Francis Reynolds, of Strangeways, in the county of Lancaster, Esq; who died Sept. 4, 1755, leaving issue, 1. Thomas, born Oct. 1733, the late Lord; 2. Francis. 3. Mary, born May 1732, married June 4, 1758, to Thomas Leigh, Esq; of Abington in Gloucestershire. 4. Arabella, born June 3, 1737, married Dec. 21, 1775, to John Bettlesworth, Esq.—Rowland

was Colonel in the Foot Guards, and died unmarried. His eldest daughter, the youngest married, 1st, Anne, daughter of Sir John Wyatt, Esq; and had issue by her, one son, Benjamin, who died unmarried. He married, 2dly, Anne-Louisa, daughter of Lord Theodore Georges, Esq; by whom he had issue a daughter, Arabella, born Dec. 18, 1749. Matthew, first Lord Ducie, dying May 27, 1735, was succeeded by Matthew, his son, the late Lord; and who, foreseeing that in failure of male of his own body, and the decease of his brother, the title of Lord Ducie would become extinct, obtained a new patent on April 23, 1763, granting to himself and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to his nephews Thomas and Francis Reynolds, Esqrs. and their heirs male, the dignity of Baron Ducie, of Tortworth. His Lordship deceasing unmarried, Dec. 25, 1770, was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Reynolds, the late Lord, who died Feb. 20, 1774, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Dolben, of Byrom in Yorkshire, Bart. by whom, who died May, 1786, he had no issue, and dying Sept. 11, 1785, was succeeded by his brother, Francis the present Lord.

HENRY DIGBY, *Lord Digby*, 1765; (Baron Digby of Ireland, 1620); born 1730; married 1763, Elizabeth, grand-daughter of the Earl of Denbigh; and by her, died in Jan. 1765, had a son, Edward, born June 30, 1765, who died an infant. He married, secondly, Nov. 10, 1765, Mary, daughter of John Knowler of Canterbury, by whom he has Charlotte, born Jan. 18, 1772. Edward, born Jan. 6, 1773. Robert, born April 10, 1775. John, born June 24, 1776. — His Lordship's grandfather, Sir John Digby, married Jane, daughter to the aforesaid Earl of Denbigh, and by her had four sons and eight daughters; the eldest died unmarried. — Robert, died unmarried, April 19, 1765. — Edward. — Wriothesley, married to Miss Mary Cotes, of Woodcote, in Salop. — Mary, who died unmarried. — Elizabeth, married to Sir John Dolben, Bart. and died in 1730. — Michael, and Jane, who both died young. — Juliana, married to Herbert Mackworth, of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq. — Catherine. — Frances, married to James Cotes, of Woodcote, Esq. — Jane. Edward, the third son, married, Nov. 10, 1729, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, and was the first Earl of Ilchester, by whom he had six sons, and a daughter born in 1733, and died before his father, in 1777. The sons were, Edward, the late Lord, who, Nov. 29, 1785, succeeded his grandfather. — Henry, the present Lord. — Robert,

—Robert, a Captain in the Navy.—William, Dean of *Ham*, who married Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, and has Henry, William, Sheffield, Charlotte, Julian, and Caroline.—Stephen, born May 10, 1742, a Colonel in the Army, married, 1771, Lucy, daughter of the late Earl of *Chester*, and has two sons, Stephen-Charles, and Stephen-Thomas.—Charles, born April 22, 1743, in Holy *Ordnance*, married Jan. 5, 1775, to Miss Mellyar, of *Castle* *Somersetshire*. His Lordship dying Nov. 29, 1752, in ninety-second year of his age, was succeeded by his grandson Edward, who died Nov. 26, 1757, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, Henry, the present Lord.

175. JOHN CAMPBELL, *Baron Sundridge*, 1766; (Duke of *Argyl*, Marquis of *Kintyre and Lorn*, 1701; Marquis of *Argyl*, 1641; Earl of *Argyl*, 1457; Earl of *Campbell* and *Cowal*, and Viscount *Lochow and Glenilla*, 1700; summoned as Lord *Campbell*, 1445; Lord of *Invermull*, *Morvan*, and *Tyrie*, 1701; Scotch honours born 1722; married 1759, Elizabeth Gunning, widow of James, late Duke of *Hamilton*, and by her had a son, George, Marquis of *Lorn*, born Feb. 18, 1775. Another son, born Dec. 24, 1777. Augusta, born March 31, 1778, Charlotte. His Grace was created a Peer of England, as Marquis of *Lorn*, Dec. 20, 1766, by the title of *Baron Sundridge*, of *Coombank*, in *Kent*; and in failure of issue, to his brothers *Frederick* and *William*, and their male; and her Grace has been created a *Baroness of England* in her own right, May 14, 1776, by the title of *Baroness Hamilton*, of *Hambledon*, which see.—His Grace's father was, John Campbell, son of John Campbell of *Manmore*, second son of *Archibald*, Earl of *Argyl*. He married in 1700, Mary, daughter of John, Lord *Bellenden*, by whom he had issue; John, the present Duke.—Henry, killed at the battle of *La Felt*.—Frederick.—William, married in May, 1778, to Miss *Sarah Izard*, of *South Carolina*, and died Sept. 1778.—Caroline, third wife of Charles, Earl of *Aylemer*, who dying in 1746, she married Henry Seymour *Campbell*, brother to the Earl of *Hertford*, by whom she has a daughter, Anne, born Nov. 8, 1748, and married June 14, 1761, to the late John *Damer*, son to Lord *Milton*. His Grace dying Nov. 17, 1770, was succeeded by his son, John, the present Duke.

176. JOHN STUART, *Lord Cardiff*, 1776; Viscount *Mountstuart* in Scotland, (eldest son of the Earl of *Arbuthnot* and *Baroness Mountstuart*); born 1744; married 1766, *Countess*

Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Viscount
 for; by whom (who is now living) he has had issue,
 born Sept. 25, 1767. Maria-Alicia-Charlotte, born
 28, 1768. Herbert-Windsor, born May 6, 1770.
 lotte, born July 9, 1771. James-Evelyn, born May 7,
 Elizabeth, born July 12, 1774, died the next day.
 les, born July 18, 1775. Henry, born June 5, 1777.
 am, born Nov. 18, 1778. George, born March 1,
 See Earl of Bute in the Scotch Peerage.

7. MARTIN-BLADEN HAWKE, *Lord Hawke*, 1776;
 1744; married 1771, Miss Cassandra Turner, by whom
 is now living) he has had issue; Cassandra Julia, born
 16, 1772. Edward, born May 3, 1774, and died Sept.
 1777. Martin-Bladen, born April 16, 1777. Cathe-
 born Dec. 10, 1779, died March 3, 1780. Catherine-
 ulla, born March 13, 1783.—His Lordship's father,
 ard, was born Feb. 21, 1716, and was created a Peer of
 t-Britain, 1766, by the title and stile of Baron Hawke of
 ton, in Yorkshire. He married Catherine, daughter
 sole heir of Walter Brooke, Esq; of Burton Hall in
 shire, by whom, who died in Oct. 1756, he had the fol-
 ing issue; Martin-Bladen.—Edward, born Dec. 1746, was
 e Army, and died unmarried Oct. 3, 1773.—Chaloner,
 in 1750, was in the Army, and died by a fall from his
 , unmarried, Sept. 17, 1777.—Catherine, born in
 . His Lordship deceasing Oct. 16, 1781, was succeeded
 eldest son, Martin-Bladen, the present Lord.

8. JEFFERY AMHERST, *Lord Amherst*, 1776; a
 ight of the Bath; born 1727; married, first, Miss Jane
 son, and by her (who died 1765) had no issue. He mar-
 secondly, 1767, Elizabeth, niece of Viscount Falkland
 otland, by whom (who is now living) he has no issue. If
 Lordship dies without male issue, the title will be extinct.
 Jeffery Amherst, of Riverhead, in Kent, Esq; father of
 urrent Lord, died 1750, married Elizabeth, daughter of
 mas Kerrill, of Hadlow, in Kent, Esq; by whom he had,
 ville, who died unmarried, 1763.—Elizabeth, wife of
 Rev. John Thomas, and died April, 1779.—Margaret,
 unmarried.—John, Vice Admiral of the Blue, married
 e, daughter of Thomas Lindzee, Esq; of Portsmouth,
 died without issue in Feb. 1778.—Jeffery, the present
 .—Thomas, Sidney, and Charles, died young.—William,
 utenant-General in the Army, and died May 13, 1781.
 married March 31, 1766, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas
 zia, Esq; and by her, who died March 7, 1776, he had
 issue,

issue, 1. William-Pier, born Jan. 1773. 2. Elizabeth, Feb. 1774. 3. Henrietta, born Oct. 1775.

179. BROWNLOW CUST, Lord Brownlow, 1799 Baronet; and LL.D. born 1744; married, first, Miss Josefa-Catherina Drury, and by her (who died) had issue, Etheldred-Anne, born July 22, 1771. He died, secondly, August 31, 1775, Miss Banks, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Banks, Knt. of Wimbledon in Surrey, by whom he has issue; Frances, born Oct. 3, who died Jan. 11, 1785. John, born August, 1779. Elizabeth, born Sept. 1780. — Elizabeth, born June 20, 1782. — Another daughter, born Jan. 5, 1784; and another son, Aug. 26, 1785. His Lordship's great-grandfather, Purey Cust, had two wives: 1st, Ursula, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Woodcock, of Newtimber in Sussex, Esq; by whom he had several children, who all died young, except one, Richard, his successor, and two daughters; Mary, married to Robert Thompson, of Standground in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and died Nov. 1718; and Ursula, married to Richard Newton, Esq; and died Sept. 1757. His second wife, Alice, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William Newton, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; by whom he likewise had several children; but they all died in their infancy, except the youngest, viz. Savile-Cockayne Cust, Esq; died unmarried, 1772. — Sir Purey dying in his father's time, Richard, Sir Purey's eldest son, succeeded him as father. This Sir Richard Cust married Anne, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart. and sister and sole heiress of Right Honourable John, Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, who died July 25, 1734, having had issue by his said Lady, who died Dec. 29, 1779, Sir John, his successor. — William, in the Navy, who died in 1747, unmarried. — Francis Cockayne, Counselor at law. — Peregrine, a Merchant in London. — Richard, Dean of Lincoln, died Oct. 16, 1783, having had issue, in 1767, Mary, daughter of Geo. Harris, D.D. but no issue. — Two Annes, who died young. — Elizabeth, who died young. — June, married, 1st, to Francis Fane, of Fane in Lincolnshire, Esq; and, secondly, to James Evelyn, Esq; Dorothy died unmarried Sept. 3, 1770. — Lucy. Sir Richard's father, died July 25, 1734, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Cust, Bart. who was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in two Parliaments, and died the 24th Jan. 1770. He married Dec. 8, 1743, Etheldreda, daughter of Thomas Payne, of Houghton on the Hill, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; by whom (who died Jan. 27, 1775) he

Brownlow, now Lord Brownlow.—Richard, who died
 fant.—Anne, the wife of Jacob Reynardson, Esq; of
 well, in Lincolnshire.—Elizabeth, who married, July 2,
 Philip Yorke, of Denbighshire, Esq; had five children,
 died Feb. 1, 1779.

O. GEORGE PITT, *Lord Rivers*, 1776; born 1720;
 died 1746, Miss Penelope Atkins (who is now living) by
 whom he has had George, born Sept. 7, 1751. Penelope,
 married to Earl Ligonier, but was divorced in 1771, and
 married again 1784. Louisa, married to Peter Beckford,
 1773. Marcia, born March 29, 1756.—George
 Esq; father of the present Lord, who died in Oct. 1745,
 married Louisa, daughter of — Bernier, Esq; by whom,
 died Feb. 7, 1781, he had issue, George, the present
 Rivers.—James, who died young.—John, who died
 young.—William-Augustus, a Lieutenant-General in the
 army, who married Jan. 21, 1763, Mary, daughter of
 George Howe, Viscount Howe.—Lucy, married to James
 Esq; of Scotland.—Mary, who died Aug. 1744.

N. NATHANIEL RYDER, *Lord Harrowby*, 1776; born
 1733, 1735; married 1762, Miss Elizabeth Terrick, by
 whom (who is now living) he has had issue; Dudley, born
 1762, 1762. Henry, born Nov. 22, 1763, died on the
 following. Richard, born July 5, 1766. Elizabeth, born
 1767. Nathaniel, born Aug. 12, 1770, died young.
 Nathaniel, born June 7, 1775, died March 13, 1776. Henry,
 July 1, 1777. Anne, born Nov. 1779.—Sir Dudley
 Ryder, Knt. father of the present Lord Harrowby, was born
 the year 1691; in 1756, his late Majesty, in reward of his
 and faithful services, determined to raise him to the dig-
 nity of Peers, and a warrant was accordingly signed by the
 King for that purpose, the 24th of May, 1756, but he died
 the following day, before the patent was compleated. He
 married Anne Newnham, daughter and heir of Nathaniel
 Newnham, Esq; of Stretham, in Surry, by whom, who died
 1774, he left one son, Nathaniel, the present Lord.

T. THOMAS FOLEY, *Lord Foley*, 1776; born 1742;
 died 1776, Henrietta, daughter of the late, and sister to
 the present Earl of Harrington, by whom (who died 1781)
 he had issue; Georgiana-Caroline, born March 23, 1777.
 Thomas, born Feb. 20, 1778. Charles, born April
 1779. Thomas, born Dec. 22, 1780.—His Lordship's
 father, Thomas Foley, of Stoke-Edith, in Hereford-
 shire, married, first, Hester, daughter of Thomas Andrews,
 and by her, who died Aug. 5, 1717, had Thomas; and

Martin-Andrew, who died young in 1717. His second was Mary, daughter of John Warters, Esq; by which who died Jan. 8, 1721, he had Robert, D. D. Dean of Worcester, who died Jan. 1783, having married Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Dowdeswell; and Sarah, married Boulter Tomlinson, Esq; of Cheltenham in Gloucestershire. His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wollolme, Esq; by which Lady, who died in 1725, he had son, Paul Jermyn Foley, LL.D. who married Catherine daughter of William Gregory, Esq; of Woolhope, in Herefordshire, but died without issue May 14, 1759. His fourth wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Unitt, Esq; of Herefordshire, who died without issue April 14, 1742; and fifth wife was Catherine, daughter of Francis Gwyn, Esq; of Ford-Abbey in Devon, who died without issue Oct. 26, 1741. He died April 3, 1749, and was succeeded by Thomas, eldest son, born Aug. 10, 1716; created a Peer by the title of Baron Foley, May 20, 1776; and who married, March 1740, Grace, 3d daughter of George Granville, Baron Lansdown; by which Lady, who died Nov. 1, 1769, he had son, Thomas, born July 7, 1742, now Lord Foley.—Edward, born March 16, 1747, married Oct. 24, 1778, Anne-Mary (second daughter of William, Earl of Coventry, by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, whom he had issue, George-Thomas, born Aug. 24, 1771, who died an infant.—Andrew, married May 7, 1773, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Boulter Tomlinson, his uncle, by whom he has issue; 1. Elizabeth, born May 15, 1774. 2. Grace-Mary, born May, 1775. 3. Henrietta-Mary, born April 4, 1777. 4. Thomas, born July 1778. 5. Anna-Maria, born March 7, 1781.—Elizabeth, born Oct. 13, 1756, died unmarried, Oct. 13, 1776.—Mary, born Sept. 12, 1759, married May 9, 1776, to Edward Winnington, Esq; eldest son of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. of Stanford-Court, Worcestershire, and has issue.—Robert, died an infant.—Paul, who died an infant.—Grace, the daughter, born Jan. 17, 1744, married May 21, 1774, John Earl of Clanbrassil, in Ireland.—Mary, born Feb. 8, 1759.

183. EDWARD THURLOW, *Lord Thurlow*, 1778; died about 1735. His Lordship is a widower, and has a son living.—His Lordship's father, the Rev. Tho. Thurlow, married Elizabeth Smith, of Ashfield, in the county of Lincolnshire, by whom he had issue, Edward, the present Lord Thurlow, in Holy Orders, the present Master of the Temple.

Bishop of Lincoln, who married Anne, daughter of Will-Beer, Esq; of Lymington in Hampshire, by whom he had issue, Edward, born June 11, 1781, and three daughters, Amelia, Elizabeth, and Anne.—John, who resided at Wich, and died March 11, 1782, having married Josepha, daughter of John Moore, Esq; by whom he left issue a son, Edward, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Josepha.

4. ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, *Lord Loughborough*, born 1733; married, first, 1767, Miss Betty-Anne, son, who died without issue 1781. He married, secondly, Charlotte, youngest sister of the present Viscount tenay. If his Lordship dies without male issue, the title will be extinct.—His Lordship's grandfather, Alexander Wedderburn, third son of Sir Peter Wedderburn, of Gosford, called to the Bar in Scotland, and upon the Union of the Kingdoms appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise. He married Mary, daughter of James Daes, of Coldingknows, Warwickshire, Esq; by whom he had Peter, the father of the present Lord Loughborough; several children who died young; Mary, who married George Cheap, Esq; whose children

1. Thomas, one of the Directors of the East India Company. 2. Andrew, Prebendary of York, and Rector of St. Andrew in the Forest; and, 3. Mary, the widow of Colonel Renton. Peter was called to the Bar, and having risen with reputation, was appointed in 1755 one of the Judges of Session by his late Majesty. He married Janet, daughter of Captain David Ogilvy, by whom, who died in 1771, he had two sons; and one daughter, Janet, married to Sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, Bart. who died Aug. 1765, Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoonery, leaving issue, 1. the present Sir James Erskine, a Captain of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, and Member of Parliament for Castle-Rising. 2. John, a student of Oxford; and, 3. A daughter, Maria-Henrietta.—David, second son, was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Foot; and having served with distinction in the late war, in the year 1770 was appointed to command the East India Company's Forces at Bombay, with the rank of Brigadier-General, where he was unfortunately killed at the reduction of Baroack, Dec. 31, 1773.—Alexander, the eldest son, the present Lord Loughborough, was created Baron Loughborough, June 14, 1780. He was appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel, Feb. 17, 1763; Solicitor-General, Jan. 1771; and Attorney-General, June 10, 1778. On the

14th of June, 1780, he was made Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, called to the Privy-Council, and in 1783 First Commissioner for keeping of the Great Seal. Lordship's father died Aug. 11, 1756.

185. WILLIAM-HALL GAGE, *Lord Gage*, 1780, Viscount Gage, and Baron of Castle-Bar, 1721; Irish honours and a Baronet; married, 1757, Miss Elizabeth Gideon, has no issue.—His Lordship's father Thomas Gage, created an Irish Viscount and Baron in 1721. He married first, Benedicta-Maria-Theresa, sole daughter and heiress of Benedict Hall, of High-Meadow, in the county of Gloucester Esq; and by her, who died July 25, 1749, had two sons, William Hall, now Lord Gage.—Thomas, a General in the Army, who married, Dec. 8, 1758, Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, Esq; by whom he had issue eleven children, 1. Henry, born March 4, 1761, now in the Army. 2. William. 3. Thomas, and, 4. Thomas Hall, all three infants. 5. John, born Dec. 27, 1767. 6. William, born Oct. 2, 1777. 7. Maria, born April, 1762. 8. Lord Elizabeth, born Dec. 12, 1765. 9. Harriot, born Dec. 1767. 10. Charlotte-Mary, born Aug. 19, 1773. 11. Emily, born April 25, 1776.—Theresa, married March 6, 1755, to George Talburg, of Bodney, in Norfolk, Esq; and died without issue, in Aug. 1773. He married, secondly on Dec. 26, 1750, Mrs. Jane Godfrey (widow of Henry Jernyn Bond, of St. Edmund's Bury, Esq;) who died without issue, Oct. 8, 1757. His Lordship dying in Dec. 1754, was succeeded by his eldest son, William-Hall, now Viscount Gage.

186. JAMES BRUDENELL, *Lord Brudenell*, 1780; brother to the Duke of Montagu and the Earl of Aylesbury, born 1716; married 1760, Anne, sister to the late Earl of Downmouth, who died Jan. 23, 1786, without leaving issue. His Lordship is presumptive heir to the Earldom of Cardigan, in the demise of the present Duke of Montagu, without issue male; but if his Lordship dies without issue male, his present title will be extinct.

187. THOMAS DE GREY, *Lord Walsingham*, 1780, Comptroller of the First-Fruits and Tenths; born 1714, married 1772, Augusta-Georgiana-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lord Boston, by whom (who is now living) he has issue, George, born June 11, 1776. Thomas, born April 14, 1777. Georgiana, born June 28, 1773. Charlotte, born June 1774. Augusta-Mary, born March 7, 1780.—Thomas, father of the late Peer, born Aug. 13, 1680; married Elizabeth

daughter of William Windham, of Felbrigg, Esq; in
 1748, by whom, who died May 10, 1748, he had six
 sons, and died Dec. 18, 1765. Their issue were, Eli-
 abeth, born 1707, married June 3, 1734, to Edward
 Herbert, of Great Cressingham, in Norfolk, Clerk, by
 whom she had issue, 1. Charlotte, born Nov. 12, 1741, and
 died March 17, 1778, to William Hayward Roberts, D.D.
 Anne, born June 21, 1748, married June 3, 1771, to
 John Kennicott, D.D. 3. George, born Feb. 2, 1738.
 Edward, born Jan. 23, 1740. 5. Thomas, born May
 1743.—Charlotte, the second daughter, died unmarried
 1747.—Catherine, the third daughter, born April 26,
 died unmarried June, 1777.—William, the eldest son,
 Sept. 10, 1710, died in 1718.—Thomas, the second
 born Sept. 29, 1717, married Aug. 12, 1745, Elizabeth,
 daughter of Samuel Fisher, Esq; of Bury St. Edmund's:
 died without issue, Jan. 23, 1750. He died June, 1781.
 William, the third son, born July 19, 1719. On the 29th
 Sept. 1780, he was created Baron Walsingham, of Wal-
 shingham, in the county of Norfolk. He married Nov. 12,
 1746, Mary, daughter of William Cowper, of the Park, near
 St. Albans, Esq; by whom he had issue, William, born June
 1746, who died February following.—Charlotte, born
 1747, 1745-6, married June 16, 1769, to Joseph Wind-
 ham, Esq; of Waghon, in Yorkshire.—Thomas, his successor,
 Lordship died May 9, 1781, and was succeeded by
 William, the present Lord.

8. WILLIAM BAGOT, *Lord Bagot*, 1780; and a
 son; born 1729; married 1760, Louisa, sister of the
 late Viscount Bolingbroke; by whom (who is now living)
 he has had issue; Edward, born Jan. 23, 1763, who died
 1773. Walter, born March 28, 1766, who died 1773.
 William, born Sept. 11, 1773. Hervey, born March 14,
 1777. Louisa, born Sept. 30, 1764, married May 8, 1786,
 to John Sneyd, Esq; of Blythfield, in Staffordshire. Barbara,
 born Oct. 25, 1768, who died 1773. Henrietta, born Feb. 14,
 1770. Charles, born Sept. 22, 1781. Richard, born Nov.
 1782. And another daughter born Nov. 9, 1785.—
 Lordship's father, Sir Walter Wagstaffe, Bart. who mar-
 ried 1724, Barbara, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable
 William, Earl of Dartmouth, by whom, who died Oct. 29,
 1748, he had eight sons and eight daughters. The sons were,
 Walter and John, who died infants.—William, his successor,
 the present Lord.—Walter, bred to the church, at present

Rector of Blithfield and Leigh in Staffordshire, born Nov. 1731, married Sept. 7, 1773, Anne, daughter of W. Seaton, Esq; of Staffordshire, and has five children.—Charles, born Sept. 1, 1730, who took the name of Chester on the death of Sir Charles-Bagot Chester, Bart. married Catherine, daughter of Heneage Legge, Esq; son of William, Esq; of Dartmouth; and has twelve children.—Richard, born Nov. 13, 1733; married February 25, 1783, Miss Howard, sister to the 12th Earl of Suffolk. — Lewis, D. present Bishop of Norwich, born January 1, 1740, married Mary, daughter of Edward Hay, Esq; brother to the Earl of Kinnoul, who died Feb. 10, 1786.—Thomas, born Feb. 1746, died unmarried. Sir Walter was one of the trustees for executing the will of the learned Dr. Radcliffe, and was Member of Parliament for six Parliaments of Great-Britain, and dying Jan. 28, 1768, was succeeded by his son, William, the present Lord.

189. CHARLES FITZROY, *Lord Southampton*, brother to the present Duke of Grafton; born 1737; married 1758, Miss Anne Warren, by whom (who is now living) has issue; Anne-Caroline, born May 1759, and died an infant; Susanna-Maria, born Sept. 7, 1760. Charlotte, born Nov. 3, 1767. Emily, born Dec. 27, 1770. Louisa, born Dec. 12, 1771. George-Ferdinand, born August 7, 1761, married June 1784, Miss Laura Keppel, cousin to the Earl of Albermarle. Charles, born Sept. 5, 1762. Augustus-William, born July 21, 1764. Henry, born Sept. 13, 1767. Warren, born Sept. 1, 1768. Frederick, born Oct. 10, 1769. William, born Dec. 12, 1773. Robert, born May 25, 1774. Edward-Somerfet, born Oct. 25, 1776. A son, in 1778. Another son, born Nov. 1779. Georgiana, born Nov. 13, 1782.—His Lordship being brother to the present Duke of Grafton, his connexions, &c. are under that article.

190. HENRY HERBERT, *Lord Portchester*, 1780; married 1771, Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria, daughter of the Earl of Egremont, by whom (who is now living) has issue, Henry-George, born June 3, 1772. Charles, born July 31, 1774. William, born Jan. 12, 1778. George, born Feb. 21, 1779. Percy, born Sept. 17, 1780. Francis, born June 5, 1775.—His Lordship is cousin to the present Earl of Pembroke, to which article we refer the Reader.

191. RICHARD-BABRE' DUNNING, *Lord Ashburton*, 1782; was born Sept. 20, 1782, and succeeded his father, John, the late Lord, August 18, 1783. If his Lordship

out male issue, the title will be extinct.—John Dunning, grandfather of the late Lord, resided at Gnatham, whose son, John Dunning, resided at Ashburton in Devonshire, and died Dec. 1, 1780, aged 80, having married Agnes, daughter of Henry Jutsham, of Old Port, near Modbury, in the same county, by whom he had issue; John, who died an infant,—Mary, born Sept. 1733.—John, the late Lord Ashburton, who was born Oct. 18, 1731. His Lordship married Dec. 31, 1770, Elizabeth Baring, daughter of John Baring, of Larkbear, near Exeter, born 1744, by whom he had issue, John, born Oct. 29, 1781, who died April 4, 1782; Richard-Barré, the present Lord, who succeeded on the death of his father, the late Lord, Aug. 18, 1783.

92. FLETCHER NORTON, *Lord Grantley*, 1782. His Lordship was born June 23, 1716, and married May 21, 1741, Grace, eldest daughter of Sir William Chapple, Knt. to whom he has issue; William, born Feb. 19, 1742. Richard, born Nov. 16, 1744. Chapple, born April 2, 1746. Edward, born March 11, 1750, died April, 1786. Thomas, died an infant. Grace-Trehane, who died an infant. Anne, born Nov. 8, 1752, now unmarried.—His Lordship descended paternally from a very ancient family in Yorkshire and Suffolk. His descent maternally is from Susan, daughter of Richard Nevil, Lord Latimer, in 1531, descended in the first Earl of Westmoreland, by a daughter of John of Lancaster, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III.

93. GEORGE-BRYDGES RODNEY, *Lord Rodney*, 1782; Baronet, and Knight of the Bath; born 1718; married, first, Dec. 2, 1753, Jane, daughter of Charles Compton, Esq; and secondly, to the present Earl of Northampton; by whom, who died Jan. 28, 1757, he had issue two sons, George, born Dec. 25, 1753; married April 10, 1781, Anne, daughter of Thomas Harley, of London, by whom he has issue, a son, born June 17, 1782. And another son, born June 19, 1783. And a third son, born May, 1786. James, born Dec. 18, 1755, died 1776. Jane, who died an infant. His Lordship married, secondly, Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, by whom he had issue, John, born May 10, 1765; married July 1784, Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath in Ireland. Jane, born Dec. 14, 1766, married July 1784, Mr. Rogers. Henrietta, born 1769. Sarah-Brydges, born Dec. 1780. Margaret-Anne, born 1776. Edward, born 1777.—His Lordship's father, Henry Rodney, dying Dec. 1737, left by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Newton,

Newton, Knt. (to whom he was married in 1714, and died 1737) the following issue: Maria-Constantia, who married Charles Nethercot, and died April 12, 1782.—Caroline, who died an infant.—Henry, who died unmarried 1736.—James, born Aug. 28, 1724; married, 1st, to a daughter of Stephen Newcomb, in 1751; who dying Feb. 1774, he married, secondly, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Russell, Esq; of New Alresford, in Hampshire.—George Brydges, his present Lordship.

194. FRANCIS RAWDON, *Lord Rawdon*, 1783; Dec. 7, 1754; unmarried.—His Lordship is the eldest son of the Earl of Moira in Ireland, by a sister of the present Earl of Huntingdon.

195. THOMAS TOWNSHEND, *Baron Sidney*, 1783; Feb. 1733; married May 19, 1760, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Powys, Esq; and has had issue; George, born 1761. Mary-Elizabeth, born 1762, married July 7, 1783, to the present Earl of Chatham. John-Thomas, born 1764. Albinia, who died young. Charles-Henry, who died young. Henry, who died young. Frederick-Robert, who died young. Frances, born 1772. Henrietta-Catherine, born 1773. William-Augustus, born 1776. Sophia-Charlotte, who died young. Horatio, born 1778. George-Peter, born 1780. His Lordship is cousin to the present Viscount Townshend, being son of Thomas, the third son of Charles, the second Viscount, and nephew to Charles, the late Viscount.

196. THOMAS PITT, *Lord Camelford*, *Baron Boco*, 1784; born March 3, 1737; married July 29, 1771, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Pinkney Wilkinson, Esq; of Bury in the county of Norfolk, by whom he has issue; Thomas, born Feb. 19, 1775. Anne, born Sept. 10, 1772.—His Lordship's grandfather, Robert Pitt, who died 1727, married Harriot, sister to the Earl of Grandison, of Ireland, by whom he had Thomas, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Sheriff of the Duchy of Cornwall and Devon, and died July 17, 1750, who married Christian, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley in Worcestershire, and sister to George the first Lord Lyttelton; by which Lady, who died June 5, 1750, he had issue; Thomas, the present Lord Camelford, created Baron Jan. 5, 1784.—Amelia, married to William LL. D. Governor of Barbadoes.—Christian, married to Thomas Saunders, Esq; Governor of Fort St. George.—Anne, married, secondly, Anne-Maria Murray, by whom she has

His Lordship's uncle, William Pitt, was the late Earl of Chatham, under which article his connexions and descent are fully shewn.

ALGERNON PERCY, Lord Lovaine, Baron of Bessborough, 1784; born Jan. 21, 1749-50; married June 8, 1776, Isabella-Susanna Burrell, 2d daughter of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in Kent; by whom he has had issue, Anne Percy, born June 3, 1776. Elizabeth Percy, born June 31, 1777, died April 28, 1779. George Percy, born June 22, 1778. Algernon Percy, born August 20, 1779. Elizabeth-Susanna, born Dec. 29, 1782. Hugh and Josceline, born Jan. 30, 1784. another son, born Sept. 23, 1785. His Lordship is brother to the present, and son of the late Duke of Northumberland, on whose death, June 6, 1786, he succeeded to the Peerage. See Duke of Northumberland.

FREDERICK CARTERET, Baron Carteret, 1784; Nov. 17, 1735; unmarried. The sons of Lord Viscount Mountmouth (to whom his Lordship is an only brother) are his

EDWARD ELIOT, Baron Eliot, created to that title May 30, 1784; was born July 8, 1727; and married, June 25, 1756, Catherine, sole daughter and heir of John Ellison, Esq; of Southwold in Essex, by whom he has had issue; Edward, who died an infant. Edward-James, born June 17, 1758; married Sept. 21, 1785, Harriot, sister to the late Lord of Chatham. John, born Sept. 28, 1761. William, born April 1, 1766.—His Lordship's father, Richard Eliot, who died 1748, having married Harriot, daughter of John Craggs, Esq; March, 1726, by whom, who died 1768, he had issue Edward Eliot, the present Lord Eliot.—Richard, died young.—John, a Captain in the Navy, late Governor of West Florida, now unmarried.—Anne, married Captain Monfoy of the Navy, by whom she was left a widow, and her daughter who married the late Earl of Ely, by whom she was left a widow in 1783.—Harriot, who married Pendocke, Esq; of Nottinghamshire, and is now dead.—Catherine, now living, unmarried.—Augusta and Hester, both died young.—Elizabeth, married the present Lord Somers, and died Jan. 1, 1771.

THOMAS BULKLEY, Lord Bulkley, 1784; (Viscount Bulkley, of the kingdom of Ireland); born Dec. 10, 1752; died April 26, 1777, Elizabeth-Harriot, only daughter of George Warren, Knight of the Bath, and has no issue. See Viscount Bulkeley in the Irish Peerage.

200. THOMAS EGERTON, *Lord Grey de Wilton*, 1778 and a *Baron*. married 1769, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Ashton, *Bart.* by whom he has had issue; Thomas born Oct. 24, 1777, and died soon after. Thomas-Grey born Dec. 21, 1780. Eleanor, born July 21, 1770. Louis born 1772; and Frances, born in 1774, who both died infants. — His Lordship's grandfather, Sir Holland Egerton, descended in a female line from Lord Grey of Wilton, paternally from the same ancestor as the Duke of Bridgewater married 1711, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Cave, *Bart.* whom, who died after a second marriage, 1734, he had six sons and two daughters. Edward, his third son, succeeded his father 1730, and died unmarried in 1744; Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, succeeded, and married in 1748, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cropley, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas, the present Lord Grey of Wilton, who succeeded his father as a *Baronet* in 1756; and John.

201. CHARLES COCKS, *Lord Somers*, 1784; and a *Baron* born 1725; he married, Aug. 2, 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Elliot, of Port Eliot, *Esq.* and sister to Edward, present Lord Eliot, by whom, who died Jan. 1, 1771, he had issue, John-Somers. born May 6, 1760. Mary-Jane born Feb. 2, 1762. Harriot-Margaret, who died young. Charles-Edward. Edward-Charles, who died at fourteen years of age. Harriot, born Aug. 1769. His Lordship married secondly, May 20, 1772, Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole, Stoke, in Devon, *Esq.* by whom he has issue, Philip-James born Dec. 2, 1774. Reginald, born Jan. 14, 1777. Anne-Maria, born March 14, 1773. — Charles Cocks, *Esq.* Lordship's grandfather, married Mary, daughter of John Somers, *Esq.* sister and co-heiress to John, Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, by whom he had issue Catherine, who married James Harris of Salisbury, *Esq.* and died 1705. — Elizabeth, died young. — Margaret, who married, 1719, Philip Yorke, *Esq.* afterward Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain, and died 1761, leaving issue, the present Earl of Hardwicke, and the late Lord Anson, &c. The sons were James, who died young having married, first, in 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Earl of Bradford, by whom he had no living issue. He married, secondly, 1737, Anne, daughter of William, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, who died Feb. 3, 1739, leaving a son, James, who died unmarried in 1758, when the whole of the family estate descended to his uncle, John Cocks, who

1724, Mary, sole daughter of his uncle, the Rev. Tho-
Cocks, and died 1771, by whom, who died 1779, he had
Charles, now Lord Somers.—Thomas, born 1727, and
1779.—Mary, born 1728.—Elizabeth, born 1729, both
unmarried.—John, A. M. Prebend of Bristol.—Joseph,
died 1775, having married Margaret, daughter of John
arniloe, by whom he had issue, Mary, wife of William
El; and Margeret, now unmarried.—James, born 1734,
died 1772, Martha, daughter of Vice Admiral Waton,
has issue.—Philip, A. M. born 1739, Prebend of Lin-
unmarried.—Thomas-Somers, born 1737, married,
8, Anne, daughter of Alexander Thistlethwayte.—
hard, born 1740.—Robert, born 1741, died 1765.—Ti-
ny, born 1743, died 1757.

22. JOHN PARKER, *Lord Boringdon*, May 18, 1784;
died 1763, first, Frances, daughter of Joshua Hort, D. D.
Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland; and she died without
in 1764. He married, secondly, May 18, 1769, The-
daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord
ntham; by whom, who died Dec. 2, 1775, he had issue,
born May 3, 1772. Theresa, born Sept. 22, 1775.—
Lordship's grandfather, George Parker, Esq, of Boring-
married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fowell,
but she died without issue 1691; and he married, se-
lly, Anne, daughter of John Buller, Esq; of Morval, in
wall, by whom he had issue, Edmund, who died unmar-
before 1725.—John, the father of the present Lord.—
cis, who left three daughters; one of whom married John
ng, Esq; of Mount Radford, near Exeter, and is dead,
ng issue; the second married, first, to his brother Thomas
ng, and, secondly, to William Spicer, Esq; at Wear, near
er, by whom she has several children, and is now living;
the third daughter married Mr. Fryer, of Exeter, by whom
has issue, and is now living. John, the eldest surviving
who succeeded his father in 1743, and died April 18,
married June 26, 1725, Catherine, sister of the present
Paulett, by whom, who died Aug. 16, 1758, he had
George, who died young.—John, the present Lord.—
ietta, now unmarried.—Catherine, married to Henry
bert, Esq; of Hereford.—Bridget, married Redmond
ry, Esq.—Montagu-Edmond, now of Whiteway, in De-
shire, married, 1775, to Charity, daughter of Paul
ry, Esq; of Plympton, by whom he has issue Montague,
Francis.

203. NOEL HILL, *Lord Berwick*, May 9, 1714; married Anne, daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hiltan, county of Stafford, Esq; and by her has issue; Henry Maria. Thomas Noel, born 1774. Anna-Matilda. William. Richard. Amelia-Louisa.—His Lordship's father, Thomas Hill, died in 1782, having married daughter of William Noel, one of the Judges of the Court of Pleas, and by her, who died Feb. 14, 1760, had issue; the present Lord Berwick.—Samuel, who died unmarried, first married to Sir Brian-Broughton Delvey, and, secondly, to Henry Errington, Esq.—Susannah died unmarried.

204. JAMES DUTTON, *Lord Sherborne*, May 1714, Oct. 1744; married July 7, 1774, Elizabeth, daughter of Wenman-Roberts Coke, Esq; of Holkham, in Norfolk, whom he hath issue, John, born Feb. 1779. Elizabeth Jane, born May, 1775. Anne-Margaret, born Nov. Frances-Mary, born Dec. 1777.—His Lordship's mother, Anne, only surviving daughter and heiress of Ralph Dutton, Bart. married James Naper, Esq; by whom she died 1716, she had the following issue, and died James-Lenox Naper, the present Lord's father.—William Naper, who died unmarried.—Anne, married to ————, of Castle Pollard, in West-Meath, Esq.—James-Lenox, the eldest son, was, by the will of his father, Sir John Dutton, who died without heirs, and in whose title became extinct, Feb. 1, 1742-3, possessed of the estate of Sherborne, and assumed the name and arms of Dutton, married, first, a daughter of General Ingoldsbys, by whom he had a son, John, who died unmarried in 1771; and by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Christopher Bond, he had James, now Lord Sherbone.—William, born 1749, uses the name and arms of Naper, and is unmarried. Thomas, born 1751, died an infant.—Ralph, born 1752, now unmarried.—Jane, and Jemima, who died infant. Anne, married 1760, Samuel Beckwell, of Ampney Park, Gloucestershire, Esq.—Mary, born 1750, married Thomas Master, of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, Esq.—Frances, born 1752, married Sept. 1771, Charles Lamb of Bean Park, in Meath county, in Ireland, Esq.—John, married 1775, Thomas-William Coke, of Langford, Derbyshire, and of Holkham, in Norfolk, Esq.

5th WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Duke of Queensbury* in England, &c. *Baron Douglas* in England; Aug. 8, 1786. *Duke of QUEENSBURY* in the Peerage of SCOTLAND.

6th GEORGE DE LA POER, *Earl of Tyrone*, &c. in England, *Baron Tyrone* of Haverford West, Aug. 8, 1786. *Earl of TYRONE* in the Peerage of IRELAND.

7th RICHARD BOYLE, *Earl of Shannon*, &c. in Ireland, *Baron of Carleton* in Yorkshire, Aug. 8, 1786. See *Earl SHANNON* in the Peerage of IRELAND.

8th JOHN HUSSEY DELAVAL, *Baron Delaval* in Ireland, *Baron of Delaval* in England, Aug. 8, 1786.

9th CHARLES JENKINSON, *Lord Hawkebury*, *Baron of Haverbury* in Gloucestershire, Aug. 8, 1786, married first, Amelia Watts, daughter of Governor Watts, by whom, who died 1770, he had issue Robert-Banks Jenkinson, born June 7, 1770. His Lordship married secondly, in 1770, Catharine Cope, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. Widow of Sir Charles Cope, Bart. who was his Lordship's first Cousin, and by her, who is now living, he has issue Cecil-Cope, born May 29, 1784; and Catharine, born June 8, 1783. — His Lordship's grandfather, Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart. married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Jenkinson, Esq; of Bromley in Middlesex, by whom he left the grandfather of the present Sir Banks Jenkinson, a younger son, to whose title his Lordship is presumptive heir; and Mary, who married Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. of Oxen in Oxfordshire, the father of Sir Charles Cope, Bart. His Lordship's widow is married to his present Lordship. Sir Robert Jenkinson had several other children, among whom was John Jenkinson, a Colonel in the Army, who died in 1770, having married Miss Anne Cornwall, by whom he left the present Peer, and several other children.

10th HARBORD HARBORD, *Lord Suffield*, *Baron of Suffield* in the county of Norfolk, August 21, 1786, and a Baron born Jan. 26, 1734, married Oct. 7, 1760, Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart. of Middleton in Lancashire, by whom he has had issue Harbord, born July 23, 1761, who died an infant. Mary, born Jan. 11, 1763, married Aug. 12, 1783, to Sir George Copley, Bart. of Kettleby in Yorkshire. William, born Aug. 23, 1766. Louisa, born Sept. 29, 1768. Catharine, born June 24, 1773. Edward, born Oct. 1781. — His Lordship's grandfather, William Harbord, Esq; married the daughter and heiress of Harbord, Esq; of Gutton in Norfolk, by whom he had issue William

William Morden, who in Jan. 1742, became heir to grandfather Harbord Harbord, in conformity to which he assumed the Name and Arms of Harbord. He was representative in the 7th, 9th and 10th Parliament for Hailston in Devonshire, and in May 1744 was elected Knight of the Order of the Bath; and on March 22, 1745-6, created Baronet. He married Miss Bretiffe, by whom he had several children, of whom the eldest is the present Lord.

211* GUY CARLETON, *Lord Dorchester*, Baron of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, Aug. 21, 1786, married, May 1772, Mary, sister to the present Earl of Effingham, by whom he has issue two sons. — His Lordship's father was a native of Ireland, descended from an ancient family of that kingdom. He had several children; two of the younger sons were long to the 29th Regiment of Foot; Thomas, who died in 1787, was then a Lieutenant Colonel, and Christopher now the Major. The eldest son also entered early into the military line, where he made a conspicuous figure in the war; having gone through the different departments, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. His Lordship's success was rewarded in 1776, by being created Knight of the Bath; and in Aug. 21, 1786, created a Baron and appointed Commander in Chief in Canada.

212* GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT, *Lord Heathfield*, Baron Gibraltar, June 14, 1787, and a Knight of the Bath, born 1718, married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake of Devonshire, by whom, who died in 1769, he had a son, Francis-Augustus, now a Lieut. Col. in the Army; and a daughter, married to Mr. Fuller of Bayley-Park in Surrey. — Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart. of Stobbs in Roxborough in Scotland, his Lordship's father, had nine sons and five daughters. The eldest was the father of Sir Francis Elliott, the present possessor of that title. The only surviving son of Sir Gilbert is his Lordship, who began his military career in 1735, in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; in 1775, he was appointed Commander in Chief in Ireland, and soon after Governor of Gibraltar, where by his perseverance, prudence and undaunted courage, he resisted the whole force of Spain after three years investment, attracting the eye of the attention of all the European powers. On his return to England in 1787, he was received with the gratitude due to his services, and his Majesty, June 14, 1787, conferred on him the Peerage his Lordship enjoys; and at the same time gave him his Lordship to annex to his patrimonial Armorial Bearings those of the Fortress he so bravely defended,

P E E R E S S E S.

JEMIMA CAMPBELL, *Marchioness Grey*, 1740; *Baroness Lucas*, 1663; grand-daughter of the late Duke of Kent, daughter of the late Earl of Breadalbane, and wife of the present Earl of Hardwicke, by whom she has issue; born 1723. If the present Lady dies without issue male, the Marquisate will be in the Barony of Lucas, as a title in fee, will be in abeyance between her Ladyship's two daughters. — Her Ladyship's grandfather, Henry, Duke of Kent, married to his first wife, Jemima, eldest of the two daughters of Thomas, Lord of Stene, and by her (who died July 27, 1728) had three sons and seven daughters; Amabella, married to John Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane in Scotland, and died on the 1st of March, 1727, leaving an only daughter, Lady Jemima, the present Marchioness. — Jemima, married John, of Ashburnham. — Henrietta, born Oct. 20, 1709, died Nov. 17, 1717. — Anne, married to Lord Charles Cavendish, and to William, Duke of Devonshire, and died Sept. 20, 1717. — Mary, married Dr. Gregory, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in March, 1744, and died 1761. — Jane, and Caroline, died in their infancy. The sons were Anthony, Henry, — George. — Lucas. The eldest, who was born Nov. 21, 1696, and called Earl of Harold, was, on the 6th of Nov. 1719, called up by writ to the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Lucas, of Crudwell; and April 17, 1718, married Mary, 4th daughter to Thomas, Earl of Thanet, and died on the 21st of July, 1723, without issue; and his father afterwards married John, Earl Gower, and died 1785. — Henry, his next brother, died December 4, 1717, in the 21st year of his age. — George, and Lucas, died young. On the 1st of March, 1729, his Grace marrying to his second wife, Sophia, daughter to William, Earl of Portland, and by whom he died June 14, 1748, had one daughter Anne, born Jan. 17, 1730, and a son, born in Aug. 1712, called George; but he died in Feb. following, and his sister died in Nov. 1748; Dr. John Egerton, now Bishop of Exeter, nephew of the first Duke of Bridgewater. His Grace was on the 19th of May, 1740, created Marquis Grey, and the heirs male of his body, and in default of such heirs, the dignity of Marchioness Grey, to Jemima Campbell, his Grace's daughter, and her heirs male. His Grace dying

on the 5th of Jan. 1740, without issue male, was succeeded in the titles of Marchioness Grey, and Baroness Locmarch, by his said grand-daughter.

206. RACHAEL AUSTEN, *Baroness Le Despencer*, third sister of the late Lord Le Despencer; born 1708; married Nov. 1738, Sir Robert Austen, who died without issue 1743. On the demise of the present Lady, the honours devolve on the present Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. — Ladyship's mother was Mary, daughter of Vere, fourth Lord of Westmorland, Baron Le Despencer, and married Sir Fennell Dashwood, Bart. who died Aug. 19, 1710, leaving a son, who succeeded to the Barony of Le Despencer, on the death of John, the late Earl of Westmoreland, but died without issue Dec. 12, 1781; and Rachel, the present Baroness, who succeeded on his death. The Earl's next daughter, Catherine, married William Paul, Esq; of Braywick, Berks, and died Sept. 25, 1737, leaving issue, Catherine, who married William Stapleton, Bart. of Oxfordshire, and died June 1753, having had issue; 1. William, who died unmarried; 2. Thomas, the late Baronet, born Feb. 24, 1727; married Nov. 27, 1765, Mary, daughter of Henry Fane, Esq; of Wormsley, Oxfordshire; and dying Jan. 1, 1781, left issue, Thomas, born Nov. 10, 1766, heir to the Barony of Le Despencer; Maria, born Jan. 13, 1767; Catherine, born Jan. 15, 1768; 3. James, died unmarried; 4. Catherine, married Sir James Wright, Bart. of Hampshire; 5. Francis, who is young.

207. CHARLOTTE MURRAY, *Baroness Strangford*, married Lady of the Isle of Man; daughter of the late Duke of Athol; married 1753, her cousin John Murray, late Duke of Athol, and by him, who died 1744, had issue, Charles, born August 2, 1754, died 1773. John, the present Duke of Athol. James, born Dec. 5, 1757, and died April 1777. George, born Jan. 1759, and died the same year. George, born Jan. 30, 1761, married Dec. 18, 1780, Anne, daughter of General Grant. William, born March 20, 1760. Anne, born July 3, 1763, married Mr. Sinclair, and died 1777. Jane, born Dec. 2, 1764. Henry, born June 13, 1765. Mary, born Jan. 12, 1769. Charles, born April 21, 1770. For a further account, see the Duke of Athol in the Peerage of Scotland.

208. ELIZABETH SOMERSET, *Baroness Bottetourt*, third sister of the late Lord Bottetourt, widow of the late Lord, mother of the present Duke of Beaufort. — Her Ladyship

the daughter of John-Syms Berkeley, and sister to the Norbone Berkeley, Baron Bottetourt, who died unmarried in 1776, (and was lineally descended from Sir Maurice Berkeley, in the reigns of Edward I. and II. who was also Master of the Lords Berkeley of Stratton, &c.) and claimed title, as descended from the Lord Bottetourt, High Admiral of England, and Constable of St. Briavel's Castle in the reigns of Edward I. and III. which, after a solemn hearing in the House of Peers, was allowed, and the titles adjudged to the Lordship in 1764. On the death of her brother, her title became Baroness in her own right.

9. PRISCILLA-BARBARA-ELIZABETH BURRELL, *Baroness Willoughby de Eresby*, 1314; daughter of the late Reginald Duke of Ancafter; in her own right and person is possessed of the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, which is executed by her husband, Sir Peter Burrell, Knight, brother to the Ladies of the Duke of Hamilton, Duke of Northumberland, and Lord Lovaine; by whom she had issue, Peter-Robert, born March, 1728; a daughter, dead; and a son, born June 20, 1786. For her Ladyship's descent, see the Duke of Ancafter.

10. MARY STUART, *Baroness Mountstuart*, 1761; married John Stuart, present Earl of Bute, of Scotland, by whom she has five sons, and seven daughters, John, Lord Mountstuart, married Nov. 12, 1767, Charlotte-Jane, daughter of the late Viscount Windsor; and is created Baron Cardiff. James-Wortley Montague, married to a daughter of Sir David Coningham, Bart. Frederick, born Sept. 1751, married April 19, 1778, to Miss Bertie, daughter of the late Lord Vere Bertie, son of the first Duke of Ancafter. Charles, born Jan. 1753. William, born Feb. 1755. Mary, married Sept. 1761, to the Earl of Lonsdale. Jane, married to George, Lord Macartney. Anne, married July 2, 1764, to the present Duke of Northumberland, but was divorced in 1779. Augusta, married 1773, Captain Andrew Corbett, and died Feb. 5, 1778. Caroline, born May, 1750, and married Dec. 1777, to John Dawson, Earl of Port Arlington, in Ireland, and had issue. Louisa, born August 15, 1757. — Edward-Wortley Montagu, Esq; father of the present Baroness, who died Jan. 22, 1761, was the second son of the Honourable James Montagu, son of Edward, Earl of Sandwich, and married Mary Pierpoint, eldest daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, and by her, who died in Aug. 1762, had issue,

Edward Wortley, who died unmarried; and Mary, the present Baroness.

211. **HESTER PITT**, *Baroness Chatbam*, 1761; sister of the late Earl Temple, and wife of the late, and mother of the present Earl of Chatham, &c. See Earl of Chatham.

212. **CAROLINA TOWNSHEND**, *Baroness Green*, 1767; daughter of the late Duke of Argyll and Greenock, widow of the late Earl of Dalkeith, and also of the late Charles Townshend; she was born in 1717; married, Oct. 2, 1742, Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, son of the Duke of Buccleugh, who died in April 1751, in the life-time of her father, and left issue, Henry, the present Duke of Buccleugh, who died in 1776. Frances. Her Ladyship married, secondly, August 15, 1755, Charles Townshend, brother to George, Viscount Townshend, who died Sept. 4, 1767, and left issue, Thomas-Charles, born June 22, 1758, in the army, having married; and died Oct. 28, 1782, leaving issue, William-John, in the Army, born March 21, 1767. Anne, born June 29, 1756, married March 12, 1779, to Richard Wilton, Esq; of Tyrone in Ireland, by whom she has a son, born May, 1780. This title descends to her Ladyship's issue male, by her last husband, the Hon. Charles Townshend.

213. **ELIZABETH CAMPBELL**, *Baroness Hamilton*, 1766. This title devolves, on her Grace's demise, on the Duke of Hamilton, her son by her former husband. Her Ladyship was second daughter of John Gunning, Esq; Bridget, daughter of John, Viscount Mayo, and married, February 24, 1752, James, the late Duke of Hamilton, who died January 17, 1785, leaving issue. Her Ladyship married, secondly, March 3, 1759, John, now Duke of Argyll, and has issue. See Dukes, Hamilton and Argyll, in the Peerage of Scotland.

214. **CECIL RICE**, *Baroness Dinevor*, 1780; widow of George Rice, Esq; who died 1779, to whom she was married 1756, and has issue, George-Talbot, born Oct. 8, 1771, William, born April 1, 1769, died April 20, 1780. Edward, born Nov. 19, 1776. Henrietta-Cecilia, born Sept. 1758. Lucy, born May 29, 1763, died young. Mary, born April 5, 1773.—Her Ladyship's father, William, late Earl of Talbot, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl Talbot, March 19, 1761, and received the Barony of Dinevor, with remainder to his female issue, on Oct.

He married in Feb. 1734, Mary, daughter and sole of Adam Cardonell, Esq; by whom he had William, died young; and a daughter, Cecil, married to George of Newton, in Caermarthenshire, Esq; by whom she has The Earl her father dying in May, 1782, without issue, the Barldom became extinct, but the Barony of Hensol, descended to his nephew, the present Earl; and the Barony of Dinevor to his eldest daughter, the present Baroness Dinevor.

THE Precedence of Bishops was settled by Henry VIII. to next to Viscounts. Before the Saxons came into England, there were three Archbishops, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, each of which had many suffragans; but after St. Augustine's arrival, he, from the great favours received from the King of Kent, settled the Metropolitan at Canterbury. York continued Archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost that dignity. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the first Peer next the Royal Family, has the *Grace* given him, and writes himself, *By Divine Providence*. The Lord Chancellor the second Peer in rank. The Archbishop of York is also stiled his *Grace*, and is the third in rank after the Royal Family, and with the other Bishops, writes himself, *By Divine Permission*. The Bishops have the title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*. The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have precedence of all Bishops; the others rank according to the seniority of consecration.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND

his MAJESTY'S Accession; in their Precedence; with
Sum each See is charged in the King's Books.

Canterbury. Dr. Thomas Secker, died in August 1761, when the Hon. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis was translated from Litchfield and Coventry, who died March 19, 1761, and was succeeded by Dr. Moore, translated from the see of Bangor. £.2682 11

York. Dr. John Gilbert, died in 1761, and the Hon. Robert Drummond, translated from Salisbury to this in his room; died in 1776, and Dr. William Markham translated from Chester in his room. £.4000

London. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, died in 1761, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1762, when Dr. Richard Osbaldeston was translated from Carlisle, who died in 1764; and on May 22, 1779, Dr. Richard Terrick was translated to the see of London, who died April, 1779, and Dr. Robert Lowth was translated to Oxford in his room. £.4000

Durham. Hon. Dr. Richard Trevor, died June 9, 1771, and was succeeded by Dr. John Egerton, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. £.1821 11

Winchester. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, died in 1761, and John Thomas was then translated from Salisbury, who died in May 1781, and the Hon. Dr. Brownlow North was translated from Worcester to this see. £.2873 11

Hereford. Right Hon. Lord James Beauclerk, who succeeded 1746. £.768 11

Chichester. Dr. (now Sir) William Ashburnham, who succeeded 1754. £.677 11

Peterborough. Dr. Richard Terrick, translated in May 1779 to London, and Dr. Robert Lamb consecrated in his room. Dr. Lamb died in 1768, and Dr. John Hinchliffe was consecrated Bishop of this see. £.414 11

Carlisle. Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, translated to London in 1762, and Dr. Charles Lyttelton consecrated in his room, who died in 1769, and was succeeded by Dr. Edmund Burke. £.531 11

St. Asaph. Hon. Dr. Robert Drummond, translated to Salisbury, and Dr. Richard Newcome translated to Landaff in his room, who died in June 1769, and was succeeded by Dr. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of Lancaster. £.187 11

fter. Dr. Zach. Pearce, died in 1774, when Dr. John Thomas, Dean of Westminster, was consecrated Bishop of this see in his room. £.358 4 0

and Wells. Dr. Edward Willes died in 1774, and was succeeded by Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of St. David's.

£.533 1 3

er. Dr. Edmund Keene, translated to Ely in December 1770, and Dr. William Markham consecrated in his room. He last translated to York in 1776, and Dr. Beilby Porrett consecrated in his room.

£.420 13 3

rd. Dr. John Hume, translated in July 1766, to Salisbury, and Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of St. David's, translated to the bishopric of Oxford. In May 1777, Dr. John Butler was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in the room of Dr. Lowth, translated to London.

£.381 11 0

er. Dr. George Lavington, died in 1762, and the Hon. Dr. Richard Keppell consecrated in his room, who died Dec. 1777, when Dr. John Ross was consecrated in his room.

£.500 0 0

in. Dr. John Thomas, translated to Salisbury in 1761, and Dr. John Green consecrated in his room, who died 1779, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Thurlow.

£.828 4 9

fter. Dr. James Johnson, died in Nov. 1774, succeeded by Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, who was translated in May 1781, to the see of Winchester, and was succeeded by Dr. Richard Hurd, translated from the see of Litchfield and Coventry.

£.929 13 3

Dr. Matthias Mawson, died Nov. 23, 1770, when Dr. Edmund Keene was translated from Chester to this see, and Dr. James Johnson translated in July 1781, was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. James Yorke, translated from the see of Gloucester.

£.2134 18 6

field and Coventry. Hon. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, translated to Canterbury in August 1768, and succeeded by Dr. John Egerton, Bishop of Bangor, who, in June 1771, was translated to Durham, and the Hon. Dr. Brownlow North consecrated in his room, translated to Worcester in 1774, and succeeded by Dr. Richard Hurd, who was translated to the see of Worcester in July 1781, and was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. James Cornwallis.

£.559 17 3

fter. Dr. William Warburton died in 1779. Hon. Dr. James Yorke translated from St. David, who, in July 1781, being translated to the see of Ely, was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Halifax.

£.315 7 3

ry. Dr. John Thomas, translated to Winchester in 1761, vice Hoadley, deceased, and was succeeded by the

Hon.

Hon. Dr. Robert Drummond, who was in the same translated to York, and Dr. John Thomas was translated from Lincoln to Salisbury, who died July 20, 1766, and was succeeded by Dr. John Hume, Bishop of Oxford, who died in June 1782, and was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Landaff. £.1385

Landaff. Dr. Richard Newcome, translated to St. Asaph in 1761, and Dr. John Ewer consecrated in his room, who in December 1768, was translated to Bangor, and was succeeded by Dr. Jonathan Shipley, who, in 1769, was translated to St. Asaph, when the Hon. Dr. Shute Barrington was consecrated Bishop of Landaff. He was translated to Salisbury in July 1782, and was succeeded by Dr. Richard Watson. £.154

Bangor. Dr. John Egerton, translated in Oct. 1768, to Lincoln and Coventry; and in Dec. following, Dr. John Ewer succeeded him, who died in Oct. 1774, and was succeeded by Dr. John Moore, who, in April 1783, was translated to the see of Canterbury, and was succeeded by Dr. John Watson, translated from the see of St. David's. £.191

Norwich. Dr. Thomas Hayter, translated to London in 1761, and Dr. Philip Yonge, Bishop of Bristol, succeeded him. He died in April 1783, and was succeeded by Dr. Lewis Bagot, translated from the see of Bristol. £.834

St. David's. Dr. Anthony Ellis, died in 1761, and was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Squire, who died May 17, 1771, when Dr. Robert Lowth was consecrated in his room. In October following he was translated to Oxford, and Dr. Charles Moss consecrated Bishop of St. David's, who in 1774, translated to Bath and Wells, and succeeded in this see by the Hon. Dr. James Yorke, translated to Gloucester in 1779, and Dr. John Warren consecrated in his room, who was translated to the see of Bangor in May 1783, and was succeeded by Dr. Edward Smallwell. £.416

Bristol. Dr. Philip Yonge, translated to Norwich in 1761, and Dr. Thomas Newton consecrated in his room, who died Feb. 14, 1782, and was succeeded by Dr. Lewis Bagot, who, in May 1783, was translated to the see of Norwich, and was succeeded by Dr. Christopher Wilson. £.294
Sodor and Man, in the gift of the Duke of Athol, who sat in the House of Lords. Dr. Claudius Crigan succeeded Dr. George Mason in 1780.

YEAR of the REIGN of the SOVEREIGNS of
ENGLAND, corresponding with the YEAR of CHRIST.

Conq.	Henry I.	2	1136	21	1174	10	1208
14.	August 1,	3	1137	22	1175	11	1209
1066	1 1100	4	1138	23	1176	12	1210
1067	2 1101	5	1139	24	1177	13	1211
1068	3 1102	6	1140	25	1178	14	1212
1069	4 1103	7	1141	26	1179	15	1213
1070	5 1104	8	1142	27	1180	16	1214
1071	6 1105	9	1143	28	1181	17	1215
1072	7 1106	10	1144	29	1182	18	1216
1073	8 1107	11	1145	30	1183		
1074	9 1108	12	1146	31	1184	Henry III.	
1075	10 1109	13	1147	32	1185	Oct. 19,	
1076	11 1110	14	1148	33	1186	1	1216
1077	12 1111	15	1149	34	1187	2	1217
1078	13 1112	16	1150	35	1188	3	1218
1079	14 1113	17	1151	36	1189	4	1219
1080	15 1114	18	1152			5	1220
1081	16 1115	19	1153	Richard I.		6	1221
1082	17 1116	20	1154	July 9,		7	1222
1083	18 1117			1	1189	8	1223
1084	19 1118	Henry II.		2	1190	9	1224
1085	20 1119	Oct. 25,		3	1191	10	1225
1086	21 1120	1	1154	4	1192	11	1226
1087	22 1121	2	1155	5	1193	12	1227
	23 1122	3	1156	6	1194	13	1228
1088	24 1123	4	1157	7	1195	14	1229
1089	25 1124	5	1158	8	1196	15	1230
1090	26 1125	6	1159	9	1197	16	1231
1091	27 1126	7	1160	10	1198	17	1232
1092	28 1127	8	1161	11	1199	18	1233
1093	29 1128	9	1162			19	1234
1094	30 1129	10	1163	John.		20	1235
1095	31 1130	11	1164	April 6,		21	1236
1096	32 1131	12	1165	1	1199	22	1237
1097	33 1132	13	1166	2	1200	23	1238
1098	34 1133	14	1167	3	1201	24	1239
1099	35 1134	15	1168	4	1202	25	1240
1100	36 1135	16	1169	5	1203	26	1241
		17	1170	6	1204	27	1242
	Stephen.	18	1171	7	1205	28	1243
	Dec. 2,	19	1172	8	1206	29	1244
	1 1135	20	1173	9	1207	30	1245

31	1246	16	1287	Edw. III.	44	1369	1
32	1247	17	1288	Jan. 25,	45	1370	9
33	1248	18	1289	1 1326	46	1371	10
34	1249	19	1290	2 1327	47	1372	11
35	1250	20	1291	3 1328	48	1373	12
36	1251	21	1292	4 1329	49	1374	13
37	1252	22	1293	5 1330	50	1375	14
38	1253	23	1294	6 1331	51	1376	
39	1254	24	1295	7 1332	52	1377	Hen
40	1255	25	1296	8 1333			Man
41	1256	26	1297	9 1334	Rich. II.		
42	1257	27	1298	10 1335	June 2,		
43	1258	28	1299	11 1336	1 1377		
44	1259	29	1300	12 1337	2 1378		
45	1260	30	1301	13 1338	3 1379		
46	1261	31	1302	14 1339	4 1380		
47	1262	32	1303	15 1340	5 1381		
48	1263	33	1304	16 1341	6 1382		
49	1264	34	1305	17 1342	7 1383		
50	1265	35	1306	18 1343	8 1384		
51	1266	36	1307	19 1344	9 1385		
52	1267			20 1345	10 1386		
53	1268	Edwar. II.		21 1346	11 1387		Hen
54	1269	July 7,		22 1347	12 1388		Aug
55	1270	1 1307		23 1348	13 1389		
56	1271	2 1308		24 1349	14 1390		
57	1272	3 1309		25 1350	15 1391		
		4 1310		26 1351	16 1392		
	Edward I.	5 1311		27 1352	17 1393		
	Nov. 16,	6 1312		28 1353	18 1394		
1	1272	7 1313		29 1354	19 1395		
2	1273	8 1314		30 1355	20 1396		
3	1274	9 1315		31 1356	21 1397		
4	1275	10 1316		32 1357	22 1398		
5	1276	11 1317		33 1358	23 1399		
6	1277	12 1318		34 1359			
7	1278	13 1319		35 1360	Henry IV.		
8	1279	14 1320		36 1361	Sept. 29,		
9	1280	15 1321		37 1362	1 1399		
10	1281	16 1322		38 1363	2 1400		
11	1282	17 1323		39 1364	3 1401		
12	1283	18 1324		40 1365	4 1402		
13	1284	19 1325		41 1366	5 1403		
14	1285	20 1326		42 1367	6 1404		
15	1286			43 1368	7 1405		

1443	24 1483	3 1511	6 1551	30 1587
1444		4 1512	7 1552	31 1588
1445	Edw. V.	5 1513	8 1553	32 1589
1446	April 9,	6 1514		33 1590
1447	1 1483	7 1515	Q. Mary.	34 1591
1448		8 1516	July 6,	35 1592
1449	Rich. III.	9 1517	1 1553	36 1593
1450	June 22,	10 1518	2 1554	37 1594
1451	1 1483	11 1519	3 1555	38 1595
1452	2 1484	12 1520	4 1556	39 1596
1453	3 1485	13 1521	5 1557	40 1597
1454		14 1522	6 1558	41 1598
1455	Hen. VII.	15 1523		42 1599
1456	Aug. 22,	16 1524	Elizabeth.	43 1600
1457	1 1485	17 1525	Nov. 17,	44 1601
1458	2 1486	18 1526	1 1558	45 1602
1459	3 1487	19 1527	2 1559	
1460	4 1488	20 1528	3 1560	James I.
	5 1489	21 1529	4 1561	March 24,
IV.	6 1490	22 1530	5 1562	1 1603
h 4,	7 1491	23 1531	6 1563	2 1603
1460	8 1492	24 1532	7 1564	3 1604
1461	9 1493	25 1533	8 1565	4 1605
1462	10 1494	26 1534	9 1566	5 1606
1463	11 1495	27 1535	10 1567	6 1607
1464	12 1496	28 1536	11 1568	7 1608
1465	13 1497	29 1537	12 1569	8 1609
1466	14 1498	30 1538	13 1570	9 1610
1467	15 1499	31 1539	14 1571	10 1611
1468	16 1500	32 1540	15 1572	11 1612
1469	17 1501	33 1541	16 1573	12 1613
1470	18 1502	34 1542	17 1574	13 1614
1471	19 1503	35 1543	18 1575	14 1615
1472	20 1504	36 1544	19 1576	15 1616
1473	21 1505	37 1545	20 1577	16 1617
1474	22 1506	38 1546	21 1578	17 1618
1475	23 1507		22 1579	18 1619
1476	24 1508	Edw. VI.	23 1580	19 1620
1477	25 1509	Jan. 23,	24 1581	20 1621
1478		1 1546	25 1582	21 1622
1479	Hen. VIII	2 1547	26 1583	22 1623
1480	April 22,	3 1548	27 1584	23 1624
1481	1 1509	4 1549	28 1585	24 1625
1482	2 1510	5 1550	29 1586	

Charles I.	11	1658	2	1689	7	1720
March 27,	12	1659	3	1690	8	1721
1 1625	13	1660	4	1691	9	1722
2 1626	14	1661	5	1692	10	1723
3 1627	15	1662	6	1693	11	1724
4 1628	16	1663	7al.	1694	12	1725
5 1629	17	1664	8	1695	13	1726
6 1630	18	1665	9	1696	14	1727
7 1631	19	1666	10	1697	Geo. II. June 11,	
8 1632	20	1667	11	1698		
9 1633	21	1668	12	1699	1	1727
10 1634	22	1669	13	1700	2	1728
11 1635	23	1670	14	1701	3	1729
12 1636	24	1671	15	1702	4	1730
13 1637	25	1672	Anne. March 8,		5	1731
14 1638	26	1673			6	1732
15 1639	27	1674	1	1702	7	1733
16 1640	28	1675	2	1703	8	1734
17 1641	29	1676	3	1704	9	1735
18 1642	30	1677	4	1705	10	1736
19 1643	31	1678	5	1706	11	1737
20 1644	32	1679	6	1707	12	1738
21 1645	33	1680	7	1708	13	1739
22 1646	34	1681	8	1709	14	1740
23 1647	35	1682	9	1710	15	1741
24 1648	36	1683	10	1711	16	1742
	37	1684	11	1712	17	1743
Charl. II.	38	1685	12	1713	18	1744
Jan. 30,	James II. Feb. 6,		13	1714	19	1745
1 1648			George I. Aug. 1,		20	1746
2 1649	1	1685			21	1747
3 1650	2	1686	1	1714	22	1748
4 1651	3	1687	2	1715	23	1749
5 1652	4	1688	3	1716	24	1750
6 1653	W. & M. Feb. 13,		4	1717	25	1751
7 1654			5	1718	26	1752
8 1655	1	1688	6	1719	27	1753
9 1656					28	1754
10 1657					29	

N. B. Every King's reign begins at the Death of his predecessor. For example: Geo. III. began Oct. 25, 1760. The first year of his reign is not compleat till Oct. 25, 1761, so that the beginning of the first year of his reign is in one year of Christ, and the conclusion in another.

EXTINCT PEERS OF ENGLAND,

Shewing how often they have been extinct.

Duke.—M Marquis.—E Earl.—V Viscount.—L Baron.

BEMARLE, E 1179, Beauchamp of Alcester, L 1187, 1195, 1212, 1260, 1316, 1508.

1270, 1421, 1439. Beaumont, V 1509.

Bemarle, D 1385, 1400. Beaumont, L 1509.

Berney, L 1765. Beck, L 1305.

Berburgh, L 1387. Bedford, D 1435, 1477, 1497.

Berd, L 1754. E. 1153, 1397.

Bertington, L 1692. Belafyse, L 1689.

Bert, M 1717. Berkeley of Stratton, L 1773.

Blessey, E 1659, 1761. M 1492. V 1492.

Blessey, L 1761. Berners, L 1773.

Bona, L 1762. Berkhamstead, M. 1765.

Borner, L 1778. Berkshire, E 1623.

Borington, E 1685. Berwick, D 1695.

Borl, E 1102, 1243, 1414. Beverley, M. 1778.

Borl, L of Trevice, 1768. Biddeford, L 1711.

Borl, L 1709. Bindon, V 1619. E 1722.

Borl, L 1340. Bingley, L 1731, 1773.

Borl of Reading, L 1688. Blount, L 1339.

Borl of Walden, L 1554. Bodmin, V. 1758.

Borl, L 1347. Bohun, L 1367, 1471.

Borlbury, E 1747. Bolingbroke, L 1156. E 1711.

Borlsmere, L 1337. Bolsover, L 1691.

Borl, L 1310. Bonville, L 1460.

Borlbury, E 1640. Borough, L 1609.

Borl, L 1404, 1439. Boston, V 1754.

Borl, of Drayton, L 1320. Bothall, L 1691.

Borl, of Wycombe, L 1272. Botreaux, L 1250.

Borl, of Weldon, L 1307. Bourchier, L 1430, 1446,

Borl, of Sapcot, L 1379. 1541, 1554. V 1446, 1654.

Borl, of Heddington, L 1220. Bradford, E 1762.

Borl, E 1378, 1486, 1554. Brandon, V 1702.

Borl, 140, 1711, 1764. Braoyse of Gower, L 1320.

Borl, V and L 1640. Branipeth, L 1645.

Borl, L 1273, 1293. Bray, L 1546.

Borl, 1407, 1416. Brentford, E 1651, 1719. L

Borl, of Powick L 1503. 1730.

Borl, of Hacche, L Bridgewater, E 1548.

Borl, 1547.

L. 1.

X

Bristol,

- Bristol, E 1698.
 Bromfielde, L 1468.
 Bruce, V 1747. L 1747.
 Buckingham, D 1523, 1687, 1736. M 1687. E 1164, 1399, 1498, 1687.
 Burghersh, L 1340.
 Burnel, L 1446.
 Burogh, L 1598, 1659.
 Burlington, E 1753.
 Burton, L 1769.
 Butler, L 1365.
 Butler of Weston, 1685, 1759.
 Butler of Lanthony, 1715.
 Butler of Bromfield, 1647.
 Cadogan, E and L 1726.
 Cambridge, D 1671. E 1170, 1416, 1489, 1651, 1657, 1662, 1667, 1677.
 Camois, L 1336, 1421.
 Camvil, L 1421.
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TITLES of the ENGLISH PEERS FORFEITED
Crown, between 1265 and the present Time; and the
when any of them were restored.

Creation.	Name and Dignity.	Forfeited.
1155	D E Vere, Earl of Oxford	1388
	Again	1461
1206	Montfort, Earl of Leicester	1265
1264	Despencer, Lord Despencer	1265
1264	Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, &c.	1322
1268	Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick	1398
1269	Clifford, Lord Clifford	1461
1289	Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel	1398
1294	Mowbray, Lord Mowbray	1406
1294	Nevill, Lord Nevill	1570
1294	Montacute, Lord Montacute	1471
1294	Tyes, Lord Tyes of Chilton	1320
1295	Fitzwalter, Lord Fitzwalter	1406
1295	Mortimer, Lord Mortimer	1330
1295	Tuchet, Lord Audley of Heleigh	1497
1296	Ap Adam, Lord Ap Adam	1497
1297	Courtenay, Lord Courtenay	1460
1297	Welles, Lord Welles	1461
1298	Clinton, Lord Clinton	1459
1307	Fiennes, Lord Dacre	1542
1308	Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall	1312
1308	Zouch, Lord Zouch of Harringworth	1483
1309	Baldefmere, Lord Baldefmere	1322
1311	Plantagenet, Earl of Lincoln	1322
1314	Holland, Lord Holland	1400
1318	Harcla, Earl of Carlisle	1312
1322	Despencer, Earl of Winchester	1326
	As Lord Despencer	-
1322	Plantagenet, Earl of Kent	1329
1329	Mortimer, Earl of March	1330
	As Lord Mortimer	-
	As Earl of March	-
1335	Courtenay, Earl of Devon	1470
	Again	1538
1336	Montacute, Earl of Salisbury	1399
1340	De Avesnes, Earl of Cambridge	1341
1347	Fitzalan, Earl Warren and Surry	1397
	As Earl of Arundel and Surry	-

TITLES FORFEITED. 237

Name and Dignity.	Forfeited.	Restored.
Stafford, Lord Stafford	1484	1523
Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge	1415	1426
Montfort, Earl of Richmond	1378	
Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham	1406	1416
Cobham, Lord Cobham	1414	
Percy, Earl of Northumberland	1407	1414
Grey, Lord Grey of Wilton	1603	
Vere, Marq. of Dublin, Duke of Ireland	1388	
Lumley, Lord Lumley	1400	1461
Again	1537	
De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk	1388	1397
Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp	1387	1389
Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, and Duke of Exeter	1400	
As Earl of Huntingdon		1416
As Duke of Exeter		1442
Again	1461	
Percy, Earl of Worcester	1403	
Scroop, Earl of Wiltshire	1399	
Holland, Earl of Kent, Duke of Surry	1400	
Nevill, Earl of Westmorland	1570	
Despencer, Earl of Gloucester	1400	
Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk	1406	1428
Beaufort, Earl of Dorset	1463	
Grey, Earl of Tankerville	1461	
Lovell, Lord and Viscount Lovell	1486	
Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont	1461	1485
Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset	1463	
Stafford, Duke of Buckingham	1484	1485
Again	1521	
As Baron Stafford		1523
Brook, Lord Cobham	1603	1645
Beaufort, Duke of Somerset	1463	
De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk	1460	1463
Again	1513	
Grey, Lord Grey	1461	
Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick	1499	
Hastings, Lord Hungerford, &c.	1483	
As Lord Hastings		1485
Nevill, Duke of Bedford, degraded	1478	
Stafford, Earl of Devonshire	1469	
Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury	1541	
Grey, Marquis of Dorset	1485	1485
	1483	Howard,

238 TITLES FORFEITED.

Creation.	Name and Dignity.	Forfeited.
1483	Howard, Duke of Norfolk	1485
	Again	1546
	Again	1572
	As Earl of Arundel	-
	As Earl of Surry and Norfolk	-
	As Duke of Norfolk	-
1485	Ratcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter	1498
1504	Pole, Lord Montague	1538
1509	D'Arcey, Lord D'Arcey	1538
1525	Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter	1538
1529	Husley, Lord Husley	1538
1539	Bullen, Lord Rochford	1536
1533	Bullen, Marchioness of Pembroke	1536
1536	Hungerford, Lord Hungerford	1540
1540	Cromwell, Earl of Essex	1540
1547	Seymour, Duke of Somerset	-
	And Earl of Hertford	1551
	As Earl of Hertford	-
	As Duke of Somerset	-
1547	Parr, Marquis of Northampton	1551
1547	Seymour, Lord Seymour	1549
1547	Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton	1601
1550	Paget, Lord Paget	1586
1551	Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland	1551
	As Earl of Warwick	-
1551	Grey, Duke of Suffolk	1551
1572	Devereux, Earl of Essex	1601
1639	Wentworth, Earl of Strafford	1640
1644	Widdrington, Lord Widdrington	1713
1646	Howard, Viscount Stafford	1680
1660	Butler, Duke of Ormond	1713
1663	Scot, Duke of Monmouth	1685
	As Earl of Doncaster	-
1686	Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater	1713
1687	Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick	1699
1718	Wharton, Duke of Wharton	1721

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INDEX

TO THE

ENGLISH PEERS AND PEERESSES,

With their Mottos TRANSLATED.

Figures refer both to the Number of their Arms, and
their Precedence. D. stands for Duke; M. for Marquis;
E. for Earl; V. for Viscount; B. for Baron.

KING. *Dieu & mon droit.* God and my right.

The PRINCE OF WALES. *Ich Dien.* I serve.

BERGAVENNY E. *Ne vile velis.* Incline to
nothing vile.

Abington E. *Virtus ariete fortior.* Virtue is stronger
than a battering-ram.

Albemarle E. *Ne cede malis.* Don't yield to misfortune.

Amherst B. *Constantia & virtute.* By steadiness and
virtue.

Arcafer D. *Loyaulte me oblige.* Loyalty binds me.

Arundel B. *Deo date.* Give to God.

Aburnham E. *Le roy & l'estat.* The king and the
state.

Aburton B. *Studiis & rebus honestis.* By learning
and virtue.

Akeley B. *Je le tiens.* I hold it.

Aylebury E. *Fuimus.* We have been.

Aylesford E. *Apert vivere voto.* To profess a clear faith.

Begit B. *Antiquam obtinens.* Possessing antiquity.

Bathurst E. *Tien ta foy.* Keep thy faith.

Bausfort D. *Mutare nil timere sperno.* I scorn to
change or to fear.

Bellien E. *Speciemur agendo.* Let us be seen by our
actions.

Bellford D. *Cbe fara fara.* What will be, will be.

Belleley E. *Dieu avec nous.* God with us.

Berwick B. *Qui uti scit ei bona.* Riches to him who
knows how to use them.

Bingbroke V. *Nec querere nec spernere honorem.*
Neither seek nor despise honours.

I N D E X.

- 7 Bolton D. *Hymez loyaulte.* Love loyalty.
 202 Boringdon E. *Fideli certa merces.* The certain
 of fidelity.
 166 Boston B. *Honor fidelitatis præmium.* Honour
 reward of fidelity.
 208 Bottetourt Baroness.
 145 Boyle B. *Honor virtutis premium.* Honour's
 ward of virtue.
 14 Brandon D. Through.
 20 Bridgwater D. *Sic, donec.* Thus, until—
 62 Bristol E. *J'en oublieraï jamais.* I shall never fo
 179 Brownlow B. *Opera illius mea sunt.* His works are
 186 Brudenell B. *En grace assie.* On grace depend.
 82 Buckingham M. *Templa quam dilecta!* Temple
 beloved!
 79 Buckinghamshire E. *Auctor pretiosa facit.* The
 makes it more valuable.
 199 Bulkeley B. *Nec temere nec timide.* Neither
 diffidently.
 141 Byron B. *Crede Biron.* Trust Biron.
 150 Cadogan B. *Qui invidet minor est.* Envy le
 man.
 173 Camden E. *Iustitium pariam, aut leges terra.*
 Judgment of my Peers, or my country.
 196 Camelford B. *Per ardua liberi.* Freedom thro
 sculty.
 176 Cardiff B. *Auxto viret honore.* He flourishes
 honour of his ancestors.
 42 Carlisle E. *Volo, non valeo.* I am willing, but
 197 Carteret B. *Loyal devoir.* Loyal duty.
 138 Caermarthen. See *Osthorne.*
 18 Chandos D. *Maintien le droit.* Support the rig
 95 Chatham E. *Benigno Numine.* By God's ble
 211 Chatham Baroness.
 155 Chedworth B. *Iustus, propositi tenax.* Just, an
 to his purpose.
 38 Chesterfield E. *A Deo & rege.* From God and the
 55 Cholmondely E. *Cassis turissima virtus.* Ve
 the safest helmet.
 99 Clarendon E. *Fidei cunicula crux.* The cruc
 touchstone of faith.
 126 Clifford B. *Le Roi le veut.* The King will ha
 143 Clifford B. *Semper paratus.* Always ready.
 137 Clifton B. *Finem respice.* Regard the end.

- Carleton B. See Vol. II. Shannon E.
 Cœcyers B. *Un Dieu, un roy.* One God, one king.
 Cornwallis E. *Virtus vincit invidiam.* Virtue over-comes envy.
 Corentry E. *Candide & constanter.* Sincerely and constantly.
 Courtenay V. *Ubi lapsus? quid feci?* Where am I fallen? what have I done?
 Cowper E. *Tuum est.* It is your own.
 Craven B. *Virtus in actione consistit.* Virtue consists in action.
 Dacre B. *Pour bien desirer.* Desire good.
 Darlington E. *Nec temere nec timide.* Neither rashly nor cowardly.
 Dartmouth E. *Gaudet tentamine virtus.* Virtue rejoices in trial.
 Delaval B. See Vol. II. Delaval B.
 Delaware E. *Jour de ma vie.* The day of my life.
 Denbigh E. *Crescit sub pondere virtus.* Virtue increaseth under oppression.
 Derby E. *Sans changer.* Without changing.
 Devonshire D. *Cavendo tutus.* Secure by caution.
 Digby B. Ir. B. *Deo, non fortuna.* From God, not fortune.
 Dinevor Baroness.
 Doncaster E. *Amo.* I love.
 Dorchester B. *Quondam his vicinus armis.* Formerly we conquered with these arms.
 Dörner B.
 Dorset D. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* Either never attempt, or accomplish.
 Douglas B. See Vol. II. Queensbury D.
 Druce B. *Perseverando.* By perseverance.
 Dudley and Ward V. *Comme je fus.* As I was.
 Drumby V. *Au plaisir fort de Dieu.* To the almighty pleasure of God.
 Dunsford E. *Virtus mille scuta.* Virtue is equal to a thousand shields.
 Dunsmont E. *Au bon droit.* To their best right.
 Dunsford B. *Occurrent nubes.* Cleared from obscurity.
 Dunsford E. *Fide & fortitudine.* By faith and fortitude.
 Dunsford E. *Cor unum, via una.* One heart, one way.
 Dunsford V. *Patience passe science.* Patience surpasses knowledge.

I N D E X.

- 39 Fauconberg E. *Bonne & belle assez.* Good and
some enough.
- 57 Ferrers E. *Honor virtutis primum.* Honour is
reward of virtue.
- 80 Fitzwilliam E. fr. E. *Appetitus rationi parat.*
your desires obey your reason.
- 182 Foley B. *Ut profim.* That I may do good.
- 157 Fortescue B. *Forte scutum salus ducum.* A strong
is the safety of the leader.
- 185 Gage B. *Courage sans peur.* Courage without fear.
- 47 Gainsborough E. *Tout bien ou rien.* The whole or
nothing.
- 4 Grafton D. *Et decus & periculum recti.* At once
ornament and recompence of virtue.
- 69 Graham E. *Ne oubliez.* Do not forget.
- 192 Grandley B. *Aut numerantur avorum.* Like among
ancestors.
- 164 Grantham B. *Qualis ab incepto.* The same as
the beginning.
- 212 Greenwich Baroness.
- 205 Grey Marchioness.
- 200 Grey de Wilton. *Virtute non armis fido.* I trust
virtue, not force.
- 107 Grosvenor E. *Nobilitatis virtus non stemma est.*
Virtue, not pedigree, is the mark of nobility.
- 85 Guildford E. *Animo & fide.* By faith and courage.
- 123 Hamden V. *Vestigia nulla retrorsum.* No retreat.
- 213 Hamilton Baroness.
- 86 Harbrough E. *Hostis bonori invidia.* An enemy
envy is an honour.
- 33 Harcourt E. *Le bon temps viendra.* Good times will
come.
- 87 Hardwicke E. *Nec cupias, nec metuas.* Neither
nor fear.
- 75 Harrington E. *A Deo & rege.* From God and the
king.
- 181 Harrowby B. *Servata fides cinere.* Be faithful
memory of your ancestors.
- 177 Hawke B. Strike.
- 209* Hawkesbury B. *Palma non sine pulvere.*
without blemish.
- 146 Hay B. *Renovate animos.* Rouse your courage.
- 212* Heathfield B. *Fortiter et recte.* Courageously
honourably.
- 109 Hereford V. *Basis virtutum constantia.* Stability
the foundation of virtues.
- 84 Hertford E. *Fide & amore.* By faith and love.
- 97 Hillsborough E. fr. E. *Ne tentes, aut perdes.*
attempt not, or accomplish.

- Holland B. *Faire sans dire*. To act without ostentation.
 Howard of Walden B. *Vincit qui se vincit*. He conquers who overcomes himself.
 Howe V. *Utcunque placuerit Deo*. As it may please God.
 Huntingdon E. *In veritate victoria*. Victory is in truth.
 Jacky E. *Fidei coticula crux*. The cross is the test of faith.
 Jecher E. *Faire sans dire*. To act without boasting.
 Kerr E. *Pro Christo & patria*. For Christ and my country.
 King B. *Labor ipse voluptas*. The task itself is pleasure.
 Landown M. *Ut apes Geometriam*. As bees from geometry.
 Leeds D. *Pax in bello*. Peace in war.
 Leicestershire E. *In ferrum pro libertate rucant*. For liberty they rushed upon the sword.
 Le Despencer Baroness.
 Linster V. *Crom a loo*. I will burn.
 Lonsdale E. *Magistratus indicat virum*. The magistrate shews the man.
 Lovell, &c. B. *Sub cruce candida*. Under the amiable cross.
 Lorraine E. *Esperance en Dieu*. Confidence in God.
 Loughborough B. *Illæso lumine solem*. An unclouded sun.
 Macclesfield E. *Sapere aude*. Dare to be wise.
 Manchester D. *Disponendo me, non mutando me*. By placing, not by changing me.
 Mansfield E. *Uni agnus virtuti*. Favourable to virtue alone.
 Marlborough D. *Deum defend le droit*. God defends the right.
 Maynard V. Ir. B. *Manus justa nardus*. The just hand is as precious ointment.
 Middleton B. *Verite sans peur*. Truth without fear.
 Milton B. Ir. B. *Tu ne cede malis*. Don't yield to misfortunes.
 Mordaunt B. *Pressé pour son pays*. Ready for my country.
 Montfort B. *Non inferiora secutus*. Depend not on inferiors.
 Montagu D. *Spēctemur agendo*. Let us be seen by our actions.
 Montague V. *Suivrez raison*. Follow reason.
 Newcastle D. *Loyalte n'a honte*. Loyalty is not ashamed.
 Norfolk D. *Sola virtus invicta*. Virtue alone is invincible.

I N D E X.

- 32 Northampton E. *Je ne cherche que un.* I look but for
 22 Northumberland D. *Esperance en Dieu.* Trust in
 105 Norwich E. *Anima non astutia.* By courage, and
 craft.
 148 Onslow B. *Semper fidelis.* Always faithful.
 74 Orford E. *Fait quæ sentias.* Speak what you think
 144 Osborne B. *Pax in bello.* Peace in war.
 56 Oxford E. *Virtute & fide.* By virtue and faith.
 167 Pelham B. *Vincit amor patriæ.* The love of
 country prevails.
 28 Pembroke E. *Un je servirai.* One I will serve.
 35 Peterborough E. *Nec placida contenta quies.*
 is he contented with soft repose.
 134 Petre B. *Sans Dieu rien.* Nothing without God.
 48 Plymouth E. *Je me fte en Dieu.* I put my trust in
 68 Pomfret E. *Hora e semper.* It is always time.
 158 Ponsonby B. *Pro rege, lege, grege.* For my king,
 law, and the people.
 16 Portland D. *Craignez honte.* Fear disgrace.
 76 Portsmouth E. *En suivant la verite.* In following
 190 Portchester B. *Un je servirai.* I will serve one.
 54 Poulett E. *Gardez la foy.* Keep the faith.
 81 Powis E. *Fortitudine & prudentia.* By fortitude
 and prudence.
 93 Radnor E. *Patria cara, carior libertas.* My country
 is dear, but liberty is dearer.
 194 Rawdon B. *Et non quoque tela sparsimus.* We do
 not throw the arrow.
 3 Richmond D. *En la rose je fleuris.* I flourish in the
 180 Rivers B. *Æquam servare mentem.* To preserve an
 even mind.
 50 Rochford E. *Spes datat avorum.* The hope of
 ancestors subsists.
 193 Rodney B. *Non generant aquila columbas.* Eagles
 do not bring forth pigeons.
 149 Romney E. *Non sibi, sed patriæ.* Not for himself
 but for his country.
 12 Rutland D. *Pour y parvenir.* In order to attain
 133 Sackville V. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfectes.*
 never attempt, or accomplish.
 6 St. Alban's D. *Aspiciam melliora ævi.* I shall see
 better times.

- John B. *Data, fata secutus.* Complying with his
 declared fate.
- Libby E. *Sero, sed serio.* Late, but seriously.
- Swich E. *Post tot naufragia portum.* After so
 many dangers I find a port.
- Wals B. *Probum non paenitet.* The honest man does
 not repent.
- Wald Sele B. *Portem, posce, animum.* Wish for a
 brave soul.
- Whorough E. *Murus aeneus conscientia sana.* A sound
 conscience is a wall of brass.
- Wills B. *Recte & suaviter.* Justly and mildly.
- Windsbury E. *Love—serve.*
- Worborne B. *Servabo fidem.* I will preserve the faith.
- Worbury E. *Prest d'accemplier.* Ready to perform.
- Worset D. *Fay pour devoirs.* Faith for duty.
- Worster B. *Prodesse quam conspiceri.* To prosper ra-
 ther than be conspicuous.
- Wotes B. *Esto quod esse videris.* Be what you seem to be.
- Wychampton B. *Ee decus & pretium recti.* At once
 ornament and recompence of virtue.
- Wyer E. *Dieu defend le droit.* God defends the
 right.
- Wyd M. *Frangas non flectes.* You may break,
 you shall not break me.
- Wyford E. *A ma puissance.* By my authority.
- Wyke E. *A Deo & rege.* From God and the king.
- Wyford E. *En Dieu est tout.* In God is every thing.
- Wyll B. *En parole je vis.* I live by the word.
- Wyke Baroness.
- Wynton B. *Loyal je serai durant ma vie.* Loyal shall
 I be during my life.
- Wyld B. *Equanimiter.* Even-minded.
- Wyke E. *Non quâ, sed quomodo.* Not by whom, but
 in what manner.
- Wyke B. *Vix ea nostra voco.* I can scarcely call
 these things our own (meaning ancestry).
- Wyke E. *Foy en tout.* Faith in all things.
- Wyke B. *Droit & avant.* By right and advancing.
- Wyke E. *Humani nihil alienum.* Nothing pertaining
 to man is foreign to me.
- Wykeville E. *De bon vouloir servir le roy.* To serve
 the king with good-will.

- 239 Teynham B. *Spes mea in Deo.* My hope in
 39 Thanet E. *Fiel pero desdichado.* Unhappy, yet
 183 Thurlow B. *Iustitia seruat fides.* Truth is
 115 Torrington V. *Tutor.* I will defend
 111 Townshend V. *Hæc generi incrementa fides.* It
 will be of service to our descendants.
 206* Tyrone B. See Vol. II. Tyrone E.
 259 Vere B. *Vera nihil verius.* There is nothing
 than truth.
 171 Vernon B. *Vernon semper virens.* Vernon flour-
 ishes; or, the spring does not always flourish.
 103 Uxbridge E. *Per il suo contrario.* By the reverse
 71 Waldegrave E. *Cælum, non animum.* You may
 your climate, not your mind (or nature).
 160 Walpole B. *Fari quæ sentias.* Speak as you
 187 Walsingham B. *Excitari non habescere.* Spirit
 inactive.
 77 Warwick E. *Vix ea nostra voco.* I can lose
 these things our own.
 117 Wentworth V. *Pense à bien.* Think for the best
 34 Westmorland E. *Nec vile fanò.* Disgrace not
 112 Weymouth V. *J'ai bonne cause.* I have a good
 37 Winchelsea E. *Non conscire sibi.* Free from
 209 Willoughby de Eresby Baroness.
 132 Willoughby de Broke B. *Virtus curat.*
 prevails.

N. B. No Peeresses have Mortos, but their Male Heirs.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

